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PSt SNPaAg078

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1) The Holstein breeder and dairyman, v. 6
MNS# PSt SNPaAg078.1

Title: The Holstein breeder and dairyman, v. 6

Place of Publication: Harrisburg, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1927

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg078.1

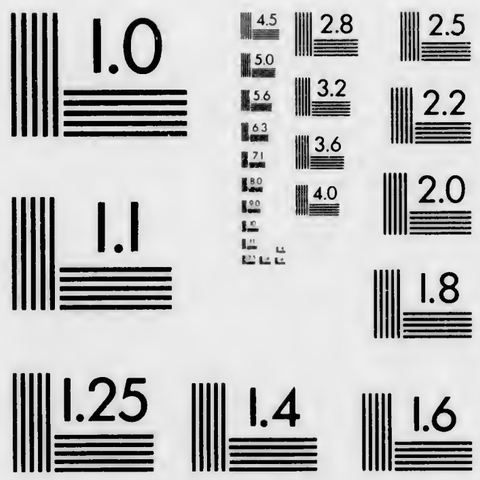
<2071181> * Form:serial 2 Input:HHS Edit:FMD
008 ENT: 980219 TYP: d DT1: 1922 DT2: 1933 FRE: m LAN: eng
037 PSt SNPaAg073.1-081.3 $bPreservation Office, The Pennsylvania State University, Pattee Library, University Park, PA 16802-1805
090 00 SF191 $b.B74 $caxPX $s+U1X1922-U6X1927+U9X1930-U12V6X1933
090 20 Microfilm D344 reel 73.1-81.3 $cmc+(service copy, print mastr, archival master) $s+U1X1922-U6X1927+U9X1930-U12V6X1933
245 04 The Holstein breeder and dairyman
260 Harrisburg, Pa. $bBreeder and Dairyman Publishing Co. $c1922-1933
300 v. $bill. $c29 cm.
310 Monthly $bJan. 1931-June 1933
321 Semi-monthly $bJan. 1922-Dec. 1930
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1, 1922)-v. 12, no. 6 (June 1933)
500 Published by Breeder and Dairyman Publishing Co., Jan. 1922-June 8, 1924; by Benn-Chester Publishing Co., June 22, 1924-June 1933
515 Some issues published in combined form
533 Microfilm $mv.1-v.12,no.6 $bUniversity Park, Pa. : $cPennsylvania State University $d1998 $e9 microfilm reels ; 35 mm. $f(USAIN state and local literature preservation project. Pennsylvania) $f(Pennsylvania agricultural literature on microfilm)
590 Archival master stored at National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD : print master stored at remote facility
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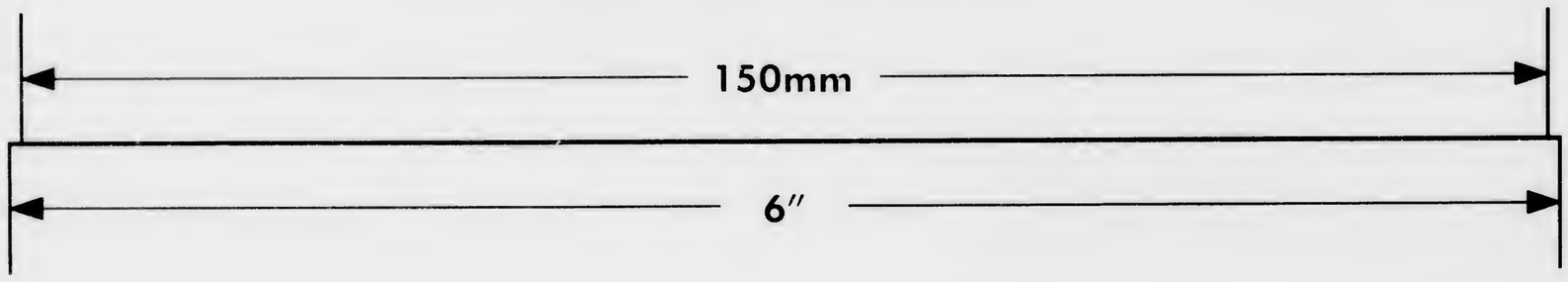
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Volume:

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The Holstein-Friesian and Ayrshire

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1927 No. 1

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

PENNSYLVANIA STATION
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.



CHARLES WEIDLER, *President*



HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

DAIRY BARN AT OLDENBURG FARM, SOUTH BEND, IND., OWNED BY CHARLES WEIDLER.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

our herdsire.

The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

With his great type and wonderful breeding, he cannot help but make good as a sire.

Come to our farm and make your selections from our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine Pennsylvania



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

I am offering for immediate sale, twin bull calves born July 14, 1926.

Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, $100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville, Michigan.

...een a reactor in my herd.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class.

My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown, Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1927 No. 1

A Searching (?) Investigation

BY HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

COMMENTING editorially on our action in exposing the fraudulent methods employed by one Forrest G. Farr at the Maryland State Hospital, the *Holstein-Friesian World*, in its issue of September 25th quotes James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, as saying: "The Holstein-Friesian Association, through its proper officers, has been and is still making a searching investigation, the result of this investigation will, as heretofore, be made known to our membership at the proper time." Following the quotation, the *World* proceeds in its comments as follows:

> "The record of the present management of the Association in dealing with all cases of fraud brought before it, can well give to every member full confidence that the investigation of these charges will be thorough and unbiased and that the Executive Committee will not lack the courage to act on the evidence—no matter where it may lead. That also is the program to which the *World* stands committed."

Think of "A Searching Investigation" of these fraudulent practices being conducted by the "Proper Officers" without their ever calling on any of the men who supervised these records and who complained to both the College and Hospital authorities of the said fraudulent practices, without result! Wonderful "searching investigation," isn't it?

"A SCANDAL OR A LIBEL?"

Read the editorial in the *World* of September 25th under the caption "A SCANDAL OR A LIBEL?" and see how reluctantly and grudgingly they present to their readers the possibility that the Maryland Hospital exposure published exclusively by THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, may have some truth in it.

But they do not hesitate to promptly publish an inflammatory circular, issued by Superintendent Gardner, something entirely unjustified and which we feel like treating with a degree of charity and generosity for the earnest but aged and unfortunately infirm superintendent. Mr. Gardner surely "flew off the handle" without just cause or provocation and plainly demonstrated his inability to calmly look a disgraceful situation squarely in the face and to thank the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for giving him facts which he should have had long ago.

The justification for the article published in the *Holstein-Friesian World* and for Superintendent Gardner's flare-up, can best be judged from the circular signed by Mr. Gardner and James A. Reynolds, which reads in part as follows:

"TO ALL INTERESTED"

"Investigation having disclosed that a reasonable suspicion exists that the rules of the Advanced Registry Department were violated in testing for advanced registration, certain cows at the Springfield State Hospital, located at Sykesville, Maryland, the Advanced Registry Certificates of the following animals are hereby cancelled: (Then follows a list of eleven animals). This action is taken under Rule X. Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. A. R.,—James A. Reynolds, Chairman, Executive Committee. Note: In conducting this investigation your officers received the most hearty coöperation from those in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland."

OH! ISN'T IT WONDERFUL?

"A reasonable suspicion indeed!" Think of it! With these supervisors anxious to tell the story of the fraudulent methods employed, indignant that their reports were not acted upon, conscientiously feeling that for the protection of the public, action should be taken against the guilty parties, getting no results either from the Maryland State Hospital or the University of Maryland they proceed to tell their story to others. Can anyone imagine a more rotten condition of affairs?

Think of the "Holier than Thou" *Holstein-Friesian World* remaining perfectly silent under these conditions, and after having published its editorial "A Scandal or a Libel" never alluding to the subject again, not even after the truthfulness of our charges were proven to the satisfaction of the reluctant officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Think of that rotten condition having existed for nearly a year and clearly involving not only the Maryland State Hospital which did the fraudulent testing through its herdsman Farr, and involving the University of Maryland which furnished the supervisor, but proving the utter lack of common vigilance on the part of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in its testing operation, to say nothing of the position of Mr. John M. Dennis, who appears to have shown as his own animal a grade heifer born and raised at the Springfield State Hospital, which was alleged to have been substituted when a calf for a purebred heifer which died. Incidentally Mr. John M. Dennis is a Director of Springfield State College, a member of the Board of Regents as well as Treasurer of the state of Maryland.

And yet the *Holstein-Friesian World* in that same editorial published before their so-called "searching investigation" took place, made the following bold statement:

> "The record of the present management of the Association in dealing with all cases of fraud brought before us, can well give to every member full confidence that the investigation of these charges will be thorough and unbiased and that the Executive Committee will not lack the courage to act on the evidence—no matter where it may lead. That also is the program to which the *World* stands committed."

"Zounds" and "Ods Bodkins," that of that! "No matter where it may lead" is it? That's what the *World* said just a few weeks ago and now let us ask again "Where do you stand now?" *The Holstein-Friesian World* changes its policy so often that the only way to keep posted is to keep asking the same question "Where do you stand to-day?" Does the *World* pretend to be the mouthpiece of the old and decrepit association in making the statement it has as to its policy. Can the *World* even claim to be its own mouthpiece? If so, it is remarkably silent upon the result of that wonderful "searching investigation." Does the *World* realize where this "investigation" leads? Is it because of where it leads that the *World* is so absolutely silent on the subject? We wonder what its readers think of the *World's* propensity for feeding them just what it wishes and withholding from them what it chooses? No wonder it is carrying on a campaign for new subscribers.

Why should "a reasonable suspicion exist" when these supervisors, sworn to honestly do their duty as representatives of the University of Maryland and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, men who are undoubtedly dependable in every way, or they would not have been employed, uncover rank frauds and report such frauds and no action is taken until the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN kicks the officials into action by publishing only a few of the facts which were "lying around loosely" to be picked up by any passer-by and to which the "proper officers" were entirely oblivious. Will any sane unprejudiced person claim for a single moment that, with that eulogistic foot note to Superintendent Gardner's and Jimmy Reynolds' report there is not a whole lot more to this terrible mess than appears on the surface? And yet the *World* boasts that it stands for the "courage of action, no matter where it may lead." This scandal "leads" to pretty high places and the *World* is ominously silent on the subject.

WHY HAVE SUPERVISORS ANYWAY?

If this is the way the old association is doing business, what's the use of having supervisors anyway? Why not dispense with them entirely? Why not simply take the milker's word for all milkings, let him test his own milk and make his own reports? The system is bad enough at best, without entirely disregarding the fraudulent findings of honest, capable supervisors.

WAS IT A CONFESSION?

Observe the eulogistic foot note in Jimmy Reynold's and Supt. Gardner's report, reading as follows: "In conducting this investigation, your officers received the most hearty coöperation from those in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland." What does it mean; is this a confession on the part of all parties concerned?

Can it be possible that this matter should not have been known to officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association long ago? What were they doing? Why the eulogistic reference to these people when the very supervisors they employed were "aching to be heard" with apparently nobody to listen to them? Is the *World* in favor of a policy of silence when this "investigation" leads to the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland? It is committed to the policy of "no matter where it may lead!" Why is it so silent?

If this was such a "Searching Investigation" what action did the association take in the matter of registering grade calves as purebred? A herdsman employed at the Hospital stated, under oath, that the cow, Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, dropped a heifer calf that died when a few days old and a heifer calf dropped by a grade cow was substituted and registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741.

This man states that he has not been interviewed by anyone making an investigation. What sort of an investigation was made and what does the Holstein-Friesian Association of America propose to do with regard to this fraudulent registration business? Does the *Holstein-Friesian World* "stand" for this too?

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is circulating propaganda and fighting the new Association tooth and nail in practically all states, but they are merely delaying the day of Judgment. Already three Judges in the Court of Common Pleas of the State of Pennsylvania have decided in favor of the New Association and declared it to be "A respectable Association." In the light of the above developments we wonder whether an equally clean bill of health could be given the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by the said Court or any Court in the country for that matter?

Father—Is there anything worse than to be old and bent?

His Son—Yes, to be young and broke.

The vital hour in life is the hour after you get your pay check.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co. New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Feeding the Dry Cow

COWS normally lose flesh for three or four weeks after calving because they cannot consume sufficient feed to provide adequately for both the milk flow and the maintenance of body weight. In order, therefore, that the cow may not become too thin after calving, it is necessary that she carry considerable flesh at time of parturition. It is well known also that cows in good condition at time of calving will start off the lactation period at a higher level of production than thin cows; this results in a larger yield of milk for the year. There is no economy in having a cow thin at calving time.

The feed during the dry period should be high in minerals, especially calcium (lime), since it has been shown by investigations at several experiment stations that this is the element most likely to be depleted. Good pasture in the summer and properly cured leguminous hay in the winter will supply this calcium. Considerable protein is required for the development of the fetus. For this reason and because most of the high-protein feeds such as the oil meals are likewise rich in phosphorus, which is used along with the calcium in storing up minerals in the animal body, the ration should contain considerable protein. The quantity of feed supplied should be sufficient to bring the cow to a proper state of flesh at calving time.—*Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1470.*

H. L. Allen

MR. H. L. ALLEN, Houghton, N. Y., reports the sale of six of his best females to Sangbush Bros. of Attica, N. Y. These animals go to make the foundation for a new herd of purebred Holsteins, one of a large number to be started within just a few months in Wyoming County.

The Sangbush Bros. have been in the dairy business for many years, but this is their first venture with purebreds.

Mr. Glen Werner of Cuba, New York, reports the sale of two richly bred yearling bulls to Wyoming County, N. Y. One of these goes to head the well-known herd of Lindsey and Daniels, the other to the new herd established by Wm. C. Stroh of Alexandria, N. Y. L. E. G.

More Feed Than You Need

"MORE feed than you need is better than a balanced ration" is the subject of an editorial appearing in the *Farmstead Stock & Home.* We believe that an abundance of feed and a balanced ration are necessary to make the greatest success and the greatest profit in livestock farming. However, the editorial rings true to a very great degree.

The editorial reads as follows:

"The chief business of the business farmer is the growing of feed. Livestock is the basis of successful agriculture and the production of feed for livestock is the farmer's main concern. Ample feed summer and winter spells success in livestock production. A few weeks or a month of short feed at any season may mean loss instead of profit for the year's labors.

"In normal seasons summer feed is abundant upon most farms. But all seasons are not normal. The foresighted farmer prepares for abnormal seasons. He provides pastures of drouth resistant plants that do not wither and die even in months of extreme drouth. Likewise he provides legume hays and silage for winter use in quantity sufficient for the longest winters.

"The farmer who is forced to go to the market and purchase feed is at a decided disadvantage. He does this almost invariably during periods of high feed prices, and is practically certain to find the procedure wholly unprofitable.

"With alfalfa, sweet clover, and corn, there lies a basis of feed production that will provide in abundance for the good seasons and the poor ones. These crops seem to be the very foundation of successful agriculture in the Northwest."

What's the Matter With Iowa?

THAT is the question asked. The answer is given: Nothing, except: "That entirely too many of us get up in the morning at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, button a pair of Chicago trousers to a pair of Ohio suspenders, put on a pair of shoes made in Massachusetts, wash in a Pittsburgh tin basin, using Cincinnati soap and a cotton towel made in New Hampshire, from the cotton grown in Georgia; sit down to a Grand Rapids table, eat pancakes made of flour from Minnesota, covered with Vermont maple syrup and Kansas City bacon fried on a St. Louis stove; buy fruit put up in California, seasoned with Rhode Island spices, put on a hat made in Philadelphia, hitch a Detroit tin mule fed on Texas gasoline to an Ohio plow and work like H - - - all day long on an Iowa farm covered with a New England Mortgage; send our money to Chicago for school supplies, wondering why our taxes are $2.75 per acre while the farmers of Ohio pay $1.00 and drive everywhere on paved roads, and at night we crawl under an Oregon blanket to be kept awake by a D—d dog, the only home product on the place—wondering why ready money and prosperity are not more abundant in this wonderful state of ours."—*Sioux City Live Stock Record.*



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa

Federal and State Governments Recognize New Registry Association

THE Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Judge George W. Woodruff, has directed Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willits to pay indemnity claims as Purebred for animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis that were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the new Registry Association. Thus Pennsylvania has now fallen in line with other states.

Since our last issue went to press we have learned that the authorities in the States of Illinois, West Virginia and Texas are recognizing certificates issued by the new Association in the matter of paying indemnity claims for animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

One of the first States to officially announce that breeders having cattle registered in the new Registry Association would receive indemnity on the same basis as breeders having animals registered in other similar associations, was the State of Indiana.

The Federal Government has never refused to accept or honor the registry certificates issued by the new association to our knowledge and with the unanimous and sweeping court decision handed down by the Dauphin County Court in the Oyler-Robinson case against the Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits, we believe authorities in all states are justified in accepting, without further litigation, the certificates issued by the new association as prima-facie evidence that the animal is purebred and properly entitled to registry.

We are quoting a part of the opinion handed down by the Dauphin County Court:

"We think the Act of 1915, supra, is mandatory and the owner of registered cattle which are slaughtered under its terms is entitled to be paid for the same. But even if the act is not mandatory and the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary power, in exercising them in this case we think he has exceeded the same.

"We have carefully considered the testimony taken and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration. The objection raised by the Secretary, we do not think tenable. Under the evidence of the witness Reynolds on page 42 of the notes of testimony, it appears that reasonable care and accuracy is required in registering in the association in which the petitioner's cattle were registered, and we do not think that the owner of cattle registered in an association thus proceeding should be discriminated against and deprived of his indemnity.

"We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this new association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist. If the Legislature intended that all registrations should be in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America (the old association) it would have said so. It used in the act general terms and therefore meant to include registry in any association of reliability.

"We do not think it is within the discretionary power of the Secretary of Agriculture to refuse payment of the claim of the petitioner because the Secretary does not think the new association in which the cows of the petitioner were registered is quite as full and complete with its records as the old association.

"The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act.

"And now June 3, 1926, unless the Secretary of Agriculture causes to be paid to the petitioner the amount for each cow slaughtered as provided by the act above cited within five days from the date of the filing of this opinion, a peremptory writ of mandamus will be ordered compelling him so to do.

"JOHN E. FOX, *A. L. Judge.*"

Homer H. Stickler, Deputy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court has furnished us with a certified copy of the Certificate of Discontinuance of the appeal to the Supreme Court from the above opinion which leaves the opinion in full force and effect.

Holstein breeders and members of the new association are now in a position to experience a great saving in fees and place their industry on a sound business basis by patronizing their own Registry Association without fear of being deprived of their claim for indemnity as Purebred in case they should be unfortunate and have some of their animals condemned and slaughtered.

Economical Dairy Production Profitable Pursuit

(Tile Drain Reclaims Worthless Wisconsin Acres)

By J. H. LEWIS

MILITARY science demands in emergency outposts, skirmish lines, first and second lines of defense. The same practice can be applied to farming. To stake everything on one crop is poor management. Wisconsin at one time was a great wheat growing state, while today wheat forms less than 1 per cent of the agricultural production of the state.

Much progress has been made in agriculture and agricultural service in Wisconsin in the past forty years. The writer, in that time, has followed closely every development and change. The work of the state experiment stations in the earlier days was in large measure empirical—trying out and correcting traditional ideas and methods in farming practice. These methods have now become applied science—applying and testing in agriculture the results of scientific investigation. From these new methods have come results even more fundamental in the altered way of looking at the facts and processes of agriculture.

These changes disclose the possibilities of unlimited progress for agriculture. The State of Wisconsin, through its College of Agriculture will continue to be an indispensable and influential leader of that progress.

A recent survey under state supervision shows that the dairy farm that had hogs and chickens and grew a variety of grain crops to furnish much of the feed needed to maintain the herd, enjoyed a considerably larger income than the highly specialized farm that was mainly engaged in a single line of effort. If diversity of production is wise for the individual, it is regarded as doubly so for a community, a region or a state.

Milk production is not subject to violent variations in price. Liverpool and Manchester do not set the price of butter and cheese. The paydays of the dairy farmer are frequent and regular, and his labor is distributed with considerable uniformity throughout the year.

TILE DRAIN VALUABLE INVESTMENT

Within the borders of the United States are 175,000,000 acres of swamps and lowlands, now lying wet, waste and idle, producing little and burdening their owners with carrying charges year after year. Such an economic waste of potential farm land is deplorable enough, but, in addition, every swamp, marsh or pond is a plague spot, a breeder of pests and diseases. The menace, therefore, is twofold, for undrained land is an enemy of both the financial and the physical well-being of the country.

Doubtless such of these waste lands as lie in great tracts will some day be reclaimed by drainage operations on a large scale and will furnish homes and farms for our expanding population and foodstuffs for a hungry world. Of much more immediate importance, however, is the drainage of the comparatively small and isolated swamps and bits of wet land in areas already developed—idle portions of cultivated farms: swamps, ponds, low basins holding water just long enough to make them useless for tillage, and fertile strips along fluctuating streams whose occasional overflow renders cultivation uncertain.

The state of Wisconsin is divided into regional districts for the purpose of reclaiming these worthless acres. Experts are sent out by the College of Agriculture, at Madison, to build the tile drains according to well-formulated plans and it is this work we will discuss here more specifically.

Two projects carried out successfully by E. R. Jones of the University Farm College lie close to the city of Platteville in Grant County. One is in the locality known as Mound Branch, four miles north of the city. The other is on the Platteville Normal School farm.

Wills & Brunckhorst, partners, operate the Brunckhorst farm in Mound Branch. Three years ago there was built on the farm a fine dairy barn for the Holstein herd costing $10,000.00. The pasture was located in the bottom along Mound Branch creek, thirty acres covered with bog and rough. It had not been cultivated for many, many years.

The Wills-Brunckhorst farm is not a large farm. The herd is large and feeding is a problem. The partners realized in spite of good management and care that their dairy farm was not a paying proposition. They got their heads together and sent for Mr. Jones. He came at once, estimated it would take 7,000 feet of five and six-inch drain tile to reclaim this worthless land, which was not even good pasture land.

The work of installing the tile was completed on but twenty acres. Although the tile is on the ground for the entire thirty acres Mr. Jones has so many calls that he must divide his time as judiciously as possible. The remaining ten acres will be reclaimed this year.

The job of reclaiming 20 acres was completed June 25 and on this day "Silver King Wisconsin No. 7" and "Golden Glow Wisconsin No. 12" seed corn, was drilled into the 20 acres. The photograph shown here was taken just exactly eight weeks after planting time or to be exact on August 20, 1926. The corn shown here was measured with a ruled stick and found to average nine feet in height, with many stalks running up to a height of 11 feet. Note also the thick growth, a veritable wilderness of silage corn, good heavy stalks and earing rapidly.

The silo, a part of the Brunckhorst barn, holds an even 135 tons of silage. The 20 acres filled this to the brim and there was a considerable tonnage left on the ground.

Certified seed corn was planted. This was purchased from Prof. Erle J. Stoneman, one of the faculty of the Platteville Normal School, who is the owner of



CORN EIGHT WEEKS AFTER PLANTING

"White Knoll Farm," and who specializes in Silver King and Golden Glow seed corn. On tests made on the "White Knoll Farm" Silver King showed 98.6 per cent germination and Golden Glow 96.8 per cent germination. The former is an excellent silo corn, and the latter, while not producing large ears, has the happy faculty of producing a large number of ears.

Both Mr. Wills and Mr. Brunckhorst are certain they have the feed problem for the dairy herd solved. The cost of trenching, tile and installation was $650.00 and they regard this as one of the best investments they have ever made.

NORMAL SCHOOL PROJECT

The Platteville Normal School Agricultural Department is operated in connection with a farm fully equipped containing 140 acres of land. A portion of this farm is located in Rountree Creek Valley. Both five and six-inch tile was laid under the supervision of men sent there by Mr. Jones. Here 12.5 acres were reclaimed utterly worthless for farming and just as useless for pasturage. The work of installing drain tile could have been carried out on the Normal farm with five-inch tile but the experts figured that six-inch tile, in places, would lend more drainage surface and

an additional 5 acres will be benefited by the addition of six inch tile.

The entire cost of reclaiming the 12.5 acres on the Normal School project was $458.00.

The Normal School has a large dairy herd and the feed bill there is also a problem. With additional corn ground it is figured the trouble of providing enough home-grown feed for the herd will not again vex those in charge of the farm. It is their ambition to make this department of the state school self-supporting.

Farm Values

As lands go at sale in this section, at this time, it may be stated truthfully that productive acres are worth on an average of $150.00. Therefore reclaiming lands heretofore almost useless has been a safe and sane investment and has contributed to the higher value of the entire farm project.

A careful study of the results obtained from tile drain shows that in the first year after seeding the crop is heaviest farthest away from the tile. The same is true the second year but in the third year a reversal takes place and the crop is notably heavier close to the tile. Dry seasons may have something to do with this development but Wisconsin has in this particular section of the state been favored with an abundance of rains when needed for crop development.

Mussolini Speaks

IN A recent issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World* that paper editorially took upon itself the duty of dicating who should henceforth hold Holstein sales and where such sales should be held. This is in line with the present policy of those who have usurped the control of the affairs of the breed and the question arises again, how long will the plain farmer who keeps Holstein cows for practical purposes stand for a policy of manipulating a big industry to take care of those who live and live well on the spoils of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America? The Holstein industry has taken the course of nearly all the big businesses of our country. The special interests have secured control and it is being exploited for the benefit of those who contribute the least to its welfare.

In fact those interested in the Holstein industry are divided roughly into two classes, namely: those who milk the Holstein cow and those who milk the organization. In the first group you will find the dairy farmers all over the land who are struggling to hold things together until a better day arrives when relief shall come for the exploited; in the latter class are the big sales organization fieldmen, lackeys, and high salaried employees of the National Association who travel about the country in Pullmans and grace the banquet boards at breed meetings telling the simple minded that "Alls Well."

In the article above referred to the *World* would leave the impression that the recent Wisconsin sales were not up to expectation because two sales threw too many cattle on the market and "glutted" it. It surely does not seem reasonable that the sale of five hundred head of Holstein cattle in sales national in character could "glut" the market and break down prices. It is true that buying at these sales was not as brisk as of old and that some very good purebred Holstein dairy cows went over the block at $140 and $150, and it is strange that such a thing could happen when scrub cows of proven production are bringing from $150 to $200 at barn-yard auctions from farmers all over the North Mississippi Valley.

There is something wrong with the Holstein Sale business. The reason for the depression is not however to be found in the quantity or the quality of cows offered at the sales in question. It goes further back. This present depressing condition is but a reaction to the methods used for two decades to create an artificial market for Holstein cattle. A cow's usefulness on a farm is determined by her powers of production and reproduction. If she is deficient in these she is valueless as a dairy animal. If she shows production and has fair type there is a ready market for her at an honest price on a million American farms. She can be sold without holding a big consignment sale with clever auctioneers, slick box men, and without what is still worse, the unscrupulous ringside manipulators consisting of by-bidders, fixers and shyster breeders who make a practice of running up the cattle of each other, and then settling for them with stage money and depending in return to receive the same service when he consigns to the next sale.

No, the farmers are not overstocked with good cows. There is still a market for a profitable dairy cow at a fair price. But those who milk cows are tired of always being the suckers. They are laughing in their sleeves to see the old crowd try the same old tricks in vain. Occassionally yet a "new one" is found who can be framed to let loose of money gathered in some other easy business venture, but the public is satiated. The remedy for this condition cannot be found by having an all wise editor who has been profiting by this unholy system to designate who from now on may hold these sales and where these sales may be held. Why not cut out the cancer? As a consignor to one of these recent sales, I am convinced that the time is now here when the actual Holstein Dairymen must take over their own business and apply rules of good morals to their individual affairs and those touching the public such as sales and breed associations, and not be misled by the pratings of those who depend on directing by throwing big banquets, big sales, raising charges and salaries and encouraging practises not in accord with honest dealings. In other words Holstein affairs should be run for the benefit of the Breeder and not for the parasites, the editor of the *World* notwithstanding.—*An Ex-Sucker.*

Speculation and speculators work havoc with a purebred livestock industry. This has been the experience in every breed of cattle and in practically every breed association. For a time things apparently go well; prices stiffen and demand increases largely because of the spectacular methods employed to create interest and partly because men are inclined to buy on a rising market; but in time the boom collapses demand practically ceases and prices drop. The speculators materially restrict their operations or turn to other fields and many men who bought stock at high prices are ruined especially if they have gone in debt for their animals. We have recently seen prices for certain so-called families soar to unreasonable heights and have experienced the crash which has ruined men who have paid fancy prices for individual animals and for whole herds. But we are not alone in this experience. It forms part of the history of purebred breeds in many countries. Even in Britain where the Friesian industry has only been going a comparatively few years they have experienced their vicissitude of high and low prices, their boom and the resulting crash.

Speaking of this state of affairs the *British-Friesian Journal* says:

"Gone are the days of speculation. May they never return. No longer is it possible for a so-called breeder to buy some females and one male, obtain a few calves, and then call a sale in the sure and certain hope of making a good profit on account of a rising market, and owing to no skill or effort of his own. The growing tendency to buy for sales by public auction is an increasing barrier to the improvement of all breeds, and may easily become a serious menace to the British livestock industry, as the incentive or even the opportunity to exercise the breeders' art is missing. The herd that will make big money is the one that has been carefully and skillfully developed as the result of years of patient and loving labor. That is a breeder's herd, and buyers are anxious to have the benefit of the experience of such an expert and enthusiast.

"Nothing better could happen to the breed than that all members should become imbued with the notion to breed a good herd, and to make milk-selling or butter-making an increasingly profitable business during the process. The few sales that must take place would then be more successful and all-sufficient, and the improvement of the breed would be continuous. Some of the sales that are held do incalculable harm to the breed, as newcomers buy inferior animals and judge the breed by its lowest standard. Sales of inferior or cull animals benefit no one and injure all.

"If members will breed the right cattle, prices will take care of themselves.

"Any member working only for a sale is on uncertain ground, but any breeder who improves his herd banks on a certainty, as good cattle will always command prices in accordance."

Holstein-Friesian Annual Meeting

THE 44th Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ont., on Thursday, February 10, 1927, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. The Executive Committee will meet at the same place and hour on Wednesday, February 9th, and the annual banquet of the Association will take place on the evening of February 10th.

Will H. Miller

MR. WILL H. MILLER of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, elsewhere in this issue is offering his herd-sire, Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511, for sale.

Mr. Miller for sixteen years was secretary at the Carlisle Indian School. When the school was discontinued in 1918 and the buildings and grounds taken over by the Federal Government as a training camp site, Mr. Miller moved on his farm and has since engaged in the breeding of purebred Holstein cattle.

For about an hour a man from Denver had been boasting to an Irishman about the magnificence of the Rocky Mountains.

"You seem mighty proud ov thim mountains," the Irishman observed.

"You bet I am," replied the man from Denver. "And I ought to be, since my ancestors built them."

The Irishman thought this over for a few moments and then asked, "Did you ever happen to hear of the Dead Sea in—in one ov the old countries?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the man from Denver. "I know all about the Dead Sea."

"Well, did you happen to know that me great-grandfather killed the thing?"

Customer—Ah, your steak is like the weather this evening, butcher, rather tough.

Butcher—Indeed? By the way, your account is like the weather, too—unsettled.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

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BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Behind the Farm Products Show

MR. HENRY E. KLUGH, manager of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, has demonstrated during the many years that he has been identified with the Agricultural Department at Harrisburg that he has exceptional ability as a Show manager.

Mr. Klugh was appointed secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1907 and for sixteen consecutive years he served the Agricultural Department in that capacity. It was during this time that the Farm Products Show was started and the responsibility of its many details from the very beginning fell largely to Mr. Klugh and from year to year as the number



HENRY E. KLUGH

of exhibits and the exhibiting space has increased and more farm organizations become identified with the Farm Products Show, Mr. Klugh's duties and responsibilities have increased.

It is Mr. Klugh that arranges for the exhibiting space for organizations that assemble in Harrisburg during the Farm Products Show week.

Each administration brings with it a new Secretary of Agriculture who serves as Chairman of the Committee and the change in offices of the allied agricultural organization results in the change in personnel of the general Show Committee but Mr. Klugh is a fixture and his ability to take care of details has won for him the reputation of a most successful show manager.

Holstein in Foreign Countries

(Continued)

By Ralph E. Moreton

A FEW years ago the official from the Uruguayan Government came to America and purchased a fine lot of Holstein purebreds for the breeding establishments of various Uruguayan breeders. The official's name was Senor Pareja Reissig, departmento de Agricultura, Montet Video, Uruguay.

Brazil is a tropical country but possesses territory in the south quite favorable for dairy cattle. In Sao Paulo situated on a plateau one has to wear in winter warm clothing while in summer the climate is pleasant and very different to such places as Rio Janeiro, Bahia or Pernambuco.

Senor Echeuique filbo, a former student at the Urbana University, Illinois, now engaged with his brother in the breeding of Holsteins at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, took away with him some purebreds and no doubt would be interested in receiving correspondence from our breeders who are inclined to get in touch.

I received last March a letter from Georgetown Demarara, British Guiana, in which several names were mentioned of cattlemen who may be interested in obtaining purebred bulls, such as the Rupununi Cattle Development Co., Ld., represented by General Rice, care of Messrs. Curtis Campbell, Georgetown; Mr. Edgar Hicken, East Coast, Berbice; and Mr. J. A. Haly, Bramfield, East Coast, Berbice.

From another hot country, Ecuador, I received a letter from Rafael A. Rosales of Ibarra, Imbabura, Ecuador, who informs me that in a climatical zone of from 20 to 30 degrees, in a region infested by ticks, he had succeeded in acclimating animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed. Correspondence should be in Spanish—while with the British Guiana people, it should be in English. Mr. Echeuique knows English.

I have assisted our breeders in shipping animals to Venezuela and other places—and I may say Holstein bulls are wanted in Venezuela if breeders are sufficiently interested in having photographs taken and sent along with chart showing pedigree. To all those interested I would say only young bulls of 6 months or under should be selected. All health papers certified by the Federal inspector have to accompany registration papers while as to feed and care on board special attention has to be given. I remember the case of a bull that was shipped on a voyage taking around two weeks. Sufficient amount of grain was put on board but before the animal reached its destination owing to the neglect of the shipper, there was no fodder for the animal, the result being it arrived in a wretched condition. Difficulties there are in commencing this export business, but when breeders know what they have to do it is all plain sailing.

In conclusion let me add that it will be a pleasure to be called upon for any assistance either in procuring this business for breeders or in helping them to ship animals in proper conditions.

A young lady entered a crowded car with a pair of skates slung over her arm. An elderly gentleman arose and offered her his seat.

"Thank you, sir," she said, "but I've been skating all day and I'm tired of sitting down."

Every individual farm presents problems of its own. A careful study of these problems is the first step in solving them. It's good work for the long winter evenings.

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

THE Pennsylvania Farm Products Show for 1927 will be held in Harrisburg from January 18th to the 21st.

This Show is the largest winter show of its kind in the United States and is one of the agricultural events that is looked forward to each year by farmers and those interested in agriculture in the State of Pennsylvania. Many who are interested in agriculture in other and adjoining states make it a regular practice of attending this yearly event.

A Bit of History

The first state-wide Farm Products Show was held in Harrisburg in 1917. Previous to that year local shows had been held in various parts of the state. As early as 1875 the State Horticultural Society, in coöperation with the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, began to hold quarterly meetings in different parts of the state, and at the last meeting, which was usually held in January or February, they would arrange a State Fruit Show, with a few agricultural products thrown in. Every two years, when the Legislature was in session, the show was held in Harrisburg; on all other occasions the shows were staged in other places, of which Lancaster, York, Reading, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia were the principal cities.

In 1901 the Fruit Show had attracted so much attention throughout the state that other agricultural organizations joined in the movement and brought about a great expansion in the exhibits. The Pennsylvania Breeders' Association and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union were the two principal organizations that coöperated with the Horticultural Society. In 1917, the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture joined with these three associations already mentioned, and staged in Harrisburg, the first state-wide Farm Products Show.

The first show was held in the Emerson-Brantingham Building, on the second floor, with a floor space of ten thousand square feet, according to Henry E. Klugh, who has been manager of the show since its inception. The show has continued to be held in the Emerson-Brantingham Building until 1921, when the exhibits had grown to such an extent that it was necessary to secure additional floor space. In 1926, a floor space of 104,000 square feet was necessary to take care of the show.

Largest Winter Farm Show

The exhibition is now regarded as the largest winter show of its kind in the United States. In addition to some of Pennsylvania's finest livestock, the exhibits in the coming show will include, corn, small grains, apples, potatoes, wool, tobacco, maple syrup and sugar, honey, milk, butter, poultry and eggs. The egg, wool and corn exhibits have become recognized in the past few years as the largest exhibits of their kind in the eastern states. Sales of Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White and Duroc swine, and beef steers have also been arranged.

The show conducts a Junior Department where all classes of boys' and girls' vocational work and club work are featured. This department not only embraces separate classifications for the exhibit of farm products that may be entered by the junior farmers but also conducts various demonstrations and judging contests in order that the public may learn of the various activities and become familiar with the progress of the work conducted by the leaders in the respective junior lines throughout the state. The State Department of Public Instruction and the Pennsylvania State College coöperate in the arrangement of these junior activities.

The show is under the management of three representatives from each of the participating organizations and agencies and Henry E. Klugh, manager.

Mass Meeting Tuesday Evening

The opening mass meeting will be held Tuesday evening in the Chestnut Street Auditorium and the principal speakers will be Governor-elect John S. Fisher and President-elect Ralph D. Hetzel of Pennsylvania State College.

The members of the former State Board of Agriculture and institute speakers will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the State Chamber of Commerce and will have a luncheon at 5 o'clock in the Plaza Hotel.

Livestock Meetings

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association will meet Wednesday in Felton Hall, on Cameron Street, and will hold a General Dairy Banquet Wednesday evening in the Masonic Temple.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held Thursday, 10 A. M., in the State Chamber of Commerce.

There will be a meeting and luncheon of the Guernsey Breeders Thursday noon in the Penn-Harris Hotel. The Jersey Breeders' Association will hold a meeting after dinner Thursday in the State Chamber of Commerce. The Holstein Breeders' meeting is scheduled for Thursday, 10 A. M., with a luncheon at noon in the Masonic Temple.

A luncheon and business meeting of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association is set for Wednesday noon at the Plaza Hotel.

The Hereford Breeders' Association will convene Thursday afternoon in Felton Hall.

The swine breeders' luncheons and business meetings have been scheduled as follows:

Berkshire, Wednesday noon at the University Club, 7 North Front Street; Chester White, Wednesday evening at the Plaza Hotel; Duroc Jersey, Thursday noon at the University Club; Poland China, Wednesday evening at the University Club.

The Veterinary Medical Association will convene for both morning and afternoon meetings on Wednesday in the Penn-Harris Hotel.

Fruit and Potato Meets

The State Horticultural Association has scheduled meetings for Wednesday and Thursday in the Auditorium of the South Office Building, with a banquet on Wednesday evening.

Wednesday and Thursday are the days on which the meetings of the Vegetable Growers will be held in the Senate Caucus Room. A banquet will be held Wednesday evening.

The meetings of the Potato Growers' Association are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in the Chestnut Street Hall. A banquet is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Poultry Gatherings

The State Poultry Association and the Baby Chick Association will hold their business meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, a banquet to be held on Wednesday, in the Lodge Room of the Elks Home. A meeting of the Buff Orpington Breeders is scheduled for Thursday evening in the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce. A Barred Rock meet will be staged Wednesday afternoon in the State Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Pigeon Show Association is scheduled for Wednesday in the State Chamber of Commerce.

Other Meetings

The Beekeepers' Association will convene on Wednesday and Thursday for their meetings in the Harrisburg Public Library.

The Farm Bureau Federation will hold its meeting on Thursday evening in the State Chamber of Commerce.

Meetings of the Threshermans' and Farmers' Association have been planned for Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning in the Chestnut Street Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange on Thursday evening in the State Chamber of Commerce.

The Pennsylvania Farmers' Coöperative Federation will meet Thursday evening in the Auditorium of the South Office Building.

The State Council of Agricultural Associations will likewise meet Thursday at 6 P. M., at the University Club.

The Implement Dealers' Association will convene Wednesday, 8 P. M., for an entertainment in the Lodge Room of the Elks Home.

Vocational Features

The Bureau of Vocational Education, Department of Public Instruction, has designated Wednesday, January 19th, as Vocational Day. An opportunity will be given to see the Farm Products Show in the morning, and a special program of entertainment has been arranged for the afternoon. The presentation of the gold and silver medals to the winners in the Junior and Senior Project Contests, will be one of the features of this program. An opportunity will be given to the boys and girls to see the State Capitol and meet the Governor.

A vocational exhibit will feature certain phases of vocational education in the rural districts. Products from the laboratories, shops, and home projects will be displayed. These exhibits, with a number of demonstrations, charts, and photographs will illustrate the methods of teaching vocational agriculture and home economics in the rural districts. The course of study and many of the practical activities of vocational agriculture will be featured this year. The exhibit will represent the type of instruction that is now being given in 135 rural centers in Pennsylvania.

Boys' and Girls' Club Exhibits

A special feature will be the exhibition in the International Building at 27 North Cameron Street, of 200 head of baby beeves exhibited by members of the boys' and girls' baby beef clubs of the state. The members of these clubs organized for the purpose of demonstrating proper methods of feeder selection, proper methods of feeding and management, showing and marketing their animals. Another feature will be the exhibit of 150 fat lambs by the boys' and girls' clubs. This exhibt will be in the Duco Building at 40 North Cameron Street. Animals will be exhibited and judged on their merits Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and be sold at public auction on Thursday afternoon in the Duco Building at 40 North Cameron Street.

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Side-Lights On Tuberculosis Eradication*

THE following, taken from the annual report of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, shows gratifying progress being made in the eradication work:

There was tested during the fiscal year 8,650,780 cattle in 774,728 herds, from which were removed 323,084 reactors, or 3.7 per cent. The slight increase in the percentage of reactors compared with recent years was unquestionably due to the intensive campaigns conducted in two states in accordance with the requirements of a city ordinance.

Iowa First in Amount of Testing

The report indicates that Iowa led all the states of the Union for the year with a total of 1,192,156 cattle tested, followed by Wisconsin with 982,763; Illinois, with 69,511; New York, with 661,782, and Minnesota, with 650,181. Other states with more than 200,000 cattle tested for the year were Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, and North Dakota.

There were reported 93,277 premises as showing infection of tuberculosis. This indicates that approximately 1 out of every 8 premises upon which tests were made harbored infected cattle.

Avian Tuberculosis Receives Attention

In the course of the regular tuberculosis-eradication work, surveys were made of 157,950 flocks of poultry containing 14,012,923 birds, with the result that 9,751 flocks or 6.2 per cent, showed physical evidence of avian tuberculosis. There were posted 15,363 birds, of which 10,279 were found to be diseased. This survey indicates the necessity for systematic campaigns for the eradication of avian tuberculosis.

Permits were issued covering the interstate movement of 82,067 tuberculous cattle for immediate slaughter. It is noteworthy that no permits were issued for the movement of tuberculous cattle interstate for breeding purposes.

A total of 355,836 cattle were tested for interstate movement by approved veterinarians, from which 2,438 reactors, or a little less than 1 per cent, were removed. This is an increase over the previous year. This report shows that Wisconsin led by shipping more than 66,000 cattle. Four other states showed shipments of more than 20,000 as follows: Minnesota, about 53,000; Tennessee, nearly 37,000; Texas, 22,000, and Mississippi approximately 21,000. Incidentally, the records of the Bureau show that there are on the approved list 9,016 veterinarians.

On June 30, 1926, the records showed that 96,392 herds containing more than 1,500,000 cattle had been established as fully accredited. This is an increase of approximately 24,000 herds over the preceding fiscal year.

More than 1,300,000 herds, containing over 10,500,000 cattle were reported as having passed one clean test in process of accreditation or in the course of area testing. This shows an increase of more than 380,000 herds over the preceding year.

*United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Industry. Tuberculosis Eradication Division, October, 1926.

The total under supervision at the end of the fiscal year was 1,556,336 herds containing 15,131,345 cattle. This is approximately 24.5 per cent of the total cattle population of the United States.

Under the uniform plan of handling herds, accredited veterinarians tested during the fiscal year 43,921 herds containing 788,995 cattle, from which were removed 22,529 reactors. The cattle tested is in comparison with the total of about 605,000 for the fiscal year 1925. The records show that there are on the accredited list 6,619 practitioners.

At the end of the fiscal year there were in the United States 198 counties which had been classed as modified accredited areas.

There were 329 counties, including the modified areas, which had completed one test of all the cattle within their borders. In addition, there were 427 other counties extensively engaged in the work, a total of 756 counties actively working to eradicate the disease from their borders.

It is interesting to note from reports covering the year's work that more than $1,067,000 was expended by the respective counties for the eradication of tuberculosis, exclusive of indemnity. This is an increase of approximately $372,000 over the previous fiscal year.

Despite the marked increase in the number of cattle condemned and slaughtered on account of reacting to the tuberculin test, the average Federal indemnity was reduced from $17.11 for 1925 to $14.51 in 1926. It is likewise gratifying to know that the average salvage obtained for tuberculous carcasses increased from $19.12 in 1925 to $24.64 in 1926. Watchfulness in the marketing of reactors and the policy to obtain the highest salvage possible is indicative of efficient service in the eradication work.

Michigan Reports on Avian Tuberculosis Eradication Work

A report received under date of September 18, 1926, from Michigan relative to the control of avian tuberculosis in that state is of considerable interest. It indicates that for the last two years the work has been almost wholly along investigational lines which included surveys recommended by the Bureau, and which were made in connection with their regular bovine eradication work. This work was valuable in that poultry owners became better informed relative to the ravages of tuberculosis in their flocks and its transmission to swine. Following this work, an attempt was made which would bring the State Department into closer relationship with a limited number of flock owners in order to obtain further information concerning a practicable method of handling the individual flocks, both infected as well as those believed to be free. This plan included use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent in poultry tuberculosis.

To do this, a plan was evolved which was termed "The Tuberculosis Free Farm Plan." This included the testing of the cattle, hogs, and poultry. Twenty-five farms, all located in the modified area, were selected. The project was started in April, 1926. Of these 25 farms there were three which, upon physical examination, showed avian tuberculosis. Therefore, no tu-

berculin test was applied to the fowls. Upon the 22 farms where the tuberculin test was applied, 2,676 chickens were tested, revealing 84 reactors located upon 13 farms. The report calls attention to the fact that infection was found through the use of tuberculin on 59 per cent of the supposedly free farms. It was also noted that only one of the reacting chickens failed to show lesions on post-mortem.

Seventeen Out of 18 Reactors Due to Avian Infection

In continuing this survey, the double tuberculin test was applied to the breeding swine on 22 farms, there being three farms upon which no hogs were kept. There were 301 hogs tested, 18 reactors being located upon nine farms. Of these 18 reactors, 10 reacted to both the standard and avian tuberculin, one to the standard tuberculin only, and seven to avian tuberculin only. In other words, there were 17 out of the 18 reactors which showed evidence of avian infection as indicated by the test. Of the 25 farms, there were eight upon which no evidence of tuberculous infection of any type was found, while infection was disclosed among either the poultry, swine, or both upon 17, or 68 per cent, of the farms. Of these, there were eight with infected poultry only, four with infected swine only, and five where infection was among both the swine and poultry. Further, the report indicates that the belief in the accuracy of the tuberculin test upon fowls was demonstrated when the test was applied by an experienced operator. The belief was expressed that the testing of swine is also practicable, and that the double test upon breeding swine should be used upon farms when avian infection is known to exist.

Another interesting phase of the report indicates that the agreement under which these herds were taken under supervision included a recommendation that all members of the family on the farm submit to a physical examination for tuberculosis biannually by a competent physician. Surveys of this character are of great assistance in planning campaigns for the control and eradication of avian tuberculosis, and may aid in throwing light upon possible connection between the various types of tubercle organisms.

Testing Flocks for Avian Tuberculosis

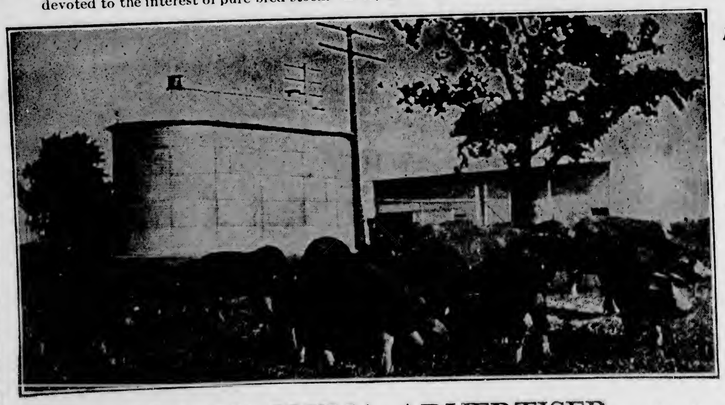
In "Side-Lights" for May, 1926, reference was made to the follow-up work in avian eradication work in Miner County, South Dakota. Recent information indicates that two veterinary inspectors representing the state of South Dakota and this Bureau inaugurated a campaign of flock testing in this county for the purpose of determining the extent of the disease at this time. During the first day's work nine flocks containing 1,998 birds which were observed showed 326 reactors and two clinical cases. The report states that 60 per cent of the old birds in one of the flocks observed reacted, while in another flock approximately 50 per cent of the old birds were removed on account of tuberculosis. The two clinical cases referred to failed to react, but were found badly infected on post-mortem examination. Infection was found in 100 per cent of the flocks observed at the time the report was made. The work was well received by the livestock owners who signed a special agreement covering the avian eradication work. The plan includes a requirement for the disposal of the entire flock where the percentage of reactors exceeds 25 per cent, and a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the premises after the removal of the infected flocks. All infected flocks are to be retested in 90 days. There were but two spring chickens classed as reactors out of the 326 diseased birds, the remainder being hens approximately 18 months of age or older. A complete report on this work will be interesting.—*Veterinary Medicine.*

"Yes, Rupert," said mother, "the baby was a Christmas present from the angels."

"Well, mamma," said Rupert, "if we lay him away carefully and don't use him, can't we give him to somebody else next Christmas?"—*Good Hardware.*

A dollar may not go as far as it used to, but it's as much trouble as ever to get back.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Holstein Gives 3,048 Pounds Milk in Month

By E. H. Rohrbeck

A PUREBRED Holstein cow, owned by R. B. Craig, of the Allegheny Cow Testing Association, led all tested cows in the production of milk and butterfat in November, the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service report shows. Her record was 3,048 lb. milk and 88.4 lb. butterfat.

The Carbon-Lehigh Association had the highest 10-cow average in butterfat, 772 pounds; the largest number of 1,000 pound milkers, 114, and the second largest number of 40-pounders, 63. The Warren Association was second in number of cows tested, with 93, and first in 40-pound butterfat producers, with 75. The Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association tested 700 cows the largest of all. The Cumberland Association, with 93 cows giving over a half ton of milk, took second honors in this phase of the work.

Twenty-nine associations reported 9,906 cows tested, of which 782 produced more than forty lb. butterfat and 1,106 gave over a half ton of milk. Of the 40-pounders 239 passed the 50-pound mark in production, while 573 cows gave more than twelve hundred pounds of milk.

Testing Makes Cows Pay

COW Testing Associations insure a better future for dairying. They insure the farmer a profit from each cow. They help him to answer the following questions which confront every dairyman.

What cows are worth while to keep?

What does it cost to produce 100 pounds of milk?

What does it cost to produce one pound of butterfat?

How much profit, over feed cost, does each cow pay?

What return do you get for every dollar spent for feed?

How many pounds of milk and butterfat does each cow produce yearly?

How much does it cost to feed a cow for one year?

Are calves being raised from the best cows only?

What heifers are producing more butterfat than their dams?

What sires are good enough to keep and use?

The average Wisconsin farmer, in order to secure a profit or to raise his dairy profits, must weed out the tramp cows, feed for economical production, and breed to insure profitable cows.

The average herd in Wisconsin, especially where a scrub bull heads the herd, where no testing is done, and where no milk and feed records are kept, does well to average 200 pounds of butterfat per cow a year. The average United States cow produces 4,260 pounds of milk and 160 pounds fat. The average Wisconsin cow produces 4,970 pounds of milk and 190 pounds of fat.

Improvement is Possible

Cows in carefully kept herds, tested in a cow testing association, and fed economically, easily average 300 lb. butterfat in a year. More than 1214 herds or thirty-six per cent of the herds in Wisconsin cow testing associations in 1925-26 averaged over 300 lb. butterfat a year. The average Wisconsin cow testing association cow produces 7,111 lb. milk and 279.3 lb. fat.

The average cow in Wisconsin's highest association gave 10,344 lb. milk and 372.5 lb. fat. The average cow in the highest Wisconsin testing association herd yielded 16,616 lb. milk and 584.7 lb. fat.

The highest cow in a Wisconsin cow testing association produced 22,950 lb. milk and 872 lb. fat.

Records of 325 cows in the vicinity of Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin, showed that the average cost of feed for a cow a year was $73.00 and the average annual production was 6,300 lb. milk and 228 lb. butterfat. A study of these cows with reference to groups ranging from 5,000 or less lb. milk to 12,000 or over lb. milk gave some interesting figugres on the cost and economy of milk production.

The average price received by these farmers was $2.22 per 100 lb. milk. Table I indicates that herds which produced less than 6,000 lb. milk per year did not meet all costs involved in the production of milk, while herds yielding more than this made a profit over the cost.

Table I*—Cost of Producing 100 Lb. Milk in the Elkhorn Area in 1924

Production per cow	*Cost per cwt.*
5,000 or less lb. milk	$2.67
5,000 or 6,000	2.25
6,000 or 7,000	2.10
7,000 or 8,000	2.05
8,000 or 9,000	1.81
9,000 or 10,000	1.75
10,000 or 11,000	1.67
11,000 or 12,000	1.60
12,000 and over	1.55

*Obtained from detailed cost records of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

What Is a Cow Testing Association?

A cow testing association in Wisconsin is usually an organization of 26 dairy farmers who coöperatively employ a trained tester to test their cows and to help put the herd in condition for economical production of milk and butterfat. The tester spends one day a month on each farm, and while there gets for each cow in the herd a complete record of milk and butterfat production, feed consumption, feed cost, and income over feed cost. Using these results as a guide, the farmer and the tester figure out better methods of feeding, care and management.

All members of an association sign a membership agreement with notes attached to bind the agreement. The notes are usually for $40 which, given by each of the 26 farmers, provides for a field box complete and a 24-bottle tester, costing $50 net, and a salary for a tester at $75 per month for one year. A board of five directors is usually chosen from the audience of the first meeting. A president, vice president, and a secretary-treasurer are elected from the board of directors. The directors form the governing body of an organization. The board decides on the kind of tester to be hired, the salary to offer him and the assessment to charge each member.

How to Start an Association

Get in touch with the College of Agriculture, Madison, your county agent, or one of the supervising field-

men in your district, and notify the farmers of your community that you desire to have a meeting to explain the operation and advantages of a cow testing association. Set a date for the meeting and make arrangements for any help that can be secured.

Testing Saves Dairyman $343 a Year

Harvey Thew, tester in the Waunakee Cow Testing Association, on his first month's trip, tested a herd of eight grade cows, five of which were in milk. The owner of this small herd said that he did not believe he would get $40 worth of good out of the work. Before the day was over, however, he felt differently. The five cows yielded 103 lb. milk with an average test of 4 per cent butterfat. Using these figures as an average for the month and figuring butterfat at 48 cents (the local market price) the tester credited the cows with $30 more than was actually received from the creamery.

The skimmilk from the cream separator showed a test of 1.9 per cent butterfat. This high per cent of butterfat escaping through the cream separator was a loss of 42 per cent of his daily income, 94 cents per day, or $343 per year.

In less than two months' time, the dairyman had saved enough to pay for the separator repairs and for his testing expenses for one year.

Before joining the association, he did not know what was wrong. He naturally blamed the creamery and his cows. Testing helps to take the guesswork out of dairying.

Ten Cows Produce More Than Thirteen

Floyd Lieurance of the Viola Cow Testing Association reports that his herd of ten grade Guernseys averaged 2,691 lb. more milk and 130 lb. butterfat more per cow in the third year of the association than thirteen cows in the first year. His ten cows actually produced 505 lb. more butterfat than the thirteen had produced.

In 1921, thirteen cows produced 5,810 lb. milk yielding 265 lb. butterfat and bringing in a milk check of $122 per cow. The feed then costs $47 per cow, leaving a return over feed cost of $75 per cow for the first year. In 1922, twelve cows produced an average of 6,515 lb. milk yielding 305 lb. fat selling at $141. The feed cost of this production was $63 per cow and the returns over feed cost amounted to $78 per cow.

In 1923, the ten remaining cows in the herd produced an average of 8,501 lb. milk, yielding 395 lb. butterfat. That year the feed bill was $81 per cow, or $34 higher than the first year. His butterfat sold for $184 and the returns over feed cost per cow was $103. Mr. Lieurance points out that he does not mind the cost of feed as long as the returns over feed cost is increased. Feeding fewer and better cows is his solution for cutting the cost of production.

With the feed cost nearly twice that of the first year, the returns over feed cost per cow was $28 greater, or an investment of $340 in feed returned $620 on ten cows. Butterfat was figured at 46 cents per pound over the three-year period.

The production of Mr. Lieurance's high cow, Daisy, increased from 297 lb. fat in the first year to 391 lb. in the second year and 543 lb. in the third year. Her feed bill increased from $42.50 to $69.81 and the third to $102.50, or a total increase of $60 for the three years. The milk check also increased, however, from $136 to $179 for the second year, and to $245 in the third year. This gave a return above feed cost of $94 for the first year which rose to $110 for the second year and $143 for the third year. Mr. Lieurance received $49 more above feed cost the third year than he did the first year.

The above was taken from Circular No. 207 published by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in coöperation with the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. We would advise our readers to secure a copy of this bulletin.

More Sales

MR. GEORGE C. ZENTS, of Rocky Ridge, Maryland, has recently purchased a handsome young bull to head his herd from Mr. Charles Wertheimer, owner of Elmwood Farms, Frederick, Maryland. He was sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047 and out of Colantha Minnie Monk, one of Mr. Wertheimer's best producing females.

Mr. Wertheimer also reports the sale of a female born October 2, 1926, out of Lady Pontiac Ormsby



RAG APPLE SEGIS IDLEWILD

One of the heavy producers in the Wertheimer herd.

Lass to Mr. O. Duvall Etchison, of Maryland. This young heifer's two nearest dams average on short time test over 40 lb. of butter. She was sired by "Rolo" Mr. Wertheimer's senior herdsire a son of the World's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

Mr. Wertheimer reports that "Rolo" is siring some handsome individuals and his first calves are now coming into milk showing wonderful udder development.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Warts on the Teats

SOMETIMES warts attain sufficient size to interfere with milking. One method of removing them is to apply castor oil or pure olive oil after each milking for a week. If this treatment fails, the warts can be touched with a stick of lunar caustic and the oil applied after that. Long warts that are not too large at the base may be removed by tying a silk thread tightly around the wart near the teat and allowing it to remain until the wart drops off.

Cracked Teats

Sometimes a cow's teats will chap in the winter. The cause is exposure to cold when the teats are still moist. The remedy is to milk with dry hands and to see that teats are dry when the cows are turned out in the cold. Wet milking and the sucking of calves make the teat more liable to chap. In case cracking occurs, the main treatment consists in keeping the teats soft with applications of oil or salve. This will help to protect the teats from excessive drying and continued cracking.

Kicking

Kicking during milking is largely due to poor management. Many cows will kick when they are being broken to milk, and they must be carefully handled so that they will not form the habit. Sore or cracked teats will also cause cows to kick. One should never strike a cow for kicking. Such practice will get her excited and make her worse. Some animals must be restrained while being milked. This is best accomplished by placing a heavy strap or rope around the rear legs just above the hocks. Pass this strap around one leg, cross between the legs, and then around the other, drawing them close together. Unless crossed in the middle the strap will slip down when the cow struggles.

Self-Sucking

Every dairyman has had experience with cows that suck themselves. There seems to be no satisfactory explanation why they do this. To prevent the habit many devices and methods have been tried with varying degrees of success. One device may work successfully on one cow and fail on another. One method that has been used successfully is to fasten one end of a strong stick about three feet long to the ring of the halter, passing the stick between the front legs and fastening the other end to a ring in a strap that extends around the cow's body. This device allows the cow to raise and lower her head but prevents turning her head toward the body. Muzzles placed over the animals' noses, cradles around their necks, bits in the mouth, and various other methods have been used. Applications such as quinine or red pepper have been placed on the teats. If a cow is a confirmed self-sucker, she should be sent to the butcher unless she is especially valuable as a breeding animal.

Dehorning

Horns are of no use to the animal. It is no longer necessary for the cows to fight for self-protection, or for the protection of her young. Cows with horns oftentimes injure one another in the stable or lot, and they sometimes accidentally injure the attendants. Bulls with horns are decidedly more dangerous than those without horns. There is only one excuse for allowing animals to retain horns, and that is for appearances; and it is very questionable whether a large proportion of horns as found really add to an animal's appearance. Still they do sometimes increase the selling price of an animal and may increase its chances in the show ring, and so long as these conditions exist it is advisable to let the horns remain on at least some of the purebred animals.—*Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1470.*

Feeding Minerals to Dairy Cows

By A. J. Scott, Vicksburg, Mich.

UNIVERSITY of Michigan *Quarterly Bulletin*, May, 1925, issue reads as follows:

"Minerals are needed in the dairy ration to maintain the health and efficiency of the herd.

"It is common information that dairy cattle need minerals as a part of their daily ration. Minerals are needed to develop the skeleton and for the proper functioning of the glands and organs of the animal body. When cattle were first domesticated, the minerals found in the natural feeding stuffs were ample to meet the needs for body maintenance and milk production, since only enough milk was produced to give the calf a start in life. The modern dairy cow, however, is a highly specialized machine for the production of milk, which is rich in mineral salts, especially lime and phosphorus.

"Not only has the tremendous increase in milk production caused a greater mineral requirement, but the feeds used today are often grown on soils depleted in the essential mineral elements, resulting in a deficiency in the crops grown on such soils.

"The high producing dairy cow, however, must have the roughage supplemented with concentrates to furnish protein and energy for heavy milk production. Concentrates, especially the cereal grains, are low in certain necessary minerals.

Iodin in the Ration

"A small amount of iodin is needed in the ration of dairy cattle for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland. A deficiency of this element results in goitre or "big neck" in calves. Iodin is often lacking in soils distant from the sea, and consequently goitre is more prevalent in such regions than near the sea coast. Decaying sea weeds liberate this element, which is carried by the wind over the land and taken up from the soil by the crops.

"Since milk and butter are very good natural sources of iodin in the human diet, it is important that the cows producing milk for human food receive iodin in their ration.

Lime and Phosphorus

"The two mineral elements most likely to be deficient in the ration are lime and phosphorus. These two minerals combined make up about 85 per cent of the bone. Lime is also necessary in milk production and the proper functioning of the blood. Phosphorus is not only necessary for bone building and milk production, but also for muscle development. When these two important elements are not supplied in the ration in sufficient amounts and in the right proportion, the

result is a loss of lime and phosphorus from the bones which may result in weak bones and diseases of a rachitic nature.

"Minerals are also needed for proper reproduction. Considerable lime and phosphorus are found in the skeleton of the fetus. Dr. Hart and his co-workers at the Wisconsin Experiment Station were unable to obtain good reproduction with cattle on the oat plant alone or the wheat plant alone until lime was added to the ration. Dr. Meigs has reported a decrease in breeding troubles on a ration of grain, silage, and timothy hay when calcium carbonate was added to the ration.

Grains

"The grains, especially the cereals, are very low in lime.

Feeding Minerals on Pasture

"The pastures are usually low in phosphorus in the spring and early summer, previous to the bloom and seed stages. Where pasture is the only feed at this time of the year, the heavy producing cows often drop in production and in extreme cases depraved appetite follows. Depraved appetite is a craving for things not classed as food, such as wood, dirt, rags, bones, etc.

Mineral Mixtures

"Many expensive complex mineral mixtures are being fed to dairy cattle. These mixtures usually consist of different combinations of bone meal, calcium carbonate, common salt, copperas, sulphur, Glauber's salts, epsom salts, potassium or sodium iodid, hardwood ashes, and charcoal. The idea of such a mixture being, if one mineral did not do the work another one would. In the past the belief has been prevalent that if a mineral mixture failed to do good, at least it would do no harm. Results at this station, where heifers are being fed a complex mineral mixture in addition to a basal ration, show that a mineral mixture may be harmful to dairy heifers when fed over a long period at the rate of two ounces of mineral daily. Minerals are medicines and should be used accordingly."

In my own practice I use quite a simple formula—a formula recommended by one of the State Experiment Stations and manufactured by a reliable concern.

I have obtained excellent results by feeding it not only to dairy cows, but to other farm animals as well. For example, sheep. I had several clients complaining that their sheep were eating wool from each other's back. Feeding them a good mineral feed positively stops this.

No other food producing quadruped has a greater proportionate mineral requirement than the heavy fleeced ewe. The fleece has a large mineral content and the demands of reproduction in case of twins or triplets, is immense, N. Y. Agricultural Bulletin 130 says:

"The lamb is a rapidly growing animal and needs plenty of bone forming feed. It would seem worth while to consider the calcium and phosphorus content when choosing rations for growing sheep, and to add a mineral supplement when the ration is low in either of these elements."

I do not believe in having a different mineral feed for each animal. A good formula, including especially lime, phosphorus, iodid, sodium and chlorin, suffices for all animals. We do not raise a different kind of corn for each animal. No, it is simply a matter of proportions. Cows, steers and horses will require larger quantities than hogs, and chickens still less. All animals need it for muscle, tissue, bone, and nerve development.

Animal Dietary and Disease

Sir Robert Greig, chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Scotland, in his Chadwick lecture at the Royal Society of Arts, said the investigation of the mineral requirements of animals had added a new field of exploration which offered promising results. The amount of mineral matter in a perfect food such as milk was small, but evidence accumulated to show that health and growth might be affected by the absence of an almost infinitesimal quantity of an element such as iron. Diseases in sheep and pigs resembling rickets in man could be prevented and cured by trifling additions of minerals to the food. It was possible that the prevalence of tuberculosis in the milking herds of this country was partly due to the susceptibility of disease resulting from deterioration of the constitution through defects in dieting.

Some 200,000,000 sheep and the same number of cattle were maintained on natural pastures throughout the Empire and these pastures were found to differ enormously in their ability to produce full growth in the animals grazed upon them. Moreover, certain pastures were more unhealthy than others and disease and sterility were common on these. It was found that the mineral contents of the pastures were definitely related to the prevalence of disease. The economic importance of this discovery was incalculable.

Building Up the Herd

By T. E. Woodward and J. R. Dawson

THERE are two methods of obtaining a high-producing herd of dairy cows. One method is to buy them, the other is to breed them. There are comparatively few men starting in the dairy business who can afford to purchase outright a high-producing herd. Although it is possible to buy good cows at reasonable prices in sections where there is a surplus of purebred or high-grade cattle for sale, it is only in exceptional cases that it is good business for a beginner to purchase a large number. As a rule the beginner is limited in funds, he does not understand the fundamentals of breeding and feeding, and in a majority of cases does not realize that high-producing cows must have better care and management than ordinary cattle.

It is usually better practice to start with a smaller number of cows and use a desirable purebred bull. These cows must be handled properly and the heifers selected from the best cows to build up the herd. After a time, when finances permit, one or two purebred females can be purchased as a foundation for a purebred herd. In the meantime considerable knowledge will have been gained in the care and management of dairy cattle, and the chances for financial loss will have been reduced to a minimum. This may seem like a slow method, but it is sure. It takes several years of intelligent effort and thought to build up and maintain a good herd of cows—either purebreds or grades—and the business cannot be learned in a few months.

Several breeds of dairy cattle are being used in the United States and have proved satisfactory. There are good cows and poor cows in all breeds. For this reason, individual selection should receive as much attention as the breed.

Breeds of dairy cattle should never be crossed. The present breeds of dairy cattle are the result of many years of intelligent breeding along definite lines. By this method breeders have developed certain valuable characteristics which are transmitted when animals of the same breed are mated. When two animals of different breeds are crossed, the characteristics of both breeds are so mixed that they are not passed on to future generations with any degree of certainty.

A purebred sire should always be used. The bull is the sire of all the calves in a herd, therefore his influence will be multiplied a great many times faster than that of any one cow. The better the bull, the better the future herd will be.

Purebred cattle on the average produce more than grades. A tabulation of 17,405 yearly records of cow-testing association cows, made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the relative production of purebreds and grades. Table 1 gives the results of this study.

Table 1—Comparative production of purebred and grade cows:

	Purebreds	*Grades*
Number of records	2,919	14,486
Average pounds of milk	7,182	6,261
Average pounds of butterfat	288	258

The purebred cattle excelled the grades by almost 1,000 pounds of milk and 30 pounds of butterfat. All these cows were in cow-testing associations and probably received much the same care and management. However, purity of breeding does not always insure greater or more economical production. There are many herds of carefully selected grade cows that produce as well as or better than many purebreds of the same breed. Over 90 per cent of the dairy products of this country are produced by grade cows, and this will continue to be the case for many years to come. However, it is the blood of the purebred in our grade cows that makes them the high producers they are.

Waiter—"These are the best oysters we have had for a year."

Customer—"Let's see some you've had for six months."

For Sale—Two Young Bulls

One, a very fine young bull, is ready for light service. The other is a young bull calf of excellent breeding.

Both priced to sell.

OUR HERD IS ACCREDITED

BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose Pennsylvania

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

I am offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

A Happy New Year

VERY few people nowadays sit down and deliberately draw up New Year's resolutions. Previous experience has proved the futility of such a proceeding. A resolution implies a condition to be remedied, and any condition, bad enough to require definite stated action, needs more than the passing of a resolution concerning it. It needs calm consideration, definite conclusions, and deliberate action. And certainly there is no good reason for waiting until one certain day in the year to take steps to remedy such a condition, which is probably hindering the fullest development of life.

"Weeks"

Nevertheless, there is a natural tendency to do certain things at certain times, largely because of the association of ideas; meanwhile the best interests of life may be suffering by the delay. Of recent years, there have been "weeks" of various kinds—Book Week—Apple Week—Smile Week—the purpose being to focus peoples' attention on these subjects, by stressing them in the press, the schools or clubs, trusting that thereby, interest may be awakened that will continue through the other fifty-one weeks of the year. Naturally enough, the beginning of a New Year suggests the turning over of a new leaf—or at least the taking stock of one's life and interests to see just what has been for the best and so should be continued, and what has been detrimental and should be discarded.

Resolutions

Now, of course, no woman is going to set down and resolve—"John's socks shall never have any holes in them" or "I promise to keep buttons on all the children's clothes." Nor does John firmly resolve "I will keep the wood box full" or "I will wipe off my shoes before going into that clean kitchen." Time was, when as children, we made just such resolutions, but life to-day means deeper, greater things.

At this time of the year, it is a very good plan to sit down quietly and consider carefully the past year, with its failures and successes, and what led to both. Can success be greater this year and can future failures be avoided? What of both may be attributed to our own personal efforts and what was beyond our control? Now there are certain fundamentals upon which life is based, and many of these are largely under our own personal control. We can be and we can have what we want to be and what we want to have, but we must be willing to pay the price. We cannot spend our penny and still have it. So it greatly behooves us to see that these fundamentals of life are right, otherwise the whole super-structure is wrong. How about

Our Health?

Like greatness, some people are born healthly, some achieve health and some have it thrust upon them. To be born with a good constitution is one of the greatest inheritances a child can have. Failing that, with all the health knowledge that is broadcast to-day, by lecture, press and radio, it is one's own fault if good health is not achieved. And with the increased knowledge that young mothers have nowadays and the work being done in almost every school in the country, good health is certainly being thrust upon the coming generation of young Americans. Many times, ill health may be traced directly to indiscretions in diet and living conditions of the victims, conditions which are entirely within their control. Are these indiscretions going to be repeated during the coming year? If so, there is no use in looking for improvement in health, on the contrary, conditions will probably be worse. Of one thing we may be sure—we cannot cheat Nature; she will exact every penalty to the full. So if we are to have the efficiency and cheerfulness that comes with good health, we must be willing to pay the price demanded.

Religion

No life should be so full that religion should not have its fair share of time and effort, and if our performance of religious duties during the past year do not inspire us with pride, now is a good time to turn over a new leaf. So many good things have become an integral part of our lives that we accept them without pausing to give credit to the proper source. Even the most thoughtless will acknowledge the important part that religion should have in the lives and homes of the American people. Every one believes in the one true God, and the church is the one recognized instrument for carrying on His work. When one is inclined to find fault with local church conditions, and to shirk responsibilities in the work, one consideration should settle the matter for all time—who would care to live in a country where God's church is not established and at work? Who is willing, then, to enjoy all the blessings that come to our communities through the church and not bear an individual share in both moral and financial support? There never has been, there never will be any institution that can weather the storms which the church has withstood, nor any that can take its place. Our religious life during the coming year should be an improvement upon that of the past.

Mental Health

That may have a rather unpleasant sound, but after all, not all of us are as sane as we might be on certain subjects. However, by mental health we mean to designate merely a condition of well being in the mind, a matter which is to some extent controlled by the will.

The serenity of mind so necessary to good mental health may be attained by self discipline and self control. Like a good constitution, a tranquil mind is the natural endowment of certain fortunate people, but if not born with it, there is a possibility of acquiring it by pure effort of will. Once anger has been controlled or pride resisted, the next time it is done more easily, and the third time yet more easily, until eventually a habit has been formed, and a calm state of mind becomes a part of our mental make up. It is not only children who need discipline; there are many adults who would be greatly benefited by it, and in whom may be demonstrated what may be accomplished by the deliberate enforcing of self control.

With women especially, two of the greatest contributing factors to an uneasy mind are fear and worry, the last, of course, very often the product of the first. Many fears are ill founded and come to nothing, while worry is very often killed by deliberately facing the problem in hand and using a little common sense. Much discussion might take place regarding these two influences, which add so largely to the problems of living, and it is rather difficult to dispose of them in any very short order. Lacking the proper space for full discussion, just one word suggests the remedy—trust. The proper faith in God, added to a well planned life, will put to rout many of the bugaboos conjured by these sinister twins. While heredity, environment, good physical health and temperament all have their influence upon the mental make up, yet each individual has it within his power to change himself greatly by consistent self-control.

Pleasure

In planning the business of life for the coming year, the proper place should be given to pleasure, in whatever form it may appeal to different members of the family. If adequate modern machinery is provided for work, both inside and outside the home, not only is the work itself a pleasure, but there will be sufficient leisure for pursuits of a more enjoyable nature. For the men, pleasure may take the form of a good supply of books and magazines, a good radio, a pleasure car. For the women, it may mean pretty clothes by which to make themselves attractive, or sufficient leisure to take the daily nap or the trip to the near-by city, which will cause the burdens of housekeeping to rest more lightly upon competent shoulders. For the younger members of the faimily, it may mean something entirely different, but whatever line it takes, proper provision should be made for it. All work and no play, not only make Jack a dull boy, it makes him a very poor workman. Pleasures of the proper kind and in the correct amounts are a part of the well rounded life, and while it often seems as though many people need no urging towards them, yet the division is by no means equal, some having too many and others far too few. Here is where the New Year's mental stock-taking will give the proper balance in this respect.

So even without New Year's resolutions, there may be a big improvement in our lives during the coming year, if we give the proper place to health, religion, tranquillity of mind and proper pleasures.

"Johnny, didn't I tell you to come right home from the barber shop?"

"Yes, ma."

"Then why didn't you obey?"

"I had to wait while grandma got her neck shaved."

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young bulls for sale, from 2 months old up, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona, Penna.



A WELL-KEPT AND SANITARY BARN OWNED BY MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

ACCREDITED

I have for immediate sale, a large, handsome young bull, by my senior herdsire, Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

He is out of a cow whose ten nearest dams average over 29 lb. butter in a week.

Write for further particulars.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JANUARY 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

The Maryland Matter

SINCE our previous issue went into the mails we have learned through authorities at the Maryland Agricultural College that the nine (9) counter affidavits filed by Mr. Forrest G. Farr before the authorities in Maryland and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were not made by breeders but by inmates or employees at the Springfield State Asylum.

This might account for the fact that the names of those who made the counter affidavits and their statements have not been made public.

Mr. Lawrence Gail, the milker of test cows who made a sworn affidavit before the College authorities to the effect that bottles of cream were being placed in the stalls of the test cows for test cow milkers to place in the milk before the samples were taken, advised us recently that he had not been consulted or conferred with by anyone making the investigation. He is now employed on a dairy farm in the State of Maryland and there is little excuse for the authorities pleading that they did not know where they could find him in case they wanted to question him concerning what was going on at Springfield; neither has Mr. Gail left the State of Maryland as alleged in the story appearing in the Baltimore *Sun*.

Mr. Warren R. Wallace, the test supervisor who made the investigation at Springfield at the request of the College authorities also informs us that he has not been interviewed or questioned.

Mr. L. M. Nelson, a former employee at Springfield State Hospital who, among other things, alleged that grade calves were being substituted and registered as purebred, advises us that he has not been interviewed or questioned by those who made the investigation at Springfield.

If the investigation was genuine and for the purpose of going to the bottom of things to determine to what extent fraudulent practices were being perpetuated at Springfield State Hospital in the registration of animals and the making of official records, is it not strange that men who were in a position to know about what was going on and willing to give the facts and the naked truth, were not consulted or conferred with by those who pretend that they made an investigation?

Another State Enacts Legislation Providing Indemnity Funds

SINCE the last issue of *Side-Lights* information has been received that the state of Louisiana has enacted legislation which will provide a fund of approximately $20,000 per year for indemnity purposes. This leaves only four states in the Union where indemnity is not paid.

The Voice of the Farmer

ALL are not being deceived by the "WOULD-BE MOSES," POLITICIANS, PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZERS and PROPAGANDA SPREADERS, who claim to represent the farmer or agricultural interests as the following editorial, which appeared in the *Farm and Ranch* printed at Dallas, Texas, would indicate:

"There are not lacking those who loudly proclaim themselves the voice "for" the farmer, and even those who speak as the voice "of" the farmer. The truth is that the real farmer in recent years has been rather inarticulate, and it is questionable whether any of his self-elected tribunes really know in what tone the farmer would speak, were he to speak at all.

"There is only one place from which the true voice of the farmer can come, and it is not from the convention hall filled with a few farmers and a host of others. Neither is it from the politician's rostrum, nor even from the professional chairs in farmers' colleges. From the latter the farmer may expect facts on which to base opinions; from the politician he may expect only an echo of what the politician thinks he himself hears through that ear which is always close to the ground, and from the average convention hall the farmer may usually expect only an outpouring of resolutions which are the result of compromise and camouflage, and represent, not the voice of the farmer, but a tune that the conventioners hope he will adopt as his own.

"Back in the little schoolhouse amid the fields is the one place from which the true voice of the farmer can ever come. In the community meetings, debates, essays and orations for which the weekly or monthly gathering provides a vehicle, and in the general discussions that follow, either on the floor or out under the trees on a log, the farmer may find his voice and make his wants known in a definite way. Unlike some others, the farmer is slow to speak until he knows what he wants to say, and in these community meetings he is beginning again to take counsel with himself and tune up his neglected voice.

"And when he speaks in a confident tone the conventions will tune in, the politician will humbly listen, and the professors will be encouraged to seek out and serve up more facts and fewer opinions."

Bell Defeated In Appeal to Supreme Court

THE following notices appeared under the above heading in the *Evening News*, published at Harrisburg, on Monday, January 3d:

International News Service

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The State Supreme Court today upheld the action of the lower courts in the case of John A. Bell, aged Pittsburgh financier, convicted of embezzlement in connection with the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company.

The Supreme Court ordered that Bell surrender himself to Allegheny County authorities to serve a sentence in the workhouse imposed by Pittsburgh courts. Bell also was ordered by the court in which he was convicted, to pay a fine.

Bell's Health May Bar Taking Him Into Custody at Once, Sheriff Says

International News Service

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3.—John A. Bell, the aged financier who lost his fight against conviction as an embezzler when the State Supreme Court ruled against him in Philadelphia today, must serve a sentence of six and a half years in the Allegheny County jail and pay a fine of $19,000.

Holstein breeders have been keenly interested in the final disposal of the Bell matter as Mr. Bell listed among his liabilities One Million Dollars lost at his farm in Coraopolis during a period of five years.

"Viscolized" Milk Is a Fraud, State Officials Declare

A METHOD recently devised and adopted by certain milk distributors for making the fat content of milk appear to be twice as large as it actually is, by means of "viscolizing" is a fraud and will be dealt with accordingly, state officials declare.

A statement, just issued by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, outlines the position of the state officials, as follows:

CONSUMER DECEIVED

"This sale of so-called viscolized milk, as recently adopted by certain distributors is declared by the officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to be unlawful and a fraud on the consumers of milk.

"The process of viscolizing is essentially the same as that of homogenizing, which is employed to increase the volume of fatty substances, such as milk fats, by the use of high pressure, which has the effect of increasing the volume or space occupied by the fats subjected to this treatment. When applied to the fats in milk it extends the cream line to about five inches so that the so-called viscolized milk has the appearance of containing about twice as much cream or butterfat as it usually does. The amount of fat in the cream is not increased at all and only deceives the consumer into the belief that the milk so treated is much richer in cream than ordinarily sold.

"The milk itself is not viscolized but only the cream or fat portion of it, which has been previously separated and subjected to this treatment and which is again mixed with the skimmed milk. The product is in fact viscolized cream and skimmed milk mixed together after having been processed. This practice is reprehensible and in violation of the code of ethics of the trade and 'a fraud upon the consuming public.'

"The Milk Law distinctly prohibits the sale of 'milk which has had the butterfat or any portion thereof removed therefrom.' The General Food Law defines adulteration as an unlawful sale of any food product if it be so mixed 'whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser; or if by any means, it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is.'

MILK DEFINED

"According to the accepted definition, 'milk is the whole, fresh, clean, lactic secretion obtained by the complete milking of one of more healthy cows.' Therefore, milk which has been subjected to a process of separating and viscolizing the cream and remixed with the skimmed milk cannot be claimed as coming within this accepted definition and the so-called practice of viscolizing and selling milk with a falsely extended cream line is considered as being in violation of the requirements of the law and prompt action will be taken by the Department against the unlawful sales of viscolized milk.

"The position taken by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in reference to the sale or so-called viscolized milk, is approved by Dr. Charles H. Miner, Secretary of Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health."

"This is a foine young turkey," said Pat, enjoying his Christmas dinner with gusto.

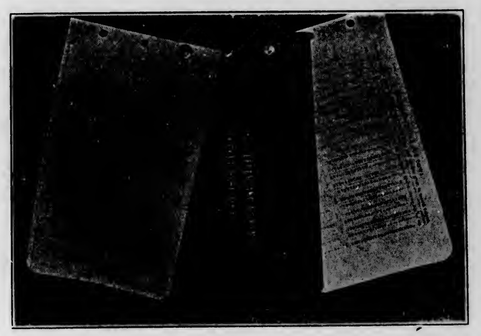
"And how do you be tellin' the age of a turkey?" asked Mick.

"By the teeth."

"But a turkey has no teeth."

"No. Oi have, though."

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Suskanna Farm

I have for sale a five weeks' old bull calf sired by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066. This sire has been shown at the Northumberland County Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated.

The dam of the calf is S F K Agatha Pontiac whose dam is a 31-lb. three-year-old daughter of the former world's record cow, Agatha Pontiac. She was sired by Spring Farm King a full brother to K P Pontiac Lass, the first 44-lb. cow.

This calf is nine-tenths white and a fine individual. *The first check for $100 takes him f. o. b. Lewisburg.* For particulars write

C. R. SAVIDGE
Milton, R. D. Penna.

L. K. AUGHENBAUGH
Auctioneer
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Jan. 12-13—Earlville, New York, Mid Winter Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
January 26—Rockford, Minn., Andrew Dixon & Son Holstein Sale.
February 10—Oxford, Mich., W. H. Rossman Dispersal. (Accredited Herd), Guy E. Dodge, Sale Manager, Clio, Mich.
February 10—Crookston, Minn., Ninth Annual Red River Valley Holstein Breeders' Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 17—Palmyra, Pa., H. G. Seltzer, Large Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
February 24—Flint, Mich., Tompkins & Powers Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
March 1-27—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 2—Pontiac, Mich., Frank Renshaw Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
March 17—Carlisle, Pa., E. C. Ludt. Sale of 50 head.
March 18—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Disperal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 19—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 21-27—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller, 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 29, 1927—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.

SILAGE LENGTHENS PERIOD OF HIGH MILK PRODUCTION

The great problem in the dairy business is not so much to get high production for a short time from our cows, but rather to maintain that production over a long period of time. Here we find that some succulent feeds are almost a necessity through our long winter feeding period. It is not only the production per cow or from the herd of cows for November and December that we are interested in, but also the production for January, February, March and April. Our corn silage helps in maintaining this even flow throughout the winter months.

In the older dairy districts of Europe they do not use corn silage, but they do use a succulent feed, such as kale, cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, mangels, and various other root crops. We use corn silage not especially because it is better than root crops, but because on most farms and with a big herd it is a cheaper crop to feed the cows than roots.—*H. R. Searles.*

"DAIRY INTERESTS MUST UNITE"

"Only a few years ago the production and marketing of milk was purely a local matter. That time has passed and the dairy industry from farm to family doorstep is now a national problem," said M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council at the opening address of the annual meeting of the council in Chicago, December 2.

"Milk that is produced in Wisconsin, in Iowa, in Minnesota, however it may be marketed, has a direct bearing upon the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of milk in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, or any other city I might name. Likewise, the production and marketing of milk in those territories last named have a direct connection with and influence on the same process in Wisconsin and Iowa.

"Every bit of production from the dairy cow, with the exception of what is consumed on the farm, must pass through one of several channels from producer to consumer, either as fluid milk, cream, butter, ice cream, cheese or other dairy products. Production is absolutely dependent upon the proper relationship of each branch of this industry and it is entirely dependent upon the consumption of dairy products throughout the nation.

"Producers and consumers and all of the industry which has to do with the preparation of products for market and delivering them in a satisfactory and efficient manner are dependent upon understanding each other, coördinating themselves with each other, and realizing that the determination of any one principle that is national in scope by one group without consultation with the others will inevitably have an effect upon the others.

"Unless we can work out problems of the industry in harmony, with an understanding of the relationship that each bears to the other, we can't hope to have a stabilization of the dairy industry and a proper relationship that will justify continued production and continued consumption. I say what I have about this national aspect because the National Dairy Council has come to realize how important it is, not alone to the industry but to the consuming public and above all to the production end of this industry in our endeavor for educational work in the past few years.

"The dairy industry stands more or less alone at the present time, so far as can be determined, in pursuing a broad health program in promoting the interest of the public in its products," reported M. O. Maughan, secretary. "Because the dairy industry has such a vital product in promoting health in both young and old, it has become quite impossible to talk health without talking dairy products.

"One hundred and seventy-two workers are now spending their entire time in the Dairy Council in developing and distributing literature, in securing wider publicity, in school work, in work with health and welfare organizations, with women's clubs, doctors, dentists and nurses and many other such branches, all of which have a direct bearing on the production and consumption of dairy products."

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers you a young bull bred for production.

Born March 6, 1926

He is a son of our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330879 and out of Maple Grove Lunde Clever Glista No. 867885. This animal is well marked, good type and well grown for his age. We will sell him for $75.00—He is a bargain at that price.

Our Herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager
R. D. 4 Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

GOOD FLAVORS AND ODORS IN MILK

It is important that milk have a good flavor and a good odor. It is probable that some flavors and odors constantly present in milk in time cease to be objectionable to the individual and are taken as a matter of course. In some alfalfa sections of the United States the so-called alfalfa taste is general in milk and in these sections is accepted without comment.

The work has shown that fine-flavored milk is an individual characteristic of some cows. It may be that whole herds of cows giving milk of desirable flavor will be assembled in the future, and the effort made to fit and perpetuate this desirable characteristic by breeding and selection.

Preventive measures are always best; therefore dairymen should endeavor, first, to have cows and barns clean; second, to have cow stables properly ventilated; third, to feed after milking those materials likely to taint milk; and fourth, to decrease feed and barn taints by proper and immediate aeration. Finally, prompt cooling and storing of milk at a low temperature will retard the development of odors from bacterial action.

As stated before, the cows used in these experiments produced daily approximately 10 lb. milk each. It is possible that with cows of greater or less production different amounts of silage might be fed with varying results as regards intensity of the flavor imparted to milk. It is believed, however, that the conclusions state fundamentals which will have equal importance under all conditions.

Conclusions

There is a wide variation in the flavor and odor of the milk from individual normal cows receiving the same feeds.

While silage-tainted barn air may have some effect on the flavor and odor of milk, it is of relatively small importance under average and ever under extreme conditions.

The flavor and odor of silage are largely imparted to milk through the body of the cow.

Silage which is fed one hour before milking is so quickly absorbed that its taint is discernible in the milk.

Silage should be fed immediately after milking.

Not over 15 to 25 pounds of corn silage or 15 pounds of legume silage can be fed twice daily after milking without imparting a discernible flavor and odor to the milk of cows of similar productive capacity to those used in this experiment.

Legume silage affects the flavor and odor of milk to a greater extent than an equal amount of corn silage.

Careful and prompt aeration of the warm milk will permanently remove silage flavors and odors from slightly tainted milk and will reduce the degree of more pronounced silage flavors and odors.

Moderate quantities of corn silage fed after milking and the milk promptly aerated may in some cases actually improve the flavor of milk that would otherwise have a flat or insipid taste.

While silage odors in the barn air have only a slight effect on the flavor and odor of milk, it is best to provide adequate ventilation and exercise other sanitary measures to insure the finest possible flavors.

The feeding of badly decomposed or moldy silage imparts to milk undesirable flavors.

Cream from silage-tainted milk possesses and retains silage flavors and odors to a greater extent than the milk from which it is taken.

Condensed milk made from silage-tainted milk has a less perceptible silage flavor and odor than the milk from which it is made.—*U. S. Bulletin, No. 1097.*

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages $1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer $2.00, he sells for $3.50 makes $1.50 on $2.00 invested. Salesman makes $1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than $100.00 a week. (Address)
Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.



DAIRYMEN!

Send for new Free Catalog showing milk cans, pails, strainers, coolers, scales, bottles, bottle caps, churns and all dairy supplies. High quality, low prices. Money-back guarantee.

C. H. DANA CO.
30 Main St.,
West Lebanon. N. H.



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

PROCRASTINATION, THIEF OF TIME

Never put off to-day's work for to-morrow. I have found that when one does, he is always rushed with his work, and then he has never got it done properly and on time. Poor crops are often found on such farms, which also means a considerable loss of money.

I have found that by hauling manure out in the fields in the winter instead of piling it out in the barnyard I save difficult hauling when the fields are muddy in the spring or when one should be in the fields with spring work. It also saves the loss of manure for the leaching goes into the field where it can be used.

One also finds more time when he keeps his work up for some of life's pleasures and enjoyments and to take notice of the beauty that surrounds us. He has time to take interest in his work without thinking it a continuous grind, which discourages him and makes him feel like quitting the good old farm. So never let to-day's work go 'til to-morrow, for it is not likely to be done 'til too late.—*Harry Ortt, Wisconsin.*

STUBBE HEADS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

Henry Stubbe of Central City was elected president of the Nebraska Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association at their annual meetings held in Omaha, December 14. The other officers are: Charles A. Williams, College View, vice-president; Dwight Williams, of Omaha, secretary; William Peterson, Harvard, treasurer. The directors elected were: J. S. Golder, of Oakland, and W. H. Swartsley, of Riverdale. Other directors retaining their offices are: W. P. Snyder, superintendent of the North Platte experiment station; H. F. Brandt, Beatrice; F. E. Putnam, Crete; Leonard Nelson, Stromsburg.

FRENCH COWS UNHAPPY

There are no contented cows in France this winter. In consequence of the barnyard discontent, the entire country has had to go on short milk rations.

The dry summer reduced the hay crop by half and shriveled up most of the beet roots, which also form part of the bovine diet in the winter time. The peasants cannot afford to buy imported cottonseed oil cake for their cattle, so the cattle have to go hungry. The less they eat the less milk they produce. Hence the national milk shortage.

MILK PRICES AVERAGE HIGHER

Average milk prices for 22 markets in the East North Central States, in which Ohio is included, are higher for December, ranging from $2.05 to $3.23 per hundredweight for country plants or f. o. b. local shipping point, for 3.5 milk. The average for December is $2.61 per hundredweight, as compared to $2 57 for November of this year, and $2.59 for the average of December last year.

Cleveland's basis price for December 3.5 per cent milk was $3.50 f. o. b., and country plant $3.12 to $3.19; and Pittsburgh's price $3.90, f. o. b., or $3.15 at country plants.

THE MILKING MACHINE

Yes, we owe quite a lot to Marconi and Watt,
And to Edison, Telsa and Wright,
And inventors who scheme over gas, over steam,
To give us more power and light;
They have lessened our fret and our toil and our sweat,
And have made life more smooth and serene;
But I hand my applause to whoever it was
That invented the milking machine!

For the worst of the bores on a farm was the chores,
And the milking the worst one of all.
By the dawn's early light and the darkness of night,
In winter, spring, summer and fall,
'Twas the same thing each day in the same stupid way,
A job that was drudging and mean,
And it seemed like a curse that grew steadily worse
Till—along came the milking machine!

Oh, the grumbling I've done when the milking was one
Of the farm's most laborious stunts!
But now I sit and sing while that vacuum thing
Is milking two bossies at once.
And it seems like a dream as I watch the white stream
That shoots through the tubes, pure and clean.
For my hands don't get sore like they used to before
We put in that milking machine!

Now I don't know the name of the man who can claim
The milking machine was his hunch,
But I'm willing to swear it was some guy somewhere
Who'd had to milk cows in a bunch.
Some farm hand like me who conceived the idee
And who worked the thing out in his bean,
So that farm hands could smile while the milking, meanwhile,
Was done by the milking machine!

—*Berton Braley.*

MILK PRICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Three dollars and two cents was the price paid by the market accounting department of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the month of November in District No. 2, which includes Warren, Niles, Girard and Youngstown for 3.5 milk.

HER BUSINESS

Ephraim—Yassah, mah wife's in business.

Rastus—Dat's fine. What does yo' wife take in, every week?

Ephraim—Washin's.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3½ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110. Harrisburg, Penna.

Cow Testing Association Reports

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING

December 1 finds us with 50 cow-testing associations in the State with 1,175 members and 18,200 cows. During the year 13 new associations were organized, and 37 associations reorganized. Only four associations did not reorganize after finishing their year's work. In November 29 associations reported 9,906 cows tested, 782 cows giving more than 40 lb. fat, and 1,106 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk. Of the 40-lb. list 239 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 573 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. There are 23 cows reported on official test. During the month 88 unprofitable cows were sold and four bulls purchased. The high three cows in milk are as follows:

Owner-County	*Breed*	*Lb. Milk*
R. B. Craig, Allegheny	P.B.H.	3048
Adam Begel, Carbon-Lehigh	R.H.	2361
Berton McLean, Car.-Lehigh	R.H.	2358

The high three cows in butterfat are as follows:

Owner-County	*Breed*	*Lb. Fat*
R. B. Craig, Allegheny	P.B.H.	88.4
Sloan & Cobb, Laurel Hill (Brad.)	R.H.	83.5
W. M. Steigerwalt, Car.-Leh.	R.H.	80.6

The three high ten-cow averages in butterfat:

Association	*Av. Lb. Fat*
Carbon-Lehigh	72 0
Warren County	65.6
Laurel Hill (Bradford)	62.7

TESTERS' REPORTS

Allegheny County, Gordon J. Rice, tester.—"Most herds show improvement chiefly due to opening of silos and quartering of cows for winter. Have had a sign painted for the back of my car. We believe this will be a good advertisement."

Dauphin Association, Stanley T. Gabel, tester.—"The 16 milking cows in the Edman herd produced an average of better than 1,000 lb. milk and 32.6 lb. fat during the month of November. The average herd is low in production at this time owing to changes in weather and lack of attention during this busy season."

Juniata Association, Isaac S. Reist, tester.—"All herds are on winter feeding rations. Milk production per cow is lower this fall than for the same time last year. With the year nearing its close much interest is noticed as to who has the highest average herd."

Washington Association, J. Alvin Marquis, tester.—"The Washington County C. T. A. seems to be stepping along rather briskly at the present time, considering the fact that a large number of profitable dairy animals have been lost in the tubercular test. I imagine that it will be late in the year of 1927 before the county is cleaned up."

Westmoreland Association, Norman C. Farlow, tester.—"The association now has 23 members and 24 days' work. Weather conditions have been a little bit unfavorable for milk production. All of the members except one have silos. They are all doing a pretty decent job of feeding. I expect to see our honor roll pick up again."

Troy Association, Kenneth Storch, tester.—"The first month is completed with a total of 22 members. In balancing up the books for the year just past we find that Mr. V. H. Van Ness has a grade Holstein with a record of 527 lb. fat in 324 days. She happens to be a cross between a Holstein and a Guernsey. The past month has been very bad for cows here. Mr. G. H. Monroe's Guernsey cow won the first prize of $75 in the so-called beauty contest held in Towanda recently by the Chamber of Commerce. Many very good dairy types were exhibited."

Cowanesque Valley Association, Carl Yingling, tester.—"The Cowanesque Valley Association finished the first month with 466 cows tested. The weather has been very poor for dairying purposes. Due to the many sudden changes in weather the cows have fallen off considerably in milk flow, but they are coming back gradually. One member doubled his milk supply by feeding a balanced ration. There are now 15 bull association daughters on test in the association and more expecting to be on test soon. The best part is they all seem to be doing just a little better than the average cow in the herd."

Buffalo Valley Association, Floyd J. Cole, tester.—"This ends our fifth month's testing and finds cows down, as pasture was short and all were trying to save the hay mow. Our monthly average is 623 lb. milk and 22 lb. butterfat per cow. High herd owned by P. C. Moser, with eight cows, milk 1,114 lb., butterfat 37.8 lb. A meeting was held on November 17 with eleven members present. Bull association was one of the main topics."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman Tester for Schuylkill County, Pa., Cow Testing Association reports that for the month of December twenty-six herds were tested. There were 319 cows in milk. Three unprofitable and three profitable cows were sold during the month and two purebred bulls were purchased.

Thirty-eight cows produced over 40-lb. and 11 produced over 50-lb. fat.

Sixty-five cows produced over 1,000 lb. and twenty-five produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The highest cow in milk for the month was a grade Holstein owned by Robert Ludwig.

At a meeting of the Association, December 14th, the members decided to continue the work of the Association for another year.

MARSHFIELD COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

V. C. Starks, tester for the Marshfield Cow Testing Association, makes the following report of his November work.

Clifford Albrecht took the honor for high herd with an average of 878 lb. milk and 31.6 lb. fat. Mr. Albrecht has a herd of 17 purebred Holsteins.

Wm. Schimmelpfenig carried away the honors for high cow with Mercedes, purebred Holstein whose record is 1505 lb. milk and 76.8 lb. fat, which is hard to beat.

Sixty-two cows, 15 per cent of all cows tested, made over 40 lb. fat during the month, an average fat production of 18.3 lb. per cow. This takes into account the cows standing dry. The association produced 199,597 lb. milk and 7,682.9 lb. fat which was sold at an average of 62 cents per lb. with a total value of $4,763.40.

HIRING THE TESTER

The 26 farmers in a Cow Testing Association employ a trained tester to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat.

The tester spends one day a month on each farm, and while there, gets for each cow in the herd a complete record of milk and butterfat production, weighs all grain and other feed consumed and gets the feed cost, and the income over feed cost. Using these results as a guide, the farmer and the tester figure out better methods of feeding, care and management of the herd. They plan to eliminate all cows that do not respond profitably to intelligent feeding, and give attention to problems of breeding.

The tester is the man hired for the work. He is usually a dairy trained farm boy, at least 21 years old, who has had Agricultural Short Course training and one who has actually fed dairy cows, and can balance grain rations for the dairyman. He should give advice on what grain mixtures are best to feed, using farm grown feeds, as a basis, with different qualities of hay and silage. He must be a leader, well prepared and experienced for the field of work to promote economical milk production.

He must have had practical experience in the use of the Babcock milk test, to get accurate results in finding the butterfat content of milk. He should advise the farmer on the best seeds to buy for growing good crops of alfalfa, corn, oats and other crops. The essential part of the tester's work is the proper keeping of records, but he should do more. Upon his ability as an adviser and a leader, the success of the association will largely depend.

He should know how to correct the acidity in soil, and advise the farmer how much crushed limestone should be used per acre to grow sweet clover, alfalfa, soybeans, etc., abundantly. The tester must be the type of man who wins

the respect and confidence of his members and its always a good mixer and an adviser.

What the Tester Does

The tester spends one day a month with each member. He furnishes his own transportation from one farm to the other. He arrives at his place of work about four in the afternoon for the day's test. He assists the farmer with the afternoon's feeding and weighs and records the amount and kinds of feed given each cow in the herd. He also weighs and samples the milk from each cow both night and morning.

In the evening after feeding and milking is furnished the tester generally visits with the family and makes suggestions on feeding grain rations, encouraging regular hours for feeding and milking time, relates methods of producing cleaner milk and how the farmer can help himself to improve his financial conditions on the farm.

After breakfast the (composite) samples of milk from the one or more milkings are tested and the results entered in the member's cow testing association herd book. One of the essential duties of the tester is to accurately test the milk and keep the records, on all cows in the herd, including dry cows. Complete calculations of the value of the milk, the feed cost and the profit or loss or above or below feed cost are made. The tester should study the records in the herd book with his members and point out to the member which cows are paying a profit and which are not. His advice on which cows should be fed less or more grain and how to mix a suitable and economical ration is very important to the dairyman.

Interesting the boy or girl and hired man to better care for, feed, and manage the herd more profitably instills new interest in their work. Many a farmer has said that his boy, hired man, or tenant stayed on the farm because the tester was an inspiration to them.

A good plan for the average dairyman to follow is to join a cow testing association, feed for economical production, and weed out his inferior (tramp) cows. The cows in well kept herds, tested in a Cow Testing association and fed in accordance to the efficient tester's advice, easily average 300 lb. butterfat a year.

The tester should advise his member which feeds to buy, also when and where to buy in carload lots saving from $50 to $200 on each car. Buying through the local feed dealer is preferred.

Pooling grain feed orders through the local feed dealer to encourage members to buy feed in carload lots has saved some farmers $200 per year. Modern methods of dairying are brought from farm to farm by the tester who observes improved ideas and puts them into practice.—*Wisconsin Circular 207.*

MILK TESTERS TO GET SPECIAL TRAINING

Due to the increased demand for dairy improvement association milk testers, a special two-weeks' training course in which students will be taught how to use a Babcock testing machine, how to compute dairy rations, how to use a herd book, and general herd management, will be given by the dairy and animal husbandry departments at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., beginning January 17, 1927.

The course will be intensive and the students will be given much information in a short time, and because of this, those in charge of the course advise that prospective students should have at least a good common school education and practical farm experience.

The only expense of the course while in Ithaca will be a $5 laboratory fee. The cost of travel and the expense of room and board in Ithaca during the two weeks must be considered, however.

Students in this course will not be given any special examinations, but those who do well will be eligible for recommendation by the college as testers for dairy improvement associations in the state.

The college does not promise to give the students jobs after they take the course, but positions are open now for men who are qualified. The number of associations in New York that use qualified testers has gradually increased since they were started in 1911, until now there are 35 of them. Several more associations will start as soon as suitable men are found to run them, the department says.

Further information regarding the course may be had by writing to the secretary of the college of agriculture or to G. W. Tailby, Jr., at Ithaca, N. Y.

GOOD HOLSTEINS IN MAINE

One of the fine herds of Registered Holsteins in the State of Maine is owned by Howard L. Hurd of Knox Ridge, Maine. Mr. Hurd has recently placed some of them on test and they have made very creditable records.

Sweet Rest Alcartra Ruth, a 4-year-old, produced 550 lb. milk containing 22.78 lb. butter.

Sweet Rest Pontiac Pietje, another 4-year-old, produced 477 lb. milk containing 19.78 lb. butter.

A 3-year-old, C P P K Agnes Veeman, produced 520.3 lb. milk containing 21.74 lb. butter.

S C K V Pontiac Priscilla, a 2-year-old, three months after calving, produced 301.6 lb. milk containing 12.92 lb. butter.

Norman Webber of Brooks did the milking and feeding and this was his first experience in an attempt to make records. The records were supervised by Harry Goodine of Stillwater.

MORE DAIRY QUEENS ENTER SELECT LIST

Testing a total of 51,394 cows during the month of November, 3,507 dairy farmers added 3,663 new names to the Wisconsin dairy cow honor roll, which is open to cows in testing associations making 40 or more lb. butterfat during the month. This group was tested in 135 cow testing associations.

First place among the high cows of the state was awarded to a purebred Holstein, which produced 2,178 lb. milk and 91.4 lb. fat. She is owned by D. W. Morris, of Muskego Vernon Association.

The 12-cow herd of George Moore, in the Alma Center Jackson Club, led the herds of the State in average production, its average record being 44.6 lb. butterfat. Peter Netvick's 13-cow herd, in the Dane Association, was second with 43.9 lb. and Alfred Parrett, with nine cows tested in the Endeavor Association, followed with 43.0 lb. With an average fat production of 42.3 lb., the herds of H. Woestman, Centerville, and Wm. Lewis, Union Rock Elm, were tied for fourth place. Eleven cows were tested in Woestman's herd and eight in the Lewis herd.

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS

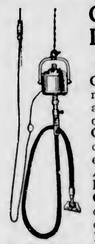
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

For Sale.—8 Registered Holsteins. 7 Cows and 1 Bull. Three fresh. Two springers. Fine condition. 3 clean tests. Price, $1,400.00. Thos. Reese, Montoursville, Pa.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.



CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE---
Cleaner and Better Milk.
CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request
GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

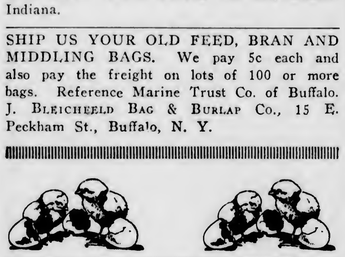
EAT MORE HONEY—*Pure Honey*, 5-lb. pail clover, $1.15; buckwheat, $1.00, postpaid. Kenneth Carrington, 23 Cedar St., Cortland, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. Elmdale Rabbitry, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds $2.85, smoking, five $1.25, ten $2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds $3. Tobacco Club, Sedalia, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. Depoy Bottle Cap Co., Muncie, Indiana.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. Bleicheeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

PEAFOWL.—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, 100% Tompkins. Extra dark. $9.00 each, two for $15.00. J. Willis Currier, Newburyport, Mass.

HEALTHY EARLY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, $6.00, Old Hens, $8.00, Toms $8.00, Old Toms $12.00. A. B. Motley, Chatham, Va.

10% DISCOUNT on Jennings-quality chicks and eggs. Pedigreed cockerels half price. Special illustrated circular free. Jennings Poultry Farms, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.—For past twelve years my Buffs have won the blue at the South's leading shows. Utility and exhibition stock for sale. H. C. Henderson, Talladega, Ala.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels—June hatched, $3 each or two for $5; five for $10. Also May hatched dark S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. "Everlay strain," $1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Fry, Howard, Ohio.



DOGS

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE females. Farmers' prices. Ross Gleason, Fayette, O.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. Corbett Faber, Cortland, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. Robannho White Collie Kennels, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. Doran, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. Wm. Kinsley, Hartville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, $10.00 each. H. Hurd, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. Myakka Kennels. East Bridgewater, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. $20.00. Shipped on approval. Marshall MacDonald, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigreed. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. Hann, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. Whitacre, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. $25, wolf grey. Mildred Weeks, Skowhegan, Maine.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

ALFALFA SEED, 92% pure, $6.80 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 92% pure, $5.00. Bags free. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PEONIES—ONE FELIX CROUSE, RED, ONE FESTIVA MAXIMA, WHITE, 2 Best Pink, 3 to 5 eyes, $1. Prepaid. Plant now Checks accepted. Wholesale list free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS—Write your needs, we will quote you prices, save money, order now. Wendt's Paint Shop, Richmond, Ill.

PILES RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY by Spero Ointment. Send 10 cents for sample (Homeopathic.) Spero Products Co., Box 345, Minneapolis, Minn.

HONEY—Choice Clover Steuben brand, 5 lb. pail delivered by parcel post $1.10. 10 lb. $2. Buckwheat 5 lb. pail $1, 10 lb. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. Silsbee Apiaries, Bath, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, $1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write Prof. Guha, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. Farmers Agency, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.

HELP WANTED

WANTED, to begin immediately or by January 1st, foreman on farm. Must be fully competent in all branches of general farming and with farm machinery. Give references and terms. Address: E. H. Arnold, 1466 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. Ezra Beiler, Ronk, Pa.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. Arthur Wulff, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. Square Deal Farm, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DeFord, Wabash, Ind.

FOR SALE—Two exceptionally well bred Holstein Bull Calves from Advanced registered cows. Pedigrees on application. Prices reasonable. Inquire, H. J. Sheffer, Dewart, Pa.

WANTED

A Breeder of

Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs $8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
Ridgewood New Jersey

A Bull Fit to Head any Herd

Having disposed of my herd of milch cows, I am offering for sale, my senior herdsire, Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511, which I purchased as a calf from the Traverse City Hospital, Michigan. He is a handsome individual, well grown and developed and is a good breeder. If you want official record backing, he has it.

His sire, Echo Sylvia King Model 266177, has 79 tested daughters averaging between 25 and 32.8 lb. butter in a short time test.

His dam, Traverse Segis Johanna Hartog 2d 620329, produced 864.3 lb. butter and 21,320 lb. milk as a four-year-old. Her sire has 87 tested daughters.

My herd is accredited and I will be glad to give further particulars.

WILL H. MILLER
Carlisle Penna.

FEEDING SCRUB COWS

Joe Cords of Clayton County, Iowa, is not running a very big dairy farm as farms and herds are measured, but he has some good ideas about how to make money from cows just the same.

Joe says: "Feeding good feed to scrub cows and milking these cows is just about as profitable as bank clerks cashing checks for people who don't have any money in the bank. It's a case of misplaced confidence with the cow and misplaced credit with the bank clerk."

Whichever way one looks at it, it means less money in the bank in both cases.

Joe says that if he were a bank clerk he wouldn't cash checks for strangers, but being a dairyman he don't aim to write any checks for feed for scrub cows.

Joe's herd averages around 400 lb. butterfat annually.—*The Pioneer News.*

AMUSING

Among the humorous letters bearing a serious vein, received in Washington during the war, was the following:

Mr. Headquarters,
U. S. Armory.
Dear Mr. Headquarters:

My husband was induced into the surface a few months ago and I ain't received no pay from him since he was gone. Please send me my elopment as I have a four months' old baby and he is my only support and I kneed it every day to buy food and keep us enclosed. I am a poor woman and all that I have is at the front. Both sides of my parents are very old and I can't expect anything from them, as my mother has been in bed thirteen years with one doctor and she won't take another. My husband is in charge of a spitoon. Do I get any more than I am going to get? Please send me a letter and tell me if my husband made application for a wife and a child and please send me a wife's form to fill out. I have already written to Mr. Wilson and get no answer and if I don't hear from you I will write Uncle Sam about you and him. Very truly,

MRS. PAUL QUINN.

P. S.—My husband says that he sets in the Y. M. C. A. every nite with the piano playing in his uniform. I think you can find him there.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE

Financial King's Interest died at the age of 24 years and 7 months. She had 21 calves, 20 of which were heifers and at the ages of 19 and 20 produced records of 400 lb. butterfat. Pennsylvania has another Jersey making a name for itself. Old Laura is a purebred Jersey owned by the McManus Bros., of Towanda, Pa. She is 23 years old has had 20 calves and made at the age of 20 a record of 408 lb. fat.

METHOD

He—Do you know how to make a Scotchman swim the Channel?
Him—No. How?
He—Put a toll bridge across it.

Tranquillity Farms

Dorsets

We are offering

Fifty Choice Ewes

Purebred Registered.

Bred to High Class Rams, one to four years old.

Arthur Danks, Manager
Allamuchy, N. J.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, $1.00. Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

A GOOD BULL CAN MAKE A HERD

If he is bred for type and production.

I have sold my entire herd of females and am offering my herdsire KING AAGGIE COLANTHA HARTOG 411810, born April 14, 1923. A four direct generation and a three direct generation cross. The records of his dam, granddams and great granddams average 34.45 butter in 7 days.

He was sired by King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha 216207 a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and out of a 30.65 lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog 250513.

I also have two sons of this herdsire for sale.

For further particulars write

C. VAN PATTEN
Vestal, New York.

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity

and

Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read from cover to cover by men who value a Holstein for her ability to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110 Harrisburg, Penna.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
PENNA STATE COLLEGE 7-22-26
STATE COLLEGE PA



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that noted grandson of the great King Segis.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1927 No. 2

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



DUKE ORMSBY AAGGIE CANARY 230265
Former herdsire at Oldenburg Farm, South Bend, Ind.



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit — Dauphin County — Pennsylvania

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1927 No. 2

What Is the Value of Advertising?

IN A recent issue of the *Jersey Bulletin* appears an article on the value of advertising written by Mr. H. F. Holcombe of Massachusetts.

Mr. Holcombe's article was addressed to the Jersey breeders yet it is equally applicable to any breeder of improved livestock.

The article is so well written and to the point that we are reprinting it. Mr. Holcombe writes:

"I can not understand how anyone can get business and not advertise the article he has for sale, and get the most out of the business.

"When I was a boy my father had Jersey cattle, and bred good horses. At first I could not see why he always had buyers for what he had to sell when others would sell much cheaper. But as I grew older it became plain to me, because he advertised and was a good mixer himself. When I took up the business I advertised and gave my entire time to finding every new way of advertising that I could get hold of.

"A large part of the Jersey breeders of the country are advertisers. As a matter of fact, it may be stated that every prominent and successful breeder advertises regularly. However, there are some breeders scattered in every locality who have not gotten the idea, and they go along year after year in a small way and wonder why they do not get business and better prices for their offsprings.

"Most of them have not been able to see the vital need of advertising their herds, and when interviewed they have various objections and reasons why they do not adopt the plan.

"'My herd is too small to advertise' is a statement frequently heard. He may have a few calves to sell. He says he plans to advertise later, after his herd gets larger and he has more stuff to sell, but at the present time he can not see that advertising would pay him. These men are shortsighted. True, the herd is small; but does not the owner intend to increase it? Is he not breeding every year and adding to his herd? That is just the time, then, that he ought to be telling his fellow breeders what sort of a herd he is building, what blood lines he is following, what herd bulls he has in service, what he expects to have for sale six months or a year later.

"By judicious and systematic advertising he may instruct the buyers and educate them to the fact that he has real quality in his herd. They will be looking for his offering, never fear, and will pay better prices for his stuff than they would in case they should accidently stumble onto his herd without previous acquaintance through the advertising page.

"Other reasons given: 'I have nothing to sell now;' 'The quality of my herd is not good enough to advertise;' 'I sell all I can raise without advertising.' Once in a while I find this. That means that he sells among his own acquaintances all that he has to put on the market. This man is standing in his own light. The demand for Jerseys extends into every corner of the whole country. The secret of successful selling is to be able to offer products to the widest and most keenly competitive market.

"'We can't compete with the big fellows.' This statement is often made by those who do not give the matter careful study. Why can't you compete with the big fellow? Can they breed any better than you can? No. Can you not produce just as good quality in a herd of 25 as in a herd of 100? Certainly you can. Why can't you compete with them, then? The buyers will buy just as readily from a small herd as a large one, provided they get the quality. Now let me emphasize this: Many of the large, well advertised herds were small ones to start with. But they were advertised; they prospered and grew large. You can do the same thing if you play the game as they did.

"What are the results of advertising? Study the men who have made a success in the Jersey business. You will find them regular advertisers. Pick out the men who get the best prices for their offerings. They are good advertisers.

"A short while ago a breeder said to me, 'Why is it buyers go crazy over So and So? They think every Jersey he gets hold of is worth a gold mine. As a matter of fact, he has no better quality than I have.' I knew that this breeder So and So, was a consistent advertiser. The buyers know him, and they figure that he has good judgment in the Jersey business, and they feel they are buying something that he considers good quality. And the men who bought of him will advertise them as being out of the herd of So and So, instead of out of the herd of breeders who talked with me.

"Make a note of this too: A buyer will pay more for the same quality out of an advertised herd than he will from one that is not advertised.

"Whatever is good business for the big breeder is good business for the small breeder. They are in the same line of work. If it pays a big breeder to advertise, it will pay a small breeder.

"If you are in the Jersey business you ought to be in it right. You might as well try to raise Jerseys without a pasture as to try to make a real success in the business without advertising—and this is true for the man with a dozen in his herd just as it is for one who has a big herd."

We know that continuous conservative advertising

is a profitable investment for livestock breeders and that every thought expressed by Mr. Holcombe is true.

It is not necessary for a breeder to indulge in circus advertising, carrying page and double page spreads in every issue of a breed or dairy paper, but we do believe that a small advertising space large enough to include a cut of some of the breeder's outstanding animals, describing their breeding and giving a little history of the breeder and his breeding operations is necessary and essential to every successful and profitable breeding enterprise. A suitable space to keep the name of the breeders before the public and the character of the animals which he breeds. If the space is contracted for regularly at a yearly rate the expense should not be expensive.

Does A. R. Testing Pay?

MR. MALCOLM H. GARDNER Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holestein-Friesian Association of America in an article appearing in *The Holstein-Friesian Register* under date of January 1, 1927, attempts to justify Advanced Registry testing and cites certain specific instances as proof that Advanced Registry testing does pay.

We have at various times thoroughly reviewed the question of Advanced Registry official records. We have pointed out how it was possible, by a system of fitting and feeding, to increase the butterfat percentage of a Holstein cow that normally tested 3.5 so that she would test, 6, 7 per cent or even higher on official test. We have cited the Advanced Registry Department of which Mr. Gardner is Superintendent as being the only tribunal that did officially credit cows of the Holstein breed as rivaling or surpassing the Jerseys or the Guernsey in butterfat percentage; and it is that Association that is trying to sell the Advanced Registry idea to the public. The system is not being supported and kept going on its merits.

Milk and butter records to be of value in selecting breeding stock or dairy cattle must represent normal economical production.

In regard to making forced records, Mr. Gardner, in the above referred to article, makes the following statement: "My contention that the so-called forced condition of making A. R. records are not only justifiable, but, I believe, desirable for the most rapid advancement of the dairy breeds."

If Mr. Gardner is trying to flim-flam the public and call it rapid advancement of the breed, he may be right in his conclusions. Unquestionably there was a time when those who practiced such trickery were more successful in deceiving the public than at the present.

The major point which Mr. Gardner brings out in his article applies to the record of Ohio Maudine Ormsby, owned and tested at the Ohio Agricultural College. She made a yearly record of 26,976.4 lb. milk containing 924 lb. fat in 365 days beginning the test at 2 years 11 mos. and 11 days.

Mr. Gardner, in arriving at his conclusion, "Did the testing for Advanced Registry Pay?" figures the value of this milk at $2.50 per hundred, which he says is but a regular farm wholesale price in Southeastern Wisconsin.

The total sale of the milk amounted to $675. The estimated cost of feed furnished by Prof. Salisburg of Ohio State University, is given in round numbers as $350. Deducting this from the value of the milk leaves $325 for labor and care.

Then Mr. Gardner makes the statement: "Any man can estimate what it might cost to milk and care for the cow."

It is only where testing is carried on at Institutions where the cost of labor can be buried in other accounts or charged to other things or a high value forced on the product, that official testing can be made to appear profitable from the standpoint of milk and butter production.

Breeders who have had experience in caring for test cows and milking them four times per day can estimate very closely the cost of labor and care connected with the making of official records.

But why bother to estimate the cost of feed, labor and other expenses connected with the making of official records when we have actual figures compiled at the Dixon Test Plant at Dixon, Illinois.

Holstein Breeders will recall that a few years ago one of the purposes of the State Associations organized under the $12,000 President was to establish testing plants at some central point, where breeders and members of the State Association could send their cows to be placed on official test. Up to date equipment was to be provided and experienced men employed to do the work. An itemized account was to be kept of all the expenditures for feed, labor and overhead, and each cow was to be credited with the value of her milk produced at actual sale price and after the bills were paid the balance or profit from each cow was to revert to the owner.

The Illinois State Association was the only Association that was successful in carrying the experiment through completing a year's test. Briefly the result of the Dixon Test Plant showed that thirty cows maintained at the plant under yearly official test produced on an average of 20,903 lb. milk; the highest record being 28,283 lb. The gross cost of this record was $779.55. The net loss after the price received for the milk had been deducted was $396.21. The average loss for the 30 head was $441.55 each.

If we accept the actual cost figures compiled at the Dixon Test plant for feeding and caring for a cow that made 28,383 lb. milk, which was $779.55, and deduct from that the value of the milk produced by Ohio Maudine Ormsby, which was $675, according to Mr. Gardner's figures, she would have cost the University $104.55. A cow that loses this amount under economical dairy conditions would be consigned to the butcher and her calves sold for veal.

The figures compiled at the Dixon Test Plant show that the expense other than feed for each cow was $165 for labor, $20.00 for Tester and $158 for overhead or the total expense of $343, to cover the item which Mr. Gardner says any man can estimate what it would cost to milk and care for the Ohio cow.

Therefore, if Ohio Maudine Ormsby produced milk that sold for $675, and the estimated cost of feed was $350 it would leave a balance of $325 to apply on labor and care. If we use the figures as to labor and care as estimated at the Dixon Test Plant, which were $343, Ohio Maudine Ormsby was kept at a loss of $18.00 from the standpoint of economical milk production.

Does not this answer the question "Does A. R. Testing Pay?"

The official record shows one of two things:

First. The cows that make phenomenal official records are not economical milk producers or,

Second. They are maintained under conditions that do not pertain to economical milk production.

The results of official testing either condemns the system or the cow. We prefer to condemn the system as we have unshaken faith in the Holstein cow.

The purpose of making forced official records is clearly admitted by Mr. Gardner in the following statement:

"My contention that the so-called forced conditions of making A. R. records are not only justifiable, but, I believe, desirable for the most rapid advancement of the dairy breeds."

Practical dairymen have established the fact that a cow which is capable of producing ten, twelve or fifteen thousand lb. milk, when fed and cared for under economical dairy conditions, milked twice daily, possibly three times during the early part of the lactation period, will return an annual profit of one hundred fifty to two hundred fifty dollars over and above cost of feed, depending on the price received for the milk or milk products.

Experiments also prove that the cow capable of producing twelve or fifteen thousand lb. milk per year under economical dairy conditions is proportionately more profitable than the cow that produces eight or ten thousand lb. milk. On this theory, those who have been interested in making forced official records, have contended that the cow which produces twenty-five or thirty thousand lb. milk under forced conditions is a more profitable dairy cow than one that is capable of producing twelve or fifteen thousand lb. milk under economical working dairy conditions.

It has been found that a cow that has been capable of producing twelve or fifteen thousand lb. milk, cared for under economical dairy conditions, when placed on official test, forced fed and milk four times daily, ceases to be an economical producer.

In the last analysis, the value of a dairy cow must be based on her ability to produce milk and butter economically and her ability to transmit this economical producing characteristic to her offspring.

Mr. Gardner states that Ohio Maudine Ormsby has given birth to three calves. The first one, a heifer calf is valued at $500. The second a bull calf was sold at $800 and the third one, a heifer calf is valued at $1,000.

A review of the prices paid at one of the extensively advertised so-called National Sales, shows that values created at the ring-side based on official records were not permanent. Buyers who made extensive purchases of foundation animals at long prices, when dispersing their herds containing these same foundation animals and their offspring, a few years later, received an average of a little over $210 per head.

Little Bobby—"Say, Uncle Jack?"

Uncle Jack—"Well what is it little pal?"

Little Bobby—"Who loses all the fault our neighbors find?"

Ohio Farmers' Week

TWO hundred speakers, including agriculture's representative in the President's Cabinet, Secretary W. M. Jardine, are on the program of Ohio's 15th Annual Farmers' Week, January 31st to February 4th, the Agricultural College Extension Service at the Ohio State University announces.

Secretary Jardine will be in Columbus February 1st, at the invitation of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The Annual Meeting of the Federation takes place January 31st and February 1st on the campus of Ohio State University, in connection with farmers' week. This will be Mr. Jardine's first appearance as Secretary of Agriculture before an Ohio farmers' week audience.

The 200 speakers on this 1927 farmers' week program come from as far west as Minnesota, and as far east as Massachusetts. The list includes farm men and women invited to speak at farmers' week because of outstanding achievements on their farms and in their communities, agricultural scientists and specialists from Universities, Experiment Stations, and the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

A pioneer in the science of dairy feeding, Prof. F. B. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin, known as the author, with W. A. Henry, of "Feeds and Feeding," is scheduled to speak on recent discoveries in dairy cattle feeding.

Consumers of dairy products, as well as producers, will be represented on the program by Dr. R. F. Leslie, in charge of milk inspection for the city of Cleveland. He is to discuss dairy legislation enacted to insure satisfactory milk supply for a city.

Ira Marshall, Hardin County farmer, who for two successive years has broken the world's record in corn production on 10 acres, is on the program to answer the question, "Do 100-Bushel Yields of Corn Pay?" Again this year discussion of the European corn borer, and its control, is called for at farmers' week.

To interest farm women and Ohio farm youth, as well as farmers, the program lists a score or more of talks and demonstrations on household problems. They range from discussions on the use of electrical equipment in the home, to talks on color in dress; from round-table sessions on child training, to those on the country church.

Representatives of the 28,000 Ohio members of boys' and girls' farm clubs will demonstrate improved farm and home practices, and take part in conferences on club work.

In all, the 1927 farmers' week program lists 350 events, including lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, and conferences.

Reduced railroad fares are assured from January 31st to February 4th. Word of this reduction by the principal railroads in Ohio has come to the agricultural college officials in charge of farmers' week from the Central Passenger Association.

Round-trip tickets to Columbus from any point in Ohio (minimum selling fare $1.00) for farmers' week visitors will cost only three-fourths the usual price, with half of the concession for children of half-fare age.

To get this reduction tickets must be bought between January 30th and February 4th, and used so that the

buyer reaches the original starting point not later than midnight of February 5th.

No special certificates will be required. It is only necessary that the ticket be stamped by the city or depot ticket agent in Columbus before the buyer leaves Columbus for home.

Farmers' week visitors are advised to make sure now that their local ticket agent has round-trip tickets to Columbus on hand. Often in small stations the stock of round-trip tickets is limited.

The false prophet is usually an honest gentleman whose main error is in posing as a prophet. One fundamental difference between him and the true prophet is in the matter of popularity; the false prophet cannot live without it; the other must. One who seeks popularity must obey the laws of popularity. But the true prophet is mastered by other considerations. He is charged with something he must deliver. He may be keenly sensitive to the offense and pain which truth so often gives, but he has no choice. Acceptance is not his problem; his whole responsibility rests with utterance. Utterance is so important to the Truth that he cannot rest until he speaks.—*Henry Ford.*

"Young man," said the boss, "you told me yesterday afternoon you had an engagement with your dentist."

"Yes, sir, I did."

"Well, I saw you at the football match."

"Yes, sir. The tall man sitting next to me was my dentist."

An egotist is a man who thinks as much of himself as you do of yourself.

ACCREDITED HERD



Two of the Good Females in the Bush Herd and the Kind They Produce!



BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

A. R. Bush, Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

The Fifth Annual

MR. FRANK L. HEILMAN of Cleona advises that he is offering some exceptional cattle in his Fifth Annual Spring Sale.

Mr. Heilman is not a cattle dealer or sale promoter but he is a lover as well as a good judge of livestock. By profession, Mr. Heilman is a paper box manufacturer, a banker and a business man. He was fortunat in choosing his parents and was born on one of the most fertile farms in Lebanon Valley. He has retained the old homestead which has been in the Heilman family for nearly 200 years. The farm is underlaid with limestone and very fertile, intercepted with spring runs making an excellent stock farm.

Corn, wheat and alfalfa are the chief crops grown on the Heilman farm and this would also apply to Lebanon Valley as a whole.

Many of the farmers feed steers and fatten hogs in order to keep up the fertility of the land. Mr. Heilman has adopted a new order. Instead of feeding steers and fattening stock hogs he buys Purebred Registered Holsteins in the fall and winter, keeps them in good growing condition and sells them at an Annual Spring Sale.

Associated with Mr. Heilman is his son who spends his entire time at the farm and in addition to the herd of Purebred Holsteins they raise Purebred Chester White hogs.

Mr. Frank L. Heilman is a thorough business man and he gets a great deal of enjoyment as well as profit out of his farm operations. He says, for exercise and outdoor recreation, he had rather chase a good hog any day than a golf ball.

Wisconsin Register of Production

WISCONSIN'S Register of Production, the first of its kind, was established in April, 1918, to give production recognition to registered and grade cows having yearly records of not less than 365 lb. butterfat, made in a regularly organized cow testing association. It is a part of the coöperation project of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association and the University of Wisconsin.

Thousands of the cows on test should average a pound fat a day during an association year. Such cows belong in a class by themselves. They deserve special recognition with their owners whose skill in breeding, feeding and dairy management enabled the cows to qualify for the Register of Production.

A total of 1,898 cows are enrolled in the Wisconsin Register of Production. There are 698 cows entered in the 1925 issue of the Register of Production. In this list 75 cow testing associations are represented. A total of 390 grade and registered Holstein represent 56 per cent of the cows entered. The highest cow is a grade Holstein with a record of 872 lb. butterfat from 22,950 lb. milk.

Three cows have records over 800 lb. butterfat.
Four cows have records over 700 lb. butterfat.
Eight cows have records over 600 lb. butterfat.
Forty-five cows have records over 500 lb. butterfat.

Of the cows having records over 500 lb., 27 were enrolled in 1918-20, 39 in 1920-22, and 45 in 1922-25, and a total of 111 cows to date.

R. O. P. Cows Sell Themselves

The Register of Production has given publicity to grade and registered cows making good records (365 lb. fat per year) in a cow testing association; and has made these associations of greater financial benefit to their members. Members have been stimulated to feed their cows better, more than any other one thing. When a good dairyman buys cows for his future herd, he is willing to pay the additional $25 or $35 for known production, as was clearly demonstrated at the Wisconsin Cow Testing Association grade cow sales held at the National Dairy Shows in 1922 and 1924. A Register of Production cow sells herself but the owner seldom parts with her because she is being kept to help build up a good future herd.

The above was taken from Circular No. 207, Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, The University of Wisconsin in coöperation with The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

A Successful Holstein Breeder

SUSQUEHANNA County, Pennsylvania, is the largest Holstein County in the State and is noted for its many old established Holstein herds.

Mr. A. R. Bush of Montrose, is one of the leading breeders of the County when it comes to quality. His herd is not large but every animal has the personal attention of Mr. Bush from the day it is dropped.

Mr. Bush is a thorough farmer, a good feeder, an ideal stock raiser and caretaker. His cattle are well grown and are just as much a part of the farm life on the Bush farm as the dog or cat that is kept for a pet. His cattle are gentle and thoroughly trained; every one knows their place in the stable.

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, Mr. Bush's former herdsire and sire of many of the females in his present herd, proved to be a bull of the highest order. He was a wonderful individual—won first honors at the local County fair each year when he was shown, and above all he sired some handsome daughters that have proven to be heavy producers.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co. New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JANUARY 22, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Milk Production

Proper Exponents of the Breed

THE following is taken from the Dutch Friesian Herd Book, Volume III, published under date of 1884. It is just as true today as it was the day it was written and breeders who wish to make substantial progress might find it worth while to commit the paragraph to memory:

Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interest of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built.

Wednesday, January 26th

PREPARATIONS are complete for the Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., to be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Penna., on Wednesday, January the 26th.

This is the annual business meeting and election of officers.

The new Registry Association has a business form of government. Each member has a right to a direct vote at the Annual Meeting and if they are unable to attend they have a right to appoint some one to vote for them.

Article X, under the heading, "Eligibility of Officers," provides that only men who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to serve as directors. This provision, which we are quoting below, assures the plain breeders and dairymen that the control of the Association's affairs will always remain in their hands where it rightfully belongs:

> "SEC. 2. Only members who own a herd of purebred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle and who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to serve as a Director."

State Association Meeting

MEMBERS of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania will hold their Annual Meeting and election of officers at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Penna., on Wednesday, January 26th, according to a recent announcement of Mr. S. R. Miller, President, of Chambersburg, Penna.

Mr. S. R. Miller is one of the most popular and widely known Holstein men in Central Pennsylvania.

Mr. R. A. Weaner of Gettysburg, Penna., one of the leading breeders in Adams County, is Vice-President.

Mr. Will H. Miller of Carlisle is Secretary and Treasurer. For sixteen years Mr. Will H. Miller was Secretary at the Carlisle Indian School. When the school was closed in 1918 and the buildings and grounds taken over by the United States Government, as a Medical Reserve Corps Training Camp, Mr. Miller became interested in Purebred Holsteins.

The Executive Committee of the Association is composed of Arthur J. Miller of Clarks Summit, Penna.; Fred Lehman of Carlisle, Penna., and Isaac F. Wright of Shippensburg, Penna. All are well known and prominent Holstein breeders in the State.

Mr. S. R. Miller, President of the Association reports that he is looking forward to a large attendance and a very good meeting.

Remember the date, January 26th at 10:00 A. M.

Business or Banquets

THIS is the time of year when many Banks and Commercial Organizations hold their Annual Meetings to elect officers and transact business. The Directors of a business corporation handling millions of dollars annually can meet for a few hours, transact their annual business and elect officers, while an organization representing the farmers' business is conducted as a great big picnic in which a program of banqueting, speech making and other entertainment is indulged in.

If the farmers' methods are good, why do not the business organizations adopt them? The answer is, there are too many organizations banqueting at the farmers' expense and there are too few business organizations representing the farmers that are managed along business principles.

"Tell me," said the lady to the old soldier, "were you cool in battle?"

"Cool?" said the truthful veteran, "why I fairly shivered."

Selective Registration

THERE has been more or less discussion through breed publications regarding selective registration—meaning that animals must have certain requirements as to physical development or milk and butter producing qualities, or both, in addition to a guarantee of their purity of blood, before they are accepted for registration.

The majority of breeders feel that a Purebred Registry Association should confine its activities to the matter of recording breeding records, preserving the purity of the blood of the breed. That the breeders should be left free to follow their own dictates in carrying out their breeding operations, selecting and mating breeding stock and culling their herds, etc.

It is true that there are certain laws of nature at work that determine the offspring at every mating but human knowledge of these laws is very limited and we cannot change these laws by fixing arbitrary standards.

Show cows, show sires and show herds do not produce show cows, show sires and show herds only in theory. Some sires and some cows have the ability to transmit very desirable characteristics to their offspring although they themselves are lacking to a great degree in these desirable characteristics. On the other hand some of our best show animals seem entirely lacking in their ability to transmit their desirable qualities to their offspring.

Again, have we reached the zenith in our breeding operations to the point where we can say that a certain type of animal is the best in all respects and for all purposes, and we must breed to this certain type? Is it wise to fix an arbitrary standard and assume that nature and its various laws is going to conform to our standard? Would it not be better and wiser to permit the practical dairyman and breeder to go on in his own way from his own experience and develop families of animals to conform to his own standards? By so doing, is it not possible that someone will develop a family or a strain of dairy cows superior to any we now have?

Intelligent selection and culling are essential to breed improvement in any improved livestock breeding association and the breeder should be permitted to exercise his own judgment.

Holsteins Milk Makes Them Grow

WE ANNOUNCED in our November 22d issue that Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, owner of Elmwood Farms, was donating five gallons of milk daily to the school children of Frederick to be used as an experiment.

We believe that our readers will be pleased to learn of the results of the experiment.

Forty-two children at the North Market street public school made an average gain of one pound per week, for a period of five weeks, during which they were given 12 ounces of milk daily, from November 15 to December 25. The milk was furnished free of charge by Charles Wertheimer, from his Holstein herd, as an experiment to demonstrate the value of fresh milk as a wholesome diet.

Fifty-two children started on the test, eight of whom dropped out on account of being absent from school, from one cause or another, at intervals. The children were given the milk every morning at 10 o'clock under the direction of Miss Pauline Michael, secretary of the local Tuberculosis Association, and Miss Katherine Scully, health nurse. The children were especially selected for the test, because of their physical condition. All were below the normal in weight for their age.

The most outstanding gain was a child whose weight increased from 62 to 68 pounds during the test period. Some of the children, under the normal weight at the beginning of the test advanced to slightly beyond the normal at its conclusion. Other children under normal, while making a gain, did not reach the normal. All of those who took the test, however, gained an average of five pounds for the five weeks and were much benefited physically, it was said.

Some interesting facts have been gained by those who have observed under-normal school children in recent months. It was stated by a health official that a number of children living in the country, are attending public schools in different localities, whose parents sell the milk they produce on their farms, and use condensed milk on their tables. These children, one of the health officials said, received no milk, so to speak, at home. The official added, that an investigation revealed that all the milk produced on farms in some instances is sold and that children, in need of this nourishing food, do not get any. The official added that in cases where this condition existed the parents seem to feel that it was more important to sell the milk than to use it at home. The result is that a large percentage of these families use condensed milk on their tables and sell the entire output from their herds.

It was stated by those under whose direction the milk was distributed at the North Market street school, that all of the children were physically improved by the diet, and that the children looked forward to the hour the milk is given eagerly. The teachers in the rooms where the milk was distributed as well as the health officials under whose direction it was given, are enthusiastic over the improved condition of the children. It was said that after several weeks the children not only appeared more interested in their work but seemed more capable of better assimilating their studies. Twelve ounces, the allotment of each child daily, is slightly under one pint.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Early History of Registered Holstein-Friesians

Interesting Letters

THE following are excerpts from letters addressed to the *National Live Stock Journal* as they appear in Volume II of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book published under date of 1882.

The letters are interesting as well as instructive and give the breeders of Holstein cattle some knowledge as to the early history of the breed in Holland as well as in America:

"Since my visit to this country in 1879, a noticeable improvement has been made in its cattle. Fewer animals of the mongrel type are seen. Long, heavy limbs, coarse hair, and steep rumps are rapidly going out of date. Without doubt this improvement is due to the educational influence exerted by the Herd Book Associations.

"The Friesian Association held its annual meeting on the 20th of May. Upwards of fifty members were present, and much interest was manifested. It was held with open doors. Upon the subjects of raising the standard of requirements for registry there was great unanimity, favoring a constant advancement. A proposition for a separate register for the different families or breeds of Friesian cattle, that is, a separate register for the black-and-white variegated, a second register for the red-and-white variegated, and a third for the other colors, was adopted—38 votes in the affirmative, and 13 in the negative. If I am correctly informed, the Netherlands Association has adopted a similar rule. Henceforth, no one in America can justly criticise the European Associations at this point. The standard of requirements for registry here, is much higher than the standard generally adopted by American importers, and the time is not distant when American breeders will demand that only registered cattle shall be brought to our country.

"According to the rules of the Friesian Association a bull must be at least 14 months of age before admission to full registry, and a cow 2½ years of age, even though their sires and dams were herd book animals. In the past there has been no competent authority to pronounce upon the purity and worthiness of younger animals. The Burgomaster's signature and seal to the certificates of breeding have been simply and only and attestation that the signatures of the breeders and sellers were genuine. Aside from this, it has been no evidence of purity or excellence, and American purchasers have generally had erroneous impressions in regard to its value. The whole certificate might be a palpable fraud, and the signatures of breeders and seller genuine. An arrangement is now made for the examination of young animals, by the inspector of the Friesian Association, and the giving by him of certificates of the purity, worthiness, and markings of each animal, in addition to the certificates bearing the Burgomaster's signature and seal. These certificates of the inspector amount to nearly the same as actual registry in the Friesian Herd Book, and is the best that can be done until the American Associations adopt rules refusing to register imported cattle not previously registered in the Netherlands or the Friesian Herd Book.

"It would be a work of much difficulty to forecast the future of Friesians or Dutch-Friesian cattle. I will not attempt such a work; yet, I will give some things that must materially affect that future.

"My observations in this country lead me to attach much importance to the extreme conservatism of the Friesian farmers. It is difficult for the people of other countries to fully appreciate the strength and influence of this conservatism. As an illustration of this conservatism, I will say, the Friesian farmer admits of little if any innovation upon the manners, customs, or dress of his ancestors. He does not intermarry with the people of other countries, or even with the inhabitants of his own towns and cities. He still uses the old Friesian dialect, though his books and newspapers for many years have been mainly printed in Hollandische. This extreme conservatism has produced the Friesian breed of cattle by the aid of the soil and climate, and the uninterrupted following of dairy pursuits for ages. And this conservatism will continue to guard the purity of this breed with a greater degree of vigilance than statute law could possibly enforce.

"From Friesland, as a center, this breed has been disseminated, to a greater or less extent, over all the Lowlands of Northern Europe. It has become extensively mixed with the cattle of Belgium, and with the cattle of large portions of France and Germany. It is everywhere gaining ground, and today, upon the Continent of Europe, it is what the Shorthorn breed is to English-speaking countries—the most noted and most valued breed. * * * *

"I now naturally turn to inquire of the future of this breed in America. I hope to be able to speak plainly at this point, yet free from partisan bias.

"Everyone must see that it is unfortunate that a name was not given to this breed in America that would harmonize with the names by which it is known in Europe, and that its territorial bounds from whence purebred cattle are allowed to be imported, were so widely extended. It is never too late to correct manifest errors. As long as these errors are maintained by the American breeders, they will be a bar to harmony with the European Associations. Americans may affect to despise the European organizations, yet their herd books are the only basis upon which an aristocracy of breeding in the future, either in Europe or in America, can be founded.

"Neglect these herd books, and importation to America will almost entirely be governed by the laws of commerce, and not of breeding. A few extraordinary cattle will give reputation to the breed. Upon this reputation thousands of cattle will be imported. These will consist mainly of calves and yearlings—animals untested, without registry or known pedigrees. They will be of the orthodox color markings; but beyond this little can positively be said. Some of these cattle will be purchased in South Holland others in Groningen and still others from North Holland and Friesland. Some will be purebred, others will be of impure breeding. There will be some exceptionally good importations in cases where breeders make selections for their own personal breeding purposes, but the mass thus imported will be such as would naturally be selected under the sole influence of the laws of trade, and will not build up the reputation of the breed. The supply of such cattle is unlimited. All the lowlands of Northern Europe swarm with them; and if the demand in America continues to increase as it seems likely to, for some time to come, the result is not difficult to foresee. The reputation of the breed, built upon the few selected cattle that would be acceptable to registry in the European Herd Books, will be swamped under the great mass that would under no circumstances be received

"The only remedy against such a result that I can see is to base the American Herd Books upon the European Herd Books, and thus refuse to accept of any more cattle that cannot trace their ancestry to, or prove their record in these herd books. There can no longer be an objection to such a measure.

"If this measure could be adopted, it would stimulate the breeders in Europe, to breed and register a class of cattle that would be up to the highest standard of American demand. One such animal brought to our country would be worth to our people more than a hundred animals of the other class of which I have spoken. The experiences of American breeders of other foreign breeds, point unmistakably towards the adoption of such a measure. There are greater reasons for its adoption in the case of this breed, than could have been found in the case of either the Jerseys or the Guernseys. There was no possible danger of impure blood from Channel Island, but there is more or less danger of getting impure blood in the importation of these cattle.

"I state these things because I am a great admirer of this breed. I have faith in its future. Eevery person who understands the situation will confess, to himself, at least, that we have too many ordinary cattle already in our herd books. The quality should be raised by every new importation. If some such action is not taken in America I think I can see in the future 'a going up like a rocket, and coming down like a stick.' After that I shall expect a change in policy that will finally result in success. In the natural order of events, if this breed has a permanent success in America, there will be great attention paid at some future day to purity of blood. To be able to trace a strain of blood to the Herd Books of the Netherlands, will add value to it, especially if the same family should become noted in Europe. Americans ought to build on a sound basis, though the edifice should go up more slowly."

Says Cows Were Made Before Man Arrived

"WHEN the Lord created the universe he made cattle before he made man." says Sam H. Greene, secretary of California dairy council, and refers to the Bible for authority.

"The first chapter of Genesis attests the fact that the cow grazed in the Garden of Eden and ruminated under the apple tree," continues Greene. "It was in the Garden of Eden that there was established an interdependence between man and cattle that has increased through the ages.

Jabal, Animal Husbandman

"When Adam and Eve were driven out of Paradise the cow also was barred from the garden and soon became a wild creature roaming about in search of pasture. Six generations later Jabal, a descendant of Cain, captured a few of these nomadic cattle and animal husbandry had its beginning so far as Bible history goes. Noah took cattle into the ark with him and, following the flood, animal keeping made great strides. Abraham owned vast herds and the art of buttermaking dates back to his day, or beyond.

Primitive Churning

"The Bible tells us that Abraham gave butter to his angel visitors, and that milk and butter were the ordinary foods of infants during ancient times, as they are today. Primitive methods of churning were used in biblical times; the milk was tied up in a goatskin bag, suspended from three poles driven into the ground, and swung to and fro until the milk and butterfat separated. Another early method was to pour the milk into earthen vessels and beat it with the hands, and later a wooden stick was used to stir the liquid.

"The people of India especially venerated the cow and her product, and paid her high tribute in their sacred writings. Buddha, in describing the customs of an ancient Hindu race, said: "They do not kill cows; like unto a mother, a father, a brother and other relatives, the cows are our best friends, in which medicine is produced. They give food, they give strength, they likewise give happiness.'"

The above article appeared in the *Idaho Farmer*. While there is no particular breed mentioned, the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman believes that these first cattle must have all been Holsteins.

A Pleasure

ON A recent trip to Central Pennsylvania I stopped at Sunny Lawn Farms, the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Miller, of Milton, Penna.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller got their first experience in farming by working out, he as plain hired man and she as hired girl. After they married these two good people worked together and have advanced steadily financially and otherwise until they now own one of the finest farms in Central Pennsylvania, stocked with one of the best herds of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in the state,

The Millers have two sons and one daughter.

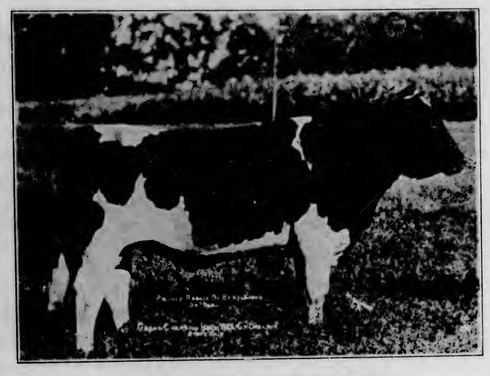
The Miller farm now consists of 500 acres. The buildings are up-to-date. The soil is fertile and the fields are level.

The farm is situated along the Susquehanna Trail in what is known as the West Branch Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller can well be proud of their success. They know how they obtained what they have, and the best thing of all is, they know it is theirs.

Mr. Miller contributes his success largely to his herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle.—*L. E. G.*

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

The Old Home Farm Herd

THE Old Home Farm, located at Allamuchy, New Jersey, comprised of sixty-nine head of Holstein cattle owned by Eugene B. Bennett, which he operates in partnership with the Drew Brothers, has just passed another Clean Tuberculin Test and is placed on the Accredited List.

Mr. Eugene B. Bennett is well-known to Holstein breeders, having at one time owned a farm in Eastern Pennsylvania. He has served as President of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association and is second Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The Old Home Farm comprises some 200 acres, is an ideal dairy farm and is operated on a practical, economical dairy basis. Mr. Bennett is very fortunate in having such men as the Drew Brothers as tenants. They are very capable dairymen, thorough farmers and work the farm on a profit sharing basis.

Small Dairy Herd Profitable

MANY dairymen who own only five or six cows hesitate to join a cow testing association because of the size of their herd. They feel that the cost is too great for the value they will receive.

Leroy Lesch, of the Marshall County, Indiana, Testing Association found that the facts were in favor of a four-cow herd so far as he was concerned. The first month one cow made an income over feed cost of 15 cents. The other three showed a loss of $3.93. The net loss for the month on the four cows was therefore $3.73.

The tester needed to look no farther than the feed bin for the reason. One cow received 93 pounds of a commercial dairy feed; another 62 pounds while a third consumed 171 pounds of the same concentrate. Alfalfa hay and silage formed the roughage. This man was in need of more economical production. Better feeding methods offered the quickest and most practical solution.

A grain mixture consisting of 200 pounds of ground corn, 300 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of the commercial dairy feed and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal was fed the second month. The daily consumption of grain was increased for three of the cows. One cow was nearing the end of lactation and it was not thought necessary to feed her more grain. Her production naturally decreased considerably the next month. The one which had consumed the largest amount of grain and also was given the largest increase, produced 806 pounds of milk the second month as compared with 416 the month before.

Three months after Mr. Lesch joined the association he sold one of the cows as unprofitable. A second was turned dry.

In spite of the fact that all four of the cows had been fresh a number of months the change in ration increased production 341 pounds of milk and 11.8 pounds butterfat the first month. Feed cost increased $5.04 but value of product below cost of feed dropped from $3.78 to 42 cents the second month. This represents a reduced loss and therefore a gain of $3.36. Production decreased the third month, but the feed cost also declined. This resulted in an income over feed cost for the first time since the herd was entered in the association. Supposing that the four cows would have continued to produce at the same rate that they did the first month, which is hardly possible, the testing association saved this man $12.46. It is assumed, of course, that the same ration would have been fed. A decrease in the daily milk flow would have lowered the value derived from sale of product. This in turn would have still further increased the income below feed cost. The loss would have been that much the greater.

The cow tester received $3.00 per day for testing the herd. For the three months the owner still had a small profit above the wages paid the tester. The information which he acquired during these months will be valuable to him as long as he remains in the dairy business. A small herd does not insure a profitable one. Those who keep as few as six cows often find it highly profitable to join a cow testing association.—*G. A. Williams, Purdue University.*

Principal Breeds of Chickens Described in New Farmers Bulletin

WITH the object of furnishing poultry raisers with condensed information on popular breeds of chickens, the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a farmers' bulletin on standard breeds and varieties.

For those raising poultry on a commercial basis, it is pointed out that the American market shows a preference for poultry with yellow skin and certain other characteristics. For persons raising chickens on a smaller scale, on the other hand, a brief description of each breed, with standard weights, proportions, etc., is given to aid the poultryman in selecting the breed best suited to his needs. The author also gives suggestions for mating different varieties and discusses important points in quality and type of well-bred poultry.

The standard breeds and varieties belonging to the American, Asiatic, English, and Mediterranean classes are described and illustrated.

The new publication, Farmers' Bulletin 1506-F, "Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, I. American, Asiatic, English, and Mediterranean Classes," is a combined revision of three former farmers' bulletins, and is available for free distribution as long as the supply lasts. Requests for the bulletin shoud be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Matty—"Charlie, did you hear that joke about the Egyptian guide who showed some tourists two skulls of Cleopatra—one as a girl and one as a woman?"

Charlie—"No; let's hear it."

"Some day," said the high-browed young man, "I expect to have the world at my feet."

"What have you been doing all this time," snarled the cynic; "walking on your hands?"

SUNNY SLOPE STOCK FARM

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE
SENIOR HERDSIRE



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

I am a dairyman and a breeder, and I find that the best are the most profitable.

I would be pleased to quote you prices of breeding stock or young calves.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

A. E. ROBINSON

Home Study Course

LAST year over one hundred farmers from different parts of the United States and even the Hawaiian Islands took advantage of the practical farm dairy course offered by the North Dakota Agricultural College. Many of these progressive farmers have now completed the course and every one of them have requested another subject in dairying for this winter's study.

One student writes: "I am in the dairy business and I believe that every farmer can well afford the time and effort to take this correspondence course and learn more about his own business. I have enjoyed the course and have learned more than I can express of the subject covered. I have the lessons and my corrected answers filed away in a loose leaf note book as well as clippings from papers and all the Experiment Station and U. S. D. A. bulletins connected with the course, for future reference. I am hoping that your department will offer the second course in dairying this winter as I am very anxious to turn spare winter moments into scientific study of my occupation."

After receiving many similar letters, the College has decided to offer two dairy courses this winter along the following lines:

Course No. 1 aims to give to anyone interested in dairy production the information needed for the founding of a dairy herd and for the feeding and management of the herd. The best methods used for keeping records on cows and for breeding and raising the future herd are given the consideration they deserve. This will emphasize: the selection of dairy cattle, feed of dairy cattle, the dairy calf, dairy heifers, the feeding and care of milk cows, the herd bull, production records, factors which influence the profitableness of the dairy herd, common ailments of dairy cattle, and the production of high grade milk and cream.

Course No. 2 is given to help the farmers and the cream buyer, the retailer, and the consumer learn about milk and milk products, so that each may know better how to do his part and understand the problems of the industry as a whole. It is given under the following topics: the dairy industry in North Dakota and in the United States; the secretion of milk; the composition and properties of milk; facts affecting the composition of milk, cream, and milk products; the food value of dairy products; bacteria and milk fermentations; the production and handling of high grade milk and cream; the separation of milk; buttermaking; cheesemaking and ice cream making.

Further details and information may be secured by writing the North Dakota College of Agriculture, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

Concrete Floors

CONCRETE is the most acceptable material for reflooring farm buildings, particularly those which it is desired to make ratproof or in which a high degree of cleanliness is to be maintained, such as dairy barns and milkhouses. The ease with which concrete floors can be cleaned and kept clean makes concrete the preferred material for floors in poultry houses, hog houses and other buildings in which livestock is housed.

A concrete floor is probably the easiest of all concrete farm improvements to make. First remove all boards, sticks, rubbish and other material from the area to be paved, then fill in any soft or low spots and tamp them until firm. The concrete may be placed directly on the earth if the building is located on high ground or where drainage from beneath the floor is good. Otherwise, a 6 or 8-inch fill of cinders or gravel is advisable.

Floors of concrete are usually built in sections or in strips for convenience in placing concrete and finishing the surface. In dairy barns and horse barns, floors are made from 5 to 6 inches thick. In hog houses, a thickness of 4 or 5 inches is satisfactory, while in poultry houses 3 inches is often sufficient.

Basement floors in residences should not be less than 4 inches thick. One-course work is recommended for all types of floors, which means that the full thickness of the floor is placed in one operation, using the same mixture of concrete throughout. A small amount of cement mortar (1 part cement and 3 parts sand) may be used in finishing if necessary. Usually no trouble will be experienced in obtaining a satisfactory surface with the standard floor mixture of 1 part cement 2 parts sand, and 3 parts pebbles or crushed stone if it be tamped well to force the larger particles away from the surface. Finishing is done with a wood float in order to obtain a smooth, yet gritty surface. Concrete should be kept moist until the surface is sufficiently hard to carry traffic.

Carefui attention to details is essential in dairy barn floor construction. Forms for defining floor slabs, alleyways or other areas to be concreted should be of smooth lumber and carefully set to proper grade. The manger curb is usually placed first. It should be not less than 5 inches thick and is usually made about 6 inches high on the stall side. The uprights or brackets for attachment of steel stanchions are embedded in the concrete. Feed and litter alleys are usually placed after the curb, then the stall platform and manger. The length of stall platform that is, the distance from manger curb to gutter, will depend upon the breed of cattle kept. For Jerseys and Guernseys, the minimum length is about 4 feet 6 inches; for Holsteins, 5 feet is necessary. The platform should be pitched about one inch from curb toward gutter.

The Portland Cement Company will gladly furnish free plans and instructions for doing all kinds of cement work.

One day in school the teacher said: "Mickey, give me a definition of salt."

"Shure," Micky responded; "it's the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you boil 'em and don't put any in."

The Maid—"Yes, sir, your suit-case looked so untidy with all those old labels on it from Japan and America and Egypt and Africa that I thought I'd clean them all off."—*The Passing Show.*

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



F. L. HEILMAN

Our

Fifth Annual Sale

Saturday, March 5, 1927

Watch this space for further announcement

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

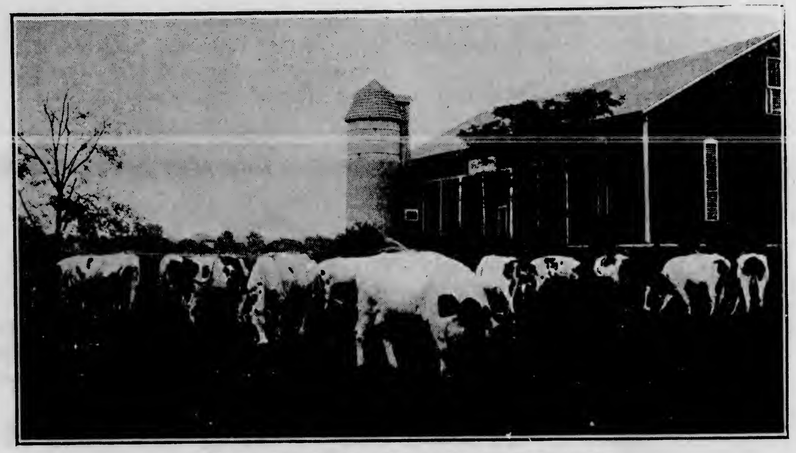
CLEONA, PENNA.



Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



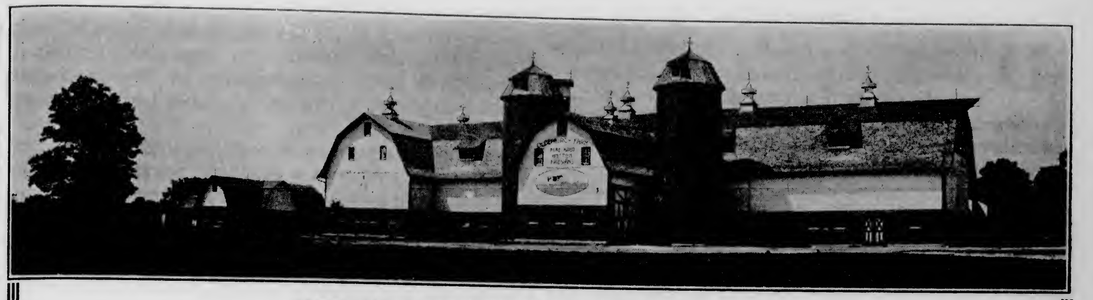
SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton Penna.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of



Queen De Kol Gertrude

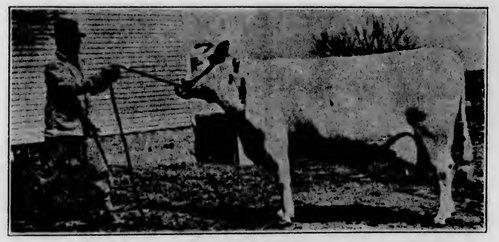
Purebred

Holsteins



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Dehorning

DEHORNING is not a fad. It is a market requirement and both feeder and butchers are actually paying from one-fourth to one-half a cent more per pound for dehorned cattle than they are for horned cattle of the same quality and condition, says C. A. Brennen in *The Cattleman.*

Horns are a bill of expense to the producer, feeder and butcher. In the feedlot horned cattle cause discontent, they waste feed, hook and bruise one another and make smaller gains, all of which add to the cost of production.

In the cars en route to market, horned cattle jam, bruise and take up 10% more space than muleys. That means heavier freight charges and a less marketable product due to the damaged carcasses, all of which discounts the selling value of the cattle on the ranch.

It costs a cow man, suitably equipped, about 10 cents per head to dehorn young cattle. The all-important thing is to know what you are doing.

In the final analysis, the cost of horns is, and justly so, passed back to the producer for he is the man responsible for leaving horns on. The cost of horns averages a strong $5.00 per head, on all cattle on the ranch. This is indeed conservative when one considers the cost due to feed wastage, additional freight charges and carcass bruises.

Freight Saving Pays Cost

Dehorning cost is relatively negligible when compared with its value. A cow man saves enough in freight cost alone (by putting two or three head more cattle in the car) to pay for the cost of taking the horns off.

The man who buys, figures the cost delivered and considers freight rates in pricing your cattle. In short, horned cattle add to cost of production and discount the selling price. Cattlemen realize this and it is encouraging and gratifying to note that in 1926 at least twice as many cattle came in to Coast markets with horns off, as compared to 1925.

The method of handling and dehorning cattle is very important. Cattle should be corralled the night before and allowed to settle. This practice is very important for it makes cattle work easier and prevents excessive bleeding.

Animals may be dehorned at almost any age although it is customary to do it while they are young. Young animals that have been properly dehorned do not receive any serious setback. The dehorning should be done in cool weather, preferably spring or fall. It should never be done during fly time unless the owner is prepared to protect the animals from flies.

For removing the horns either saws or clippers may be used. For an all round purpose the saw is probably preferable to the clippers although the clippers do good work if they are kept sharp.

If the saw method is preferred the operator should have two saws and they should be kept clean and bright. After dehorning an animal dip the saw in an antiseptic solution, (1 tablespoon of sheep dip to each quart of water, or a similar disinfectant) and allow it to remain in the disinfecting solution while the next animal is being dehorned with the other saw. This practice minimizes the danger of after infection and prevents the spread of contagious diseases such as blackleg, etc. When dehorning clippers are used it is very essential that they be kept sharp, otherwise the horns will be more or less broken or cracked off. Most of the objection to using clippers comes from operators who are using dull clippers. In using the clippers care should be taken that the horn be properly cut off and not twisted or pried off. After dehorning each animal clean the clippers in an antiseptic solution such as mentioned above.

Dehorn to Properly Shape Head

The horns should be cut off about a quarter or half inch below the point at which the skin joins the base of the horn. The horn tissue grows from a membrane close to the juncture of the horn and the skin and unless about a quarter or half of an inch of skin is removed with the horn and entirely around the horn, an irregular and unsightly nubbin is liable to grow out. An expert dehorner, in removing the horn, shapes the head at the same time in such a way that the animal's head afterwards resembles a natural "muley."

After the horns have been removed it is customary to apply a dehorning paint, especially if the weather is warm and there is any danger of flies. Various kinds of dehorning paint are used.

A mixture of 4 pounds of pine tar with 2 or 3 cakes of beeswax makes a good paint. Many stockmen use straight pine tar or a mixture of pine tar and tannic acid and there are several good commercial paints on the market.

Dehorning has proved profitable. The leaders in the cattle industry have adopted the dehorning practice. Have you?—*The Dokota Farmer.*

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES BRED TO MATRONS IN OUR HERD HAVE PRODUCED ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

Tuberculosis Yields to Eradication Methods

By J. R. Mohler, *Chief of Bureau*

THE very active nation-wide campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from livestock continued with gratifying results. During the year a large increase in county-wide testing of cattle occurred; 109 counties completed tuberculin testing of their cattle with results that permitted the bureau to list them as modified accredited areas. The year's work brings the total of such counties to 198. The large area thus virtually freed of bovine tuberculosis is convincing evidence that the task of eradicating the disease from the entire country is possible of accomplishment. The number of accredited herds also increased greatly.

A survey showing the extent of tuberculosis, May 1, 1926, revealed that average infection among cattle was about 2.8 per cent compared with approximately 4 per cent a few years ago. The reduced percentage of infection not only indicates plainly the decline of the disease among cattle, but means also a decline in the menace to people, especially small children.

As in the past, the tuberculin testing is conducted by qualified and trained men in a manner that insures greatest results for the funds expended. Cattle tested during the year exceeded the number during the previous fiscal year by 24 per cent, yet demand for the work was greater than facilities for testing, as shown by about 4,000,000 cattle on the waiting list June 30, 1926.

A schoolboy's essay: "A goat is about as big as a sheep if the sheep is big enough. A female goat is called a buttress, a little goat is called a goatee. Goats are very useful for eating up things. A goat will eat up more things than any animal that ain't a goat. My father had a goat once. My father is an awful good man. Everything he says is so, even if it ain't so. That is all I know about goats."

For Sale—Two Young Bulls

One, a very fine young bull, is ready for light service. The other is a young bull calf of excellent breeding.

Both priced to sell.

OUR HERD IS ACCREDITED

BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose **Pennsylvania**

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

I am offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Younger Generation

FOR some time past, the question of the younger generation has been discussed, pro and con, by all sorts of people, gathered in all sorts of meetings, and very much discussed in private conversations. Every so often, the discussion pops out in the daily press, with prominent educators taking one side or the other. The apparently unsolvable problem is whether the young people of today are better or worse than past generations, but after all the numerous discussions, the question remains unsettled, for even the experts in the sociology of youth disagree. From just a general knowledge, gleaned from the daily newspapers, the youngsters seem to have the best of the argument, either because their sponsors are readier in proclaiming their views, or because such is really the case. Condemnation of the younger generation is not lacking in private conversation, but seldom seems to get to the platform or into the public print. The reason for this may be that these adverse critics are not yet entirely convinced of the moral depravity of the youth of today, and hesitate to announce publicly, the convictions which might prove wrong. Or they may fear that public denunciation may lead to still further excesses, following the old adage of "having the name, will have the game." Many of the leaders of religious life among the students of our colleges firmly believe that their charges are interested in religious matters, and are living cleaner and more moral lives than the students of a generation ago. They say that today, there is merely a difference in expression, a frankness that has hitherto been unknown, and that in the fundamental principles of religion, as expressed in life, the youngsters compare favorably with the middle aged of today.

More Freedom

Whatever one's personal conviction may be on the subject, no one can deny that the young people of today enjoy a greater freedom than has ever been known. In days gone by, youth was carefully disciplined in every activity. The "Thou Shalts" and the "Thou Shalt Nots" of parents prevented children from independent responsibility for their action. In every line of activity, the heads of the house were consulted and their wishes carried out. A judge, speaking recently before an organization of Jewish women, blamed this repression by parents, claiming it to be responsible for many of the crimes committed today. He argued that the child who has been ruled by an iron hand for twenty-one years cannot be expected to follow the straight and narrow path when suddenly turned loose on the world on attaining independence. He claimed that repression in youth is one of the greatest causes of crimes committed by youths between the ages of twenty and thirty, for in their eagerness to try everything that the world has to offer, but which has hitherto been denied them, they are not wise in the ways of the world and are easily tempted and led astray. One may or may not agree with the worthy jurist as to discipline being the cause of crime, but if his criticism be correct, the coming years should certainly be crimeless. Today it is almost impossible to find a home where stern discipline exists. On the contrary, boys and girls are largely released from parental rule and are allowed to do pretty much as they please, parents allowing a free rein even where they do not approve. Self expression has become a slogan in modern education, and the rights of the individual child are considered wherever possible instead of the rights of a group. As one extreme often follows another, this freedom may be the reaction from excessive repression, and it is to be hoped that a more moderate line of conduct may be adopted by both parents and children. One thing cannot be denied, and that is that the young people of today are the product of the training and environment given them by their elders, and the world as it exists today, is just what the present and past generations have made it. If fault must be found with it, let the blame be placed where it belongs.

Amusements

When you stop to think of it, most of the discussion concerning the younger generation, centers on their amusements, a question on which people have differed for generations, and probably will continue to differ. It has been said by those who profess to know, that as far back as any one can recall, the coming generation has been looked upon as worthless by its predecessors. So they thought of us when we were young, and strange as it may sound, so our grandmothers thought of our mothers. Too often criticisms of other people's pleasures come only from those who do not indulge themselves. But both young and old, both men and women are headed in the wrong direction when the most important question that comes into their lives is the moral decency of their amusements. And one can hardly wonder at the importance of amusements in the lives of the young, when one considers the attention focused on pleasure today, and the various avenues thereto that are wide open. Not only are the lighter things of life well advertised so as to attract the thoughtless, but the very criticisms of the thoughtful are directed against them. In other words, they occupy the center of the stage at all times. How about stressing

Something Useful

Present day freedom is all right if balanced with an active urge to usefulness, an inward urge that takes the place of the old parental enforcement of obedience. There are many progressive movements today in which young people may prove to be of great use, where the peculiar assets of youth—vigor, spontaneity and courage—may well supplement the wisdom and experience of older heads. Instead of so many "don'ts" from us middle aged, let there be more "do's." Young people are usually full of energy and must expend it on something. Instead of criticism of what often constitutes their activities, let them be given something worthy of their efforts, something that will appeal to them and will repay them when finished. Just what that something will be depends entirely upon the particular case or environment. The church in all its activities, club work of some sort, music, charity work for others, all these form an outlet for youthful energies, and might better be given to them to do, even if not done as well as an older person would do them, for thereby a double object would be accomplished. There should be less talk about whether young people are better or worse than their predecessors, and more opportunity to expend themselves and their talents in doing something useful.

Dairy Day Features of Farmers' Week

ONE of the features of the Twentieth Annual Farmers' Week held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., February 7 to 12, is Dairy Day, which will be Thursday, February 12.

Dean V. A. Moore, head of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, will discuss the importance of the physical examination in stamping out bovine tuberculosis at 10 that morning.

Following Dean Moore, Commissioner Berne E. Pyrke, head of the State Department of Farms and Markets, will tell of the progress made in the state in the fight against tuberculosis.

Peter G. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Milk Program Committee of Unified Organization, will talk on Co-operation Among Dairymen.

In the afternoon, Dean Herbert E. Cook, former head of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, and now with the *American Agriculturist,* will discuss some problems which will be of interest to dairymen during the coming year. Charles H. Tuck, of the Dairymen's League, will talk on promotion of the dairy industry in New York.

Dairy Congress Head

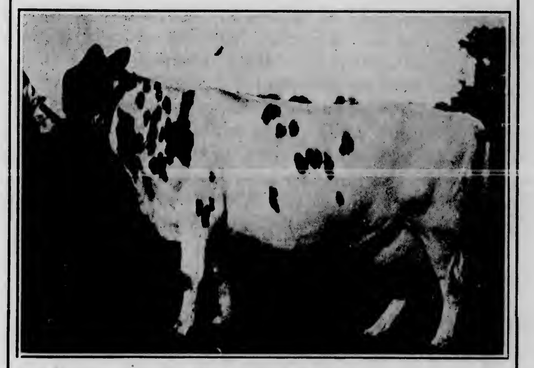
Following these men, H. E. Van Norman, president of the American Dry Milk Institute and president of the 1923 World's Dairy Congress, will talk on marketing skimmilk solids. In the evening a banquet will be served by the Cornell dairy students in the new dairy building on the campus.

Some of the other high points in the program are a series of lectures each day at 11 a. m., by Dr. G. F. Warren, of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, on farm prices, the agricultural depression, and other economic topics. A conference on Tuesday and Wednesday on the rural church and another on Thursday and Friday for grange lectures have been arranged by the Department of Rural Social Organization.

On Wednesday, Prof. H. H. Wing, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, who was in Chili, South America, recently judging dairy cattle at a Chilian national exposition, will tell of some of his observations of the dairy industry there.—*Exchange.*

SUSKANNA FARM

We started with the best and we still breed the best



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI



LEONA PONTIAC SPOFFORD

We now have to offer a real show bull, from real show stock with high production. This calf, born October 26, 1926, combines the blood of all three of my herdsires, with that of some of my best producing cows.

C. R. SAVIDGE

Milton Penna.

Why Feed Dry Skim Milk?

Skim milk solids supply vitamins, protein, and mineral matter (especially calcium) all fitted by nature to the young calf's needs. *No other feed does this as effectively as skim milk solids.*

STURDY calves and profitable cows are raised without sacrificing whole milk profits when the "Minimum Milk Method with Dry Skim Milk" is used.

By this method the calf is changed gradually, beginning with the fourteenth day, from whole milk to remixed skim milk (one pound dry skim milk to nine pounds water) and the remixed skim is fed until the calf is two months or so of age. Dry skim milk is included, also, in the grain mixture.

Experiments have shown that with this method calves consuming 150 pounds of whole milk and 70 to 80 pounds of dry skim milk have had normal, healthy growth particularly free from disease. The cost is much less than by the use of whole milk.

A detailed schedule of feeding, with recommended grain mixtures, a convenient mixing table, and a table of normal weights for calves, is contained in Bulletin 301 of the American Dry Milk Institute. This bulletin will be sent to anyone who requests it from the Institute, at 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Non-Breeders Serious Problem

E. T. HALLMAN, *Michigan State College*

THE correspondence we are receiving from breeders indicates that sterility in cattle is one of the most troublesome problems that face the breeder. In fact, we have more inquiries concerning this than any other disease of livestock. This article is not written with the idea of offering a solution of the problem, but is an attempt to discuss it in such a way that the breeder will have a better understanding of it.

Reproduction in the cow depends upon the mating with the mate, each having healthy and normally functioning reproductive organs, and of maintaining the health of the female organs throughout the period of pregnancy. It is complicated by the fact that reproduction is the result of the correlated functions of a group of organs of each sex, and the failure of one or more organs of either sex to function properly may prevent reproduction. The reproductive organs of both sexes are among the most complex and highly specialized organs of the body. There is no function that is more complicated or specialized than that of reproduction. It is a fundamental law that the more complex an organ is, or the more specialized its function is, the more susceptible it is to injury and the more difficult it is to correct the effect of injury. It is a fact that all disturbed functions and all diseases are due to direct or indirect injury of some kind.

Failure to breed in a cow is the result of absence of function or disturbed function of one or more of the reproductive organs of the cow or the bull. It is obvious, from the complexity of the problem, that in any specific case of sterility it may not be possible to determine what organ, or organs, is the cause of failure to reproduce. Or, if this can be determined, it may not be possible to determine the cause of the condition, or there may be no known method of correcting the trouble. To illustrate this last statement, it may be stated that sterility is occasionally due to failure of the ovary to develop the egg. The cause of this is unknown. Sterility is occasionally due to abscessation of one or both testicles of the bull. The cause of an abscess is very well understood but the treatment of an abscess of the testicle is far from satisfactory.

A great deal of work has been done by investigators in several experiment stations (including this one) and others on sterility and some progress has been made in methods of controlling it, but much yet remains to be learned before the problem can be effectively met.

Most of the research in this problem has been on the bacterial diseases of the reproductive organs, and considerable effort has been made to control the infections that cause sterility with a variable degree of success. The germ that causes abortion is often an important factor in sterility. Other germs similar to those that cause wound infections may invade the reproductive organs of either sex and spread from one animal to another through copulation and association, causing sterility.

Whether the condition in any particular herd is due to bacterial infection, can be determined only by the personal examination of the herd by a qualified veterinarian, or, as in the case of abortion disease infection, by a laboratory examination of the blood. If it can be determined that sterility is due to bacterial infection, there is very little, if anything, that the breeder can do in the treatment of the condition.

Before the treatment can be advised, each sterile animal must be examined in an attempt to determine the organ or organs diseased and the nature and extent of the disease. If the condition can be determined, it may be such that it cannot be remedied. If the condition is one that encourages treatment, the proper treatment may be medical or surgical or a combination of both. Treatment of the womb and ovaries must be based on ability to recognize disease of them and upon a knowledge of the action and limitations of drugs and the ability to use special instruments. This knowledge can be obtained only through intensive training and experience, and is not possessed by the breeder. There are no simple remedies for diseased conditions of the reproductive organs. They are not simple organs and when they cease to function properly they may not yield to the most skilled efforts of the experienced veterinarian.

Statistics indicate that not more than forty to seventy per cent of the animals sterile because of bacterial disease of the reproductive organs can be made to breed by proper treatment by a skilled veterinarian. If the services of a qualified veterinarian are available and the value of the herd is high, the results of treatment justify the expense incurred. In grade herds, it may be questionable whether the results justify the expense of treatment. In such herds, the owner naturally asks if there is not something of value he can do. For cows in which sterility is due to ovarian or uterine trouble, there is no specific treatment he can give that is likely to be beneficial, and improper or misdirect treatment may actually do harm. If the disease is limited to the vagina, vaginal douching three or four times a week may be of value. The selection of a proper douche is of great importance. The lining of the vagina is quite sensitive to irritating drugs or strong solutions of disinfectants, and their use may aggravate the condition. One-half pound of borax to a gallon and a half of water is as effective a vaginal douche as any preparation that can be safely used by the layman.

The importance of nutrition as a factor in sterility is not definitely known. It has been assumed that rations deficient in certain minerals and vitamines were causes of sterility. This assumption is probably correct, but the minimum state of nutrition compatible with reproduction is not known, and it is difficult to evaluate this factor as a cause of sterility in animals fed the usual farm rations.

Lack of exercise and inadequate nutrition may possibly influence the herd resistance to bacterial causes of sterility. The owner of a herd in which sterility is a problem should carefully analyze his system of management and correct any practice that may be an important factor. A well balanced ration with a maximum use of legume pastures and legume hay, adequate exercise, and maximum exposure to sunlight are important factors in growing and maintaining healthy herds and are also of importance in overcoming disease. Cows with retained afterbirths or with bad discharges from the vagina should be handled in such a way as to minimize the danger of infection reaching other cows in the herd or the bull. A bull with an abnormal discharge from his sheath should not be used as long as such discharge persists. A bull with a low breeding efficiency record should always be considered a potential danger to cows he may serve. Low breeding efficiency in the bull may be due to over-use or to disease of his reproductive organs. A bull with diseased organs may be potent at times and impotent at others due to variations in the state of activity of the disease process.

The Dairy Industry

FROM a health standpoint the dairy industry faces a better year in 1927 than for some time. The United States is entirely free of the foot-and-mouth disease, which appeared in 1924 and reoccurred in 1925. Bovine tuberculosis has declined. The average infection among cattle near the end of the fiscal year, reports Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is about 2.8 per cent as compared with approximately four per cent a few years ago. A total of 109 counties completed tuberculin testing of their cattle and by the elimination of reactors became virtually free of the disease.

There are now 248 modified accredited counties. Included in this section and all other districts there are 109,512 accredited herds containing 1,740,712 head of dairy cows. From April of 1926 to November, there was an increase of more than 2,000,000 head that came under supervision for tuberculin testing. At the present time there is being tested 1,729,691 herds containing 16,588,345 head. Truly a remarkable showing toward the control of this disease.

Financially the industry ranks among the best of the agricultural products. The index figure on all agricultural products shows sixteen points below that on the same date a year ago. Dairying is only two points under a year ago and is sixty-one points above the farm prices received during the period between 1909 and 1914. It ranks equal with the index figure given for all non-agricultural products.

While many of the farm products are considerably below the price received in December of 1925, milk has held its own, being only two cents below the average of 1925. Last year producers' prices for standard grade milk, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, averaged $2.87 per hundred weight while this year it averages $2.86 per hundred weight.

Test Crackers-and-Milk Diet

MORE than 2,000 children in public schools of Scotland are being given crackers and milk "treats" in an effort of the Scottish board of health to determine the nutrition value of the foods. The tests are being made in seven cities and will continue for eight months. In one school in each city the pupils will be given a daily supply of whole milk, in another skimmed milk, and in a third crackers containing the same number of calories as in the whole milk. The children are being weighed and measured periodically.

"I am telling you the truth when I say that I was much happier when I was poor than I am now."

"Then why don't you let your millions go and be poor again?"

"Why, because I should be miserable thinking of the unfortunate people who got the money."

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

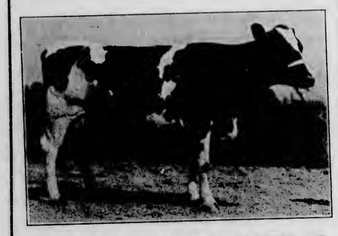
SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

My herd is accredited.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A Bull Fit to Head any Herd

Having disposed of my herd of milch cows, I am offering for sale, my senior herdsire, Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511, which I purchased as a calf from the Traverse City Hospital, Michigan. He is a handsome individual, well grown and developed and is a good breeder. If you want official record backing, he has it.

His sire, Echo Sylvia King Model 266177, has 79 tested daughters averaging between 25 and 32.8 lb. butter in a short time test.

His dam, Traverse Segis Johanna Hartog 2d 620329, produced 864.3 lb. butter and 21,320 lb. milk as a four-year-old. Her sire has 87 tested daughters.

My herd is accredited and I will be glad to give further particulars.

WILL H. MILLER
Carlisle Penna.

L. K. AUGHENBAUGH

Auctioneer

Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

January 26—Rockford, Minn., Andrew Dixon & Son Holstein Sale.
February 10—Oxford, Mich., W. H. Rossman Dispersal. (Accredited Herd), Guy E. Dodge, Sale Manager, Clio, Mich.
February 10—Crookston, Minn., Ninth Annual Red River Valley Holstein Breeders' Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 15—Mercersburg, Pa., Ernest Bradley, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
Feb. 17—Palmyra, Pa., H. G. Seltzer, Large Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
Feb. 23—Chambersburg, Pa., Harry Sheller, Special Sale. S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
February 24—Flint, Mich., Tompkins & Powers Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
March 1-27—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 2—Pontiac, Mich., Frank Renshaw Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
Mch. 15—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch (50 head), S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 17—Carlisle, Pa., E. C. Ludt. Sale of 50 head.
March 18—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Disneral, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 18—New Cumberland, Pa., Dr. S. A. Kirkpatrick. S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 19—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 21-27—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller, 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 29, 1927—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOURTEEN MORE COUNTIES FREED OF BOVINE TB

Effective January 3d of this year, 14 counties in 10 States were added by the United States Department of Agriculture to the list of areas officially recognized as free from bovine tuberculosis. The counties are known as "modified accredited areas" by reason of completing official tuberculin tests of all cattle with the disclosure of not more than one-half of 1 percent of reactors to the test. With the removal of the few infected cattle, if any, the county is entitled to a place on the Federal modified-accredited list when so recommended by State live-stock sanitary officials.

Following is the list of counties that have recently eradicated tuberculosis in the manner outlined: Jerome County, Idaho; Buena Vista, Louisa, and Shelby Counties, Iowa; Fayette and Johnson Counties, Indiana; Allen County, Kansas; Roscommon County, Michigan; McLeod County, Minnesota; Gosper County, Nebraska; Bladen County, North Carolina; Clark County, South Dakota; Barron and Oneida Counties, Wisconsin.

Besides the areas mentioned the United States Department of Agriculture has also recognized as modified accredited areas the towns of Brookfield and Chelsea in Orange County, Vermont; and the town of Worcester in Washington County, Vermont. In North Carolina Buncombe County has been reaccredited as a tuberculosis-free area, the original period of three years having expired.

With a total of 265 counties and 9 parts of counties now recognized as practically freed of bovine tuberculosis, the gradual extension of such areas is largely a matter of personnel, time, and funds. The outlook for further active eradication work of 1927 is unusually promising, according to Dr. J. A. Kiernan, Chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division in the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

HOW MUCH SILAGE?

For several months past we have been trying out the feeding of silage and hay at the rate usually recommended, viz., 3 pounds silage and 1 pound hay for each 100 pounds weight of cow. Previously a scarcity of silage had caused us to restrict the quantity to 24 pounds daily per cow, regardless of weight.

Our observations led us to believe that 3 pounds of silage per 100 pounds of weight of cow is too much for safety when the total quantity exceeds 30 pounds daily. We have had several of our heavy cows go off feed and others suffer from impaction of the bowels, and we are confident that the trouble has been due to the feeding of an excessive amount of silage.

As a result we limit the amount of silage to 30 pounds daily, with a smaller quantity for cows weighing less than 1,000 pounds.

All feeding standards are based on maintenance rations for 1,000-pound cows, with figures proportionately greater or less as cows vary in weight from 1,000 pounds. We believe this theory is open to serious question. At least we have found it so in attempting to regulate our silage by the weight of the cows.—*Larrow Dairyman.*



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid.

Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

HOW OLD IS A GOOD COW?

At birth a purebred heifer is worth about 20 per cent of her mature value; at 6 months, about 30 per cent; at 1 year, 40 per cent; at 2 years, 60 per cent; at 3 years, 85 per cent; at 4 years, 90 per cent; at 5 to 6 years, 100 per cent, or full value. At 8 years the cow has declined in value about 10 per cent, so that she is worth only 90 per cent of full mature value. At 10 years, she is worth only 65 per cent, and at 14 years, normally, she is worth not more than 20 per cent of her normal mature value. —*Capper's Farmer.*

SOME NEW BULLETINS

The following bulletins are now available and may be had by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Care and Management of Dairy Cows, farmers' bulletin 1470.

Breeds of Dogs, farmers' bulletin 1491.

The Poultry and Egg Industry in Europe, department bulletin 1385.

Control of Insect Pests in Grain, farmers' bulletin 1483.

The Cattle Grubs or Ox Warbles, department bulletin 1369.

WISCONSIN BREEDERS EXCHANGE HERD SIRES

Holstein breeders may be interested in a recent trade of the well known Waupaca Co. Wis. Holstein sires, Marathon Bess Burke 18th, owned by George Lindsay Sons, of Manawa, and Ponderosa Colanthus Pietertje, owned by A. E., Smith Rowe Bros. and Colrue Bros. of Waupaca and Ogdensburg.

Marathon 18th is a son of Marathon Bess Burke and Daisy Colantha Girl 5th, a 29-lb. three-year-old daughter of "37th," and Ponderosa Colanthus Pietertje is a son of the 1,000-lb. sire, Pabst Colanthus Champion and Ponderosa Grace Pietertje Ormsby whose records of 1,180 lb. butter in one year and 35.88 lb. butter in 7 days are well known to Waupaca County breeders, and was bred by W. P. Kissinger and Sons, of Waupaca.

Too often such well bred sires as these are sold to outside breeders before their real value is known but these breeders have acted wisely in retaining these good bulls in the county.

SUNSHINE AND FRESH AIR

There is no better time than right now to make good on your resolution to flood your dairy stalls with sunshine and fresh air during the winter months.

Your cows need an abundance of these two health-building gifts of nature. If you will go after it right now and remodel your dairy barn equipment to provide for plenty of sunshine and fresh air, you will have accomplished a worthwhile feature in successful dairy farming.

There is a rule in grammar which forbids us using a preposition to end a sentence. This rule was smashed to smithereens by a little sick boy we were recently told of. He had expressed a desire to have "Robinson Crusoe" read to him, but his nurse got "The Swiss Family Robinson" instead, whereupon he exclaimed petulantly: "What did you bring me that book to be read to out of from for?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Mistress—Oh, I just rang to tell you, Mary, that if I catch my husband kissing you again, one of you will have to go!—*London Opinion.*

I shall now proceed to drive the argument home, said a West side man as he took the wheel, while his wife settled herself in the back seat.—*Capper's Weekly.*

HERDSMAN WANTED

Do you know of a first-class herdsman or a good married man who is fond of cattle, willing to work and capable of handling men in the barn and to follow somebody else's instructions in regard to the care of the animals? If you do, answer this advertisement. C/o Dept. F., Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull and heifer calves. May Echo, Colantha, Johanna, Korndyke and Ormsby breeding. Fine individuals from large producers. Lyon & Co., Wyalusing, Pa.



CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE—
Cleaner and Better Milk.
CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price List free on request
GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.

THE LAST WORD IN MODERN BARN EQUIPMENT



Glazed stoneware salt and mineral feeders and water bowls. The large heavy cups are of special design and holding them with springy clamp has proven them unbreakable for livestock. Cheap and never wear out. Guaranteed. 1 sample feeder $2.00. State size of wood or steel post. We sell direct, literature free. Agents wanted. Inquire.
IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO., Morristown, Minn

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
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DAIRYMEN!
Send for new Free Catalog showing milk cans, pails, strainers, coolers, scales, bottles, bottle caps, churns and all dairy supplies. High quality, low prices. Money-back guarantee.
C. H. DANA CO.
30 Main St.,
West Lebanon. N. H.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

100 ENVELOPES
and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,
printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, $1.00. Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to
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QUALITY CHICKS
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs $8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
Ridgewood New Jersey

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IS CAUSING SERIOUS LOSSES

Contagious abortion and the accompanying sterility and breeding troubles have become the most widespread and, perhaps, the greatest causes of economic losses in the handling of dairy cattle. The Georgia Experiment Station estimates that one out of 12 animals in the United States is infected. Eleven years records at the Connecticut Experiment Station show that infected animals, that is, those showing a reaction to the abortion test, have returned an average of $44 per year less than uninfected cows. In years of many premature calves the loss was much greater.

Professor E. G. White, Dean of the Connecticut Agricultural College, in leading the discussion on contagious abortion at the recent meeting of the American Dairy Science Association, mentioned four fundamental points as being quite firmly established with reference to the abortion disease. These are as follows:

1. Newborn calves are not permanently infected by their dams, and they enter a susceptible stage only after sexual maturity is reached.

2. When the disease is once established in an individual or herd, it is apt to be permanent, and, although the animal may become capable of producing normal, living calves, it continues to harbor the infection and to spread the disease to susceptible animals which enter the herd.

3. The B. Abortus germ is responsible in whole or in part for at least 90 per cent of the premature calvings occuring before the 265th day of gestation.

4. The blood tests are a reliable means of diagnosing the abortion infection.

Usual Control Methods Ineffectual

Dean White stated further that, after several years' experience with the disease in the college herd, the usual methods of control were found to be ineffectual, or, at most, only partially successful, and the conclusion was reached that there was just one practical means of eradicating this disease. Therefore, beginning in 1922, all calves were taken away from the herd at six months of age and kept away from the regular herd. All cows that aborted were removed to a separate herd and all cows were tested by the blood or agglutination test. After a considerable number of heifers had been thus raised up to near the time of freshening, entirely apart from the regular herd, the remaining reacting cows were removed, even though they had not aborted. The two-year-old heifers were then returned to the herd as they became ready to freshen. In this way an apparently clean herd has been established. Professor White says that not one of the twenty-two heifers, raised apart from the herd and returned to it as two-year-olds, has aborted. Of course abortions would most surely have occurred sooner or later among these clean heifers if all the aborting and reacting animals had not been removed previously. Also, any time that an infected animal is brought into a clean herd it may be expected that, in all probability, an outbreak of the disease will occur. That is why the purchase of females of breeding age that are not positively known to be free from the disease is dangerous, if the herd in which they are placed is clean.

At least one other experiment station has found a plan similar to the one used at the Connecticut station to be the only means by which it could succeed in securing a clean herd. Of course it presents difficulties from the standpoint of the dairy farmer because cleaning out all aborting and infecting animals may mean disposing of a large part of his herd, or maintaining two separate herds which is expensive.

It is not so difficult to keep the heifers away from the main herd until freshening time but keeping infected animals in an isolated herd to avoid selling them at sacrifice prices is a big undertaking. If these infected animals are sold and others bought to replace them there is danger of bringing in new infection, unless animals are bought from a clean herd and previously tested. There would seem to be no question but that selling all animals that have aborted, and all that react to two or three successive blood tests made at intervals of one month, and raising heifers apart from the herd until ready to calve is a good plan, if the herd is not too badly infected. If a large part of the herd is already infected this plan of procedure may be questioned.

Experimenting With Drugs

Up to the present time no drug has been found that can be recommended as having curative properties that will overcome contagious abortion. One may be discovered in the future. The Georgia Experiment Station has made a recent report, in Press Bulletin No. 252, of experiments with acriflavine which is injected directly into the blood stream. Within one year after the experimental work was started there was some evidence that this material might prove of value in combating the disease. All but one of the cows in the experiment had aborted previous to being put in the experiment and all had reacted to abortion tests. All cows receiving the larger doses of acriflavine have been bred, producing living calves at normal time, although two had previously become nonbreeders. Apparently all of the cows were gradually becoming negative to the abortion test, but the experimenters admit that the work has not gone far enough to predict what may finally be the conclusions as to the value of this material.

THE REAL TEST

An egg a day may not keep indigestion away, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that it will help your grocer some.—*New Orleans States.*

Kut-up Karl: "Is this baby ribbon?" "Yes." Kut-up Karl: "I'm afraid it's too small. Can I see some in the adult stage?"—*Toronto Telegram.*

Cow Testing Association Reports

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Mr. Gordon Rice, Tester for Allegheny County Cow Testing Association, gives the following report for Dec. 1926;

TEN HIGHEST PRODUCING COWS IN BUTTERFAT FOR MONTH

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. B. Fat
A. B. Craig	3187	3.0	95.6
McPherson Bros.	1677	4.8	80.5
Fairacres Farm	1265	5.9	74.8
Allegheny Co. Home	1370	5.0	68.5
Allegheny Co. Home	1519	4.5	68.4
H. E. Cleland	1944	3.5	68.0
Blackburn Farm	1693	4.0	67.7
Allegheny Co. Home	1606	4.0	64.2
McPherson Bros.	1048	6.0	62.9
H. E. Cleland	1324	4.6	60.9
Average of 10 highest cows	1663.3	4.27	71.15

TEN HIGHEST COWS IN MILK PRODUCTION FOR MONTH

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. B. Fat
A. B. Craig	3187	3.0	95.6
H. E. Cleland	1944	3.5	68.0
Allegheny Co. Home	1767	3.2	56.5
Glass Bros.	1767	2.7	47.7
Bell Bros.	1724	3.8	48.3
Blackburn Farm	1693	4.0	67.7
McPherson Bros.	1677	4.8	80.5
Bell Bros.	1649	3.3	54.4
J. P. Scott	1637	3.3	54.0
Allegheny Co. Home	1606	4.0	64.2
Average of 10 highest cows	1865.1		

THREE HIGHEST HERDS IN BUTTERFAT

Fairacres Farm	37.6 lb.
H. E. Cleland	30.3 lb.
Bell Bros.	30.2 lb.

THREE HIGHEST HERDS IN MILK

A. B. Craig	819 lb.
Bell Bros.	813 lb.
Fairacres Farm	711 lb.

THREE HIGHEST HERDS IN PROFIT ABOVE FEED COST

Owner	Profit
Bell Bros.	$15.79
McPherson Bros.	13.69
Bellwood Farm, Inc.	13.54

HOLSTEIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The North-Eastern Ohio Holstein Cow Testing Association had a record for the month of December as follows:

J. A. Paden had a herd of 8 Holstein cows, which produced an average of 1281.4 lb. milk and 42.67 lb. butterfat. Second highest herd was owned by H. F. Payne & Flowers with 12 Ayrshires and Holsteins averaging 1094.9 lb. milk and 42.5 lb. butterfat. J. S. Dixon was third, with 8 Holsteins averaging 1107.1 lb. milk and 37.56 lb. butterfat. William Huntington had 9 Grade Holsteins which produced 1218.3 lb. milk and 38.79 lb. butterfat. John Schein, 20 grade Holsteins and Jerseys with 840.1 lb. milk and 35.97 lb. butterfat.

Individual records were as follows: J. S. Dixon, Holstein, 1,581 lb. milk, 66.4 lb. butterfat; Trumbull County Experiment Farm, Holstein, 1835.2 lb. milk, 62.4 lb. butterfat; J. A. Paden, Holstein, 1,261 lb. milk, 57.41 lb. butterfat; H. F. Payne & Flowers, grade Holstein, 1773.2 lb. milk, 56.74 lb. butterfat; C. B. Knight, registered Holstein, 1618.2 lb. milk, 51.78 lb. butterfat; Wm. Huntington, grade Holstein, 1745.3 lb. milk, 50.61 lb. butterfat; Woodford Bros., registered Holstein, 1531.4 lb. milk, 52.83 lb. butterfat; G. L. Gates, registered Holstein, 1395.0 lb. milk, 51.62 lb. butterfat.

A HELP TO THE DAIRYMEN

Members of Ohio's 28 cow testing associations, as well as County Agents, Testers and others receive copies of the *Cow-Testing Association Monthly News Letter,* now being issued from Ohio State University by Ivan McKellip and C. L. Blackman of the Extension Service. This letter will be sent free to any interested Ohio farmer, whether he is a member of an association or not.

The December number shows that the Wayne Association, Wayne County and the Northeastern Ohio, of Trumbull County, tied for first honors in November in that each had 56 cows that produced 40 lb. or better of butterfat. The Northeastern organization also led the state with 40 cows producing 1,200 or more pounds of milk. S. W. Hostettler of the Wayne Association, led the state for the month in butterfat production with a registered Holstein that produced 97.3 lb. butterfat from 1,987 lb. milk. Engel Smith of the same association had a registered Holstein that led the state in milk production, 2,400 lb. and 76.8 lb. fat.

This Wayne County Cow Testing Association has just completed its first year and has reorganized for 1927 with a full membership. Elmer Froelich is the tester.

Of even more value than the records, are the other items of interest in these monthly reports, including tips on feeds, seasonable suggestions for feeding and management. The December number included information on use of home-grown feeds to best advantage, high protein feeds in relation to present prices and several suggested rations for this time of year.

HOLSTEIN HERD WINS

The 14-cow Holstein herd of Fred H. Merrill and Sons at Littleton, N. H. has won both the milk production and butterfat honors for the year just ended by the Ammonoosuc Cow Testing Association, in which 18 of the leading herds in the section competed.

Cow test figures offered by the association from the records for the past eight years prove strikingly the value of a high grade pure-bred bull, use of good management methods and cow test association work. A comparison of the figures on average production in 1918 and 1926 show an average increase per cow greater than the total production of the average herd in New Hampshire.

The Merrill herd average for 1926, a total of 9,414 lb. milk and 330 lb. butterfat for the full 12-months' period as compared with the average production for the 403 cows in the association of 5,788 lb. milk and 236 lb. butterfat. Suze Beauty Polkadat Dekol, one of the 10,000 pounders in the herd, made a record of 10,052 lb. milk and 346 lb. fat.

This gives the Merrill Holsteins a record of 3,626 lb. milk and 93.5 lb. butterfat per cow over the average for the entire cow population entered in the association contest. Fourteen herds were tested for the entire 12 months, two for nine months, and two for eight months.

The Merrill herd accomplishments and the combined average records of the association over the past eight year period, prove beyond argument, says W. Ross Wilson, Grafton county agricultural agent, that the alfalfa, better bulls and modern farm management program can work wonders for the future. The chief speakers were Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, and Thomas Holt, Connecticut Dairy and Food Commissioner who served as the first President of the Milk Producers' Association. It was a gala day for members and they were not slow to show their appreciation of the chosen leaders who have managed the affairs of the organization so successfully the past year.

GENESEE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Genesee Wisconsin Cow Testing Association for the month of December reports 428 cows tested. Ninety-nine of them produced over 40 lb. fat.

A grade Holstein belonging to Frank Hess of Eagle produced 2,117 lb. milk making 741 lb. butter.

A grade Holstein owned by William Diamond, Palmyra, produced 62.2 lb. fat.

The highest cow in the Association in fat production, was a grade Guernsey belonging to David Owen, producing 1,572 lb. milk making 75.5 lb. butter.

A city man married a country girl and they moved out into the country to live. After they had planted their garden one day a few days later the husband came in looking tired and worn. "Where have you been my dear," asked the young wife. He replied, "Oh, I have been out there re-setting those beans, everyone of them came turned up side down."—*Ruby Coxey, Alpena Pass, Ark.*

"Somebody told me today that I was good-looking." "When was that?" "Today." "No, I mean when were you good-looking?"—*Manchester News.*

TANNING A RABBIT SKIN

PREPARING THE FUR FOR PERSONAL USE

Some of the most attractive and popular furs worn to-day take their origin from the common rabbit, and their preparation has been brought to such a degree of perfection that it is very difficult to distinguish the real expensive fur from the ordinary rabbit-skin. Many ladies in France go in for rabbit-breeding, and one of my acquaintances is doing a good business in skins, which she sells to the furriers; while her delicious *paté de lapin,* made with the meat, is famous all over the countryside.

If rabbits are kept on the farm, and it is desired to use the fur to wear by members of the household, the preparation of the skins can be accomplished without much difficulty and with no great expenditure of time or money. The result will be really worth the trouble, and the soft fur will be valuable for trimming the garments of children or grown-ups.

Two baths are necessary for the skin. The first is of cold water, frequently renewed, to get rid of small clinging pieces of meat or sinews. If, when taken out of the bath, some of these pieces still remain, it is easy to remove them completely by scraping the skin with a blunt knife. The second bath, the purpose of which is to purify thoroughly the skin and fur, is composed of alum and coarse salt. A suitable proportion is 1 lb. alum to ½ lb. salt, dissolved in about 4 quarts of warm water. The skin is put into the tepid bath and left in "pickle" for forty-eight hours. It should be pulled and stretched from time to time, and at the end of the period mentioned it must be taken out, washed in cold water, and put back into the reheated salt bath for a further forty-eight hours. Then, after being well washed again in cold water, the skin should be perfectly clean. Well pulled, stretched and shaken, it should be hung up to dry in a cool place for two or three days; and a frequent beating with two small sticks will make it quite soft and supple and ready for use.—*Mainée.*

WHY COWS CAUSE BITTER MILK

When one or two cows are kept for the family milk supply, the milk at this time of the year commonly develops an abnormal taste and odor.

It is now known, says the dairy department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, that the trouble is not caused by bacteria but by an enzyme which is secreted into the milk and which breaks down the fat to produce the rancid odor.

The common practice in overcoming this difficulty is to cut down the grain ration to the amount needed by the cow and to give two or three doses of epsom salts at intervals of three days. The milk is brought to the boiling point and then rapidly cooled to check the development of the bitter taste.

The same trouble may occur in the milk of individuals in larger herds, but the mixture of milk from the herd will cause the abnormal condition to go unnoticed. The milk from these single cows develops a characteristic bitter or salty taste, particularly when the cow is well advanced in her lactation. It rarely occurs, however, when she is receiving green feed. The milk is objectionable but not necessarily unwholesome. The cream from such milk churns with difficulty and often not at all.—*Exchange.*

FEW VETERINARY GRADUATES IN 1926

Only one hundred and thirteen men graduated and received veterinary degrees in 1926, from all the veterinary colleges in North America. Just a few years ago a larger number were graduated each year from a number of different colleges. During and just after the World War all the private colleges closed, leaving ten state institutions with a Veterinary Department. Of these in 1926, the Iowa State Agricultural College graduated 15; Colorado State Agricultural College, 11; Ohio State Agricultural College, 20; University of Pennsylvania, 10; Texas A. & M. College, 3; University of Ontario, 12; Michigan State College, 11; Cornell University, 19; and Kansas State Agricultural College, 8. The majority of these recent veterinary graduates have accepted positions of different kinds, such as teaching, laboratory work, etc., and only a few have entered veterinary practice. So far as we can learn three of these recent graduates have located in the state of Illinois, to engage in practice, and one in Missouri. On the other hand a large number of men who were engaged in practice have given it up to follow some other occupation. A large number of veterinarians now in practice are looking for some other opening, and would quit immediately if other profitable employment could be found. In short the number of veterinarians in actual practice is gradually and quite rapidly decreasing. Some of the older men are retiring. The younger and middle-aged men are taking up sidelines or looking for a complete change to some other occupations. Few are joining the ranks. In a comparatively few years competent veterinarians are apt to be scarce.—*Columbia (Mo.) Farmer.*

GOOD COWS MEAN GREATER PROFITS

Do you have cows in your herd that are actually taking money out of your bank account each year? Records of cow testing associations and farm surveys in Washington show that just to break even a herd must produce not less than 300 lb. butterfat per cow in one year. In other words, the 275 pound cow is a losing proposition.

The report of the King county testing association for 1925-26 shows plainly that the higher the butterfat production per cow, the greater are the dairyman's chances of making a fair return for his labor. The report includes 22 herds, with 730 cows of which 519 finished the year's test, reports County Agent W. W. Henry of King county. The average for the association was 327 lb. butterfat per cow.

The group averaging 277 lb. butterfat showed a net loss of $7.69 per cow for the year. Those averaging 327 lb. butterfat showed a net profit of $21.00 per cow for the year. When the average rose to 423 pounds, the profit increased to $57.00. When it went to 520 pounds, the profit was $98.00 and when it reached 602 pounds, the net profit was $122.00 per cow.

This shows that production per cow is of vital importance. This procedure can be raised by better breeding, better feeding and weeding out low producers. One must produce his own feeds, especially bulky feeds, and must have enough good cows to keep him busy if he expects a good labor income.—*State College, Washington.*

MINERAL FEEDS

The known mineral feed requirements of farm animals are simple. When there is need for mineral nutrients other than common salt such requirements are commonly limited to calcium, phosphorus or iodin.

Profitable investment in mineral feeds requires a more discriminating attitude than is customary, or necessary, in the purchase of other feed products.

The existing knowledge of the mineral feed requirements of farm animals, under different conditions, is far from complete. For safe guidance, the feeder should depend on the disinterested agencies at his command.

In relation to general farm management the facts as to mineral metabolism are such as to emphasize the importance of growing and feeding leguminous roughage, and of handling breeding females in such manner as to provide an adequate resting period, before parturition, with liberal allowance of feeds rich in mineral nutrients—which in general signifies, as already indicated, leguminous roughage.—*Animal Pathology Exchange, University of Ill.*

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

EAT MORE HONEY—*Pure Honey,* 5-lb. pail clover, $1.15; buckwheat, $1.00, postpaid. KENNETH CARRINGTON, 23 Cedar St., Cortland, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds $2.85, smoking, five $1.25, ten $2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds $3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



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PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

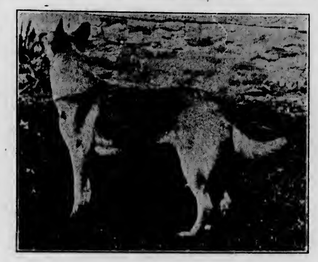
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, 100% Tompkins. Extra dark. $9.00 each, two for $15.00. J. WILLIS CURRIER, Newburyport, Mass.

HEALTHY EARLY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, $6.00, Old Hens, $8.00, Toms $8.00, Old Toms $12.00. A. B. MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

10% DISCOUNT on Jennings-quality chicks and eggs. Pedigreed cockerels half price. Special illustrated circular free. JENNINGS POULTRY FARMS, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.—For past twelve years my Buffs have won the blue at the South's leading shows. Utility and exhibition stock for sale. H. C. HENDERSON, Talladega, Ala.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels—June hatched, $3 each or two for $5; five for $10. Also May hatched dark S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. "Everlay strain," $1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. FRY, Howard, Ohio.



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REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE females. Farmers' prices. ROSS GLEASON, Fayette, O.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBANNHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, $10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS. East Bridgewater, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. $20.00. Shipped on approval. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigreed. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. WHITACRE, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. $25, wolf grey. MILDRED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

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ALFALFA SEED, 92% pure, $6.80 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 92% pure, $5.00. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS—Write your needs, we will quote you prices, save money, order now. WENDT'S PAINT SHOP, Richmond, Ill.

PILES RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY by Spero Ointment. Send 10 cents for sample (Homeopathic.) SPERO PRODUCTS CO., Box 345, Minneapolis, Minn.

HONEY—Choice Clover Steuben brand, 5 lb. pail delivered by parcel post $1.10. 10 lb. $2. Buckwheat 5 lb. pail $1, 10 lb. $1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

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CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy Direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, RONK, PA.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

FOR SALE—Two exceptionally well bred Holstein Bull Calves from Advanced registered cows. Pedigrees on application. Prices reasonable. Inquire, H. J. SHEFFER, Dewart, Pa.

17,000 HAVE PLEDGED TO USE ONLY PUREBRED SIRES

44 Counties Qualify for Honor List in Livestock Improvement

The last report of progress in livestock improvements under the systematic "Better Sires—Better Stock" plan conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and various States shows 17,047 participants. Some of these persons have large herds and flocks, while others are beginners, but all have agreed to follow the department's recommendations in using purebred sires for all classes of livestock raised.

The report, which summarizes progress to January 1, 1927, shows that three new counties took up the work during the last three months. These new centers of activity were Piscataquis, Maine; Breathitt, Kentucky; and Cascade, Montana. In the last-named county the 15 newly enrolled participants owned among them more than 1,000 cattle and 3,000 sheep.

During the last three months' period of activity Campbell County, Kentucky, of which Gordon B. Nance is county agent, qualified for the honor roll of counties containing 100 or more livestock owners enrolled in this progressive means for improving the domestic animals in the country. The list of such counties, several of which have more than 500 persons so enrolled, now totals 44 distributed among 10 States.

The outstanding achievement during the calendar year in the better-sires campaign was the success of Union County, Kentucky, in eradicating all grade and scrub bulls, thereby being the first county in the United States to achieve this much-sought distinction. Persons participating in the campaign receive a suitably engrossed certificate of recognition and also, on request, an attractive barn sign entitled "Purebred Sires Exclusively Used on This Farm." It is lithographed on heavy weather-proof cardboard and resembles a metal tablet. Further details concerning the conduct and progress of the work may be obtained from county agricultural agents or from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Rastus how is it you have given up going to church?" asked Pastor Brown.

"Well, sah," replied Rastus, "it's dis way. I likes to take an active part an' I used to pass de collection basket, but they's give de job to Brother Green, who jest returned from Ovah Thai-ah."

"In recognition of his heroic service, I suppose?"

"No, sah, I reckon he got dat job in reco-nition of his having lost one o' his hands."

Here lies the body of John McPlunk,
He died digesting the vitamin bunk.
He studied and read—his poor head abuz,
But he never could learn what a vitamin wuz.

TO GET MOST FROM SET

1. Keep aerial insulation clean.
2. Test tubes and replace bad tubes.
3. Test "B" batteries and replace worn-out ones.
4. Charge storage battery often enough, adding water each time.
5. Keep panel and cabinet dusted and lid closed tightly.
6. Sandpaper connecting wires now and then and tighten.
7. Clean socket contacts and tube prongs with sandpaper.
8. Adjust "C" battery by rules given with new tubes or use milliam-meter.
9. Wipe dust from binding post panel, coils and sockets.
10. Treat tubes and set gently.

—*Exchange.*

MILL BOY OF THE SLASHES

Henry Clay was given this political nickname. He was born in the neighborhood of a region in Hanover county, Virginia, known as the Slashes. In this low, swampy region there was a mill to which he was often sent on errands and where he may have been employed, as a boy.

SAFETY FIRST

First Clerk (bumping into roll of wire)—I wish that roll was in the lower regions.

Second Clerk—Better wish it somewhere else—you might run into it again. —*Good Hardware.*

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

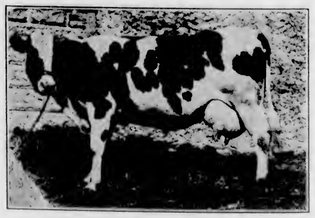
AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity

and

Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using
the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read from cover to cover by men who value a Holstein for her ability to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

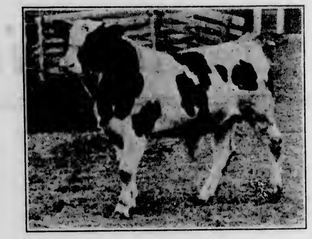
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Maple Grove Stock Farm

Holsteins

FOR SALE



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA

MALE—Maple Grove Radio Hengerveld 491332. Born May 15, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740. Our 34-lb. sire.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady 380488. She has a record of 11.74 lb. butter and 304.5 lb. milk at the age of 2 years, 5 months. This calf is more white than black.



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND CALF

FEMALE—Maple Grove Mabel Lunde Glista 1091467. Born June 19, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti 721635. This calf is mostly black.

This is a nice pair for their age. Price $150 for the pair.

Our Herd Is Accredited!

F. JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co. Penna.

We Don't Keep Holsteins *They Keep Us*

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1927 No. 3

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

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PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
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CONTENTMENT

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit **Dauphin County** **Pennsylvania**

The Old Home Farm

Herd Accredited



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

Free From Abortion

As I am changing tenants on my farm at Allamuchy, N. J., April 1st, it necessitates reducing my herd of sixty-nine head of cattle. I am offering some excellent young heifers and calves at attractive prices in order to move them promptly.

My herdsire, **MAHWIN KING JOHANNA RUE,** is backed by some of the highest producing animals of the breed. He is a son of King of the Johanna Lads, from a three times 30-lb. daughter of Oakland King Pontiac. His dam made 31.96 lb. butter as a three-year-old; 30.33 lb. as a four-year-old, and 32-41 lb. as a five-year-old, which shows very consistent production.

A Few High-class Daughters of "King" for Sale

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy **New Jersey**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1927 No. 3

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Second Annual Meeting

THE Second Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association was held in the Assembly Room of the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on January 26th. It was a very successful meeting and the program was carried out in a prompt businesslike manner.

The new Registry Association is strictly a coöperative business organization, organized for the purpose of maintaining a Herd Register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed and issue registration and transfer certificates, and render prompt and efficient service to members and breeders at the least possible expense. Therefore its annual meeting is largely a cold-blooded business meeting held for the purpose of receiving the officers' reports, electing officers, and transacting other business that may be brought up for consideration.

As President Weidler stated in his annual address, "The Association has no bountiful banquets, stages no prize fights or cabaret dancers to entertain the old, bald, grey-headed men but the breeders were meeting as common people to transact their business."

After the meeting was called to order by President Weidler, the members were addressed by the Hon. William H. Earnest, who had represented Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler in their mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of Agriculture in Pennsylvania, to compel the Secretary to honor certificates issued by this Association in granting indemnity claims as Purebred. Mr. Earnest gave a very interesting talk, reviewing Secretary Willits' efforts to delay payment or deny payment of indemnity as Purebred to breeders having animals registered in the Association that were slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The attitude of Secretary Willits can only be construed as prejudice. He not only refused to pay the claims when it appears he had no legal right to refuse, but propaganda was circulated through his Department at the expense of the Commonwealth encouraging breeders to have their cattle registered in the old Association.

In referring to the matter Mr. Earnest said in part:

"When some of the members of this Association had a herd diseased and some animals killed, bills were presented to the Secretary of Agriculture asking for payment as registered animals. The demand was refused. The Secretary refused to pay. . . .

"We had a hearing before him and it was quite a lengthy hearing.

"The old Registry Association objected to the new Registry Association and we took a whole lot of testimony and had a good deal of argument about it. . . .

"We put into evidence the forms that are used by your Association and we put in the procedure that is practiced at the Registry office in keeping the records. We gave them the number of cattle registered and the number of farmers and breeders who were registering cattle. We believed we had made out a good case. I could see it in no other light. He, the Secretary, suggested that a calf might be wrongfully registered but the other Association had to admit that the honesty and integrity of the records depended upon the honesty and integrity of the breeders. . . .

"I believe you men are just as honest as the men in any other Association and I believe that generally the breeder will be honest in his statements. You have the forms. If you answer the questions and you do not answer them honestly you are yourselves open for prosecution. You can be stuck into jail. So I cannot see that there was any particular reason for not allowing this Association to exist. I am not alone in that thought because we appealed from the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Dauphin County Court.

"We have three Judges here in the Court of Dauphin County and while I practice law here and naturally might be suspected of being prejudiced in favor of our own local courts, yet I know intimately the judges of our courts; I know them to be men of absolute probity and integrity and I know they will decide a case according to the law as they see it without any fears or favoritism. Two of these men were brought up on farms, the other was not, but the three of them heard this case.

"By the way the Court of Dauphin County is the court in the capital of Pennsylvania. It has much larger jurisdiction in the State of Pennsylvania than any other Common Pleas Court because all State cases are heard here. So we proceeded with what we call a mandamus action, and this is the place to bring that kind of action and mandamus the Secretary of Agriculture to make him pay. These three judges heard that testimony and they heard the argument, and, while perhaps it does not lie in my mouth to say what the opposing counsel thought about their case, I felt pretty confident after it was argued and over that counsel from the Attorney General's Department thought that we had the right of the case, and I think that is borne out by what happened later. Our Court unanimously rendered a decision commanding the Secretary of Agriculture to

pay these indemnities. They first suggested they should pay it, because it is not pleasant to have a mandamus out against an officer, but he didn't pay and would not pay, and they issued a mandamus and then he didn't pay but took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. We were ready to meet that and the case was set for this week, the 20th, to be argued in the Supreme Court.

"You probably know we have what are called 'paper books.' The one who takes the appeal must publish in such a book all of the testimony, and each side files printed briefs. You cannot prepare these in a moment, but after reasonable time I got after the Attorney General's Department to let me have his brief so I could prepare a brief and get ready for this case, when it was suggested that maybe they would abandon the appeal and that there was nothing to it; and that is why I feel that I am entirely justified in quoting the lawyer on the other side, because we felt there was nothing to it, and later on when this brief didn't come I said I wanted to know what they were going to do; if they were going to dismiss the appeal, all right; and they finally agreed that there was nothing to the case, that these judges here were right and the appeal was dismissed, so, as the case stands in Pennsylvania, the indemnity was ordered to be paid. . . .

"It seems to me that you men are on the right track. What do you want with a registration association? To register and transfer cattle. That is what a registration association is for. If you expand the thing and include a whole lot of other things somebody is going to pay the bill. If you want to keep your fees down you can only do it by having an association that registers and transfers cattle. . . .

"I am glad to have had this opportunity of seeing you, and I wish you well, and I hope you will go forward and increase in members and in the numbers of your registrations. You know, the public has some interest in this proposition. The public must be protected in the interest of the purebred animals. The public has some rights or the Legislature would not have in 1915 passed this law giving more money for registered animals had they not thought that a purebred animal was a good thing for the farmer and a good thing for the public.

"I don't think it is necessary for me to go into the testimony in this case. You fellows know just exactly what you are expected to do to register an animal, probably better than I do."

Following Mr. Earnest's address, Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, Vice-President of the Association, was called upon by President Weidler and made a few brief remarks from which we quote:

"I feel that the Association is to be congratulated in that we have been recognized by Pennsylvania and other states. Legal matters take time, and since we have been forced to go to law in some states it will be a matter of time before we get through. I don't think there is any way of keeping us out indefinitely. This is a business organization; an organization to register cattle; and an organization to register cattle in an accurate and reliable manner at the minimum expense; therefore, we are not going to do anything else that is for the benefit of the few at the expense of many, as has been done in other associations. We are simply going to register cattle at the least expense and for the benefit of all.

"I know that when our applications are sent in we receive returns for each one of them much sooner than in any other association. We have accomplished something both ways; we have been recognized and we have a good office going, we have made progress."

Following Mr. Bennett's remarks the President called on Mr. S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg. Mr. Miller has been an energetic worker for the new Association.

Mr. Miller's remarks were in part as follows:

"I have been in the Holstein game for twenty years. I did business with the old Association when we paid twenty-five cents for a transfer and $1.00 for a registration. I was at Philadelphia when they elected eight new directors. You are familiar with the results since 1919; they have been published. I always felt that what happened in Philadelphia was the worst thing that ever happened to our Association. Prior to that time we had a great Association. We registered and transferred cattle at a very low fee and the Association saved a lot of money, but from that time on they have gone the other way. It has gone into the hands of millionaires, men who have taken your money and have taken my money and have spent it for their benefit. Absolutely, you can't show me where, since 1919, the old Association has done anything for you and me or for the little breeder on the hillside with a few cattle, the man who owns ninety per cent of the purebred cattle in the United States.

"I have done the best that I could in my poor way to advance the interests of this Association, and we are advancing and we are going to advance and are going to show the people of this country that we have a live Association; and we are going to register and transfer cattle for you people at a price you can afford to pay.

"A few years ago a man came to me and said, 'Miller, I would like to transfer six head of cattle.' and he asked me how much it would cost and I figured it and told him it would cost him $36.00. He said he would not pay $36.00 to transfer six cattle; that that was robbery. He had ten papers in his hand and he tore them up and threw them into my waste basket. That is one of the things that inspired my mind to take an interest in this Association and in trying to do what I could for this organization. I know you will all take an interest, for your own good. . . .

"I hope each and every one of you from to-day on will do the very best you can for the new Association. We are growing every day."

The Secretary's report was very encouraging. The Association had 859 members as of January 1st, living in thirty-five states from the Atlantic to the Pacific as follows:

Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Eight thousand two hundred and eighty-five certificates of registration and transfer have been issued.

The Secretary reported that business had materially increased since the question of paying indemnity had been definitely settled in Pennsylvania and other States. While the question of indemnity had been raised by the management of the old Association there was little grounds on which to base such a contention, however, it created a doubt in the minds of many.

The Federal Government had never refused to recognize the certificates issued by the Association in the matter of paying indemnity. The States of Illinois, West Virginia and Texas have joined the other States and are now accepting the certificates.

Following his report, the Secretary briefly reviewed what was being done in the States of New York, Wisconsin, Maryland and Ohio with reference to having the authorities in those States recognize the certificates issued by the Association in the matter of paying indemnity claims. The authorities in these States it appears are following a similar course to that pursued by Secretary Willits in Pennsylvania which appears to have been mapped out by the management of the old Association.

In the State of Wisconsin the Department in charge of the payment of indemnity claims has withheld the payment as purebred for animals registered in this Association pending an investigation. After some delay a hearing was held before the Board of Agriculture and after many weeks of additional delay the Board has denied payment on a purebred basis for animals registered in this Association. Attorneys at Madison, Wisconsin, have been authorized to start a mandamus proceeding at once and fight the case through the courts as was done in Pennsylvania.

In Ohio the Department refused to pay indemnity as a purebred for an animal that was registered in both the old and the new Association on the grounds that it was not transferred in the old Association to the breeder owning the animal at the time it was condemned and slaughtered. To refuse indemnity on such grounds, it would seem, was an open admission that the action was prompted by prejudice in favor of the old Association and against the new. The purity of the blood of the animal should not be questioned as it was registered in both Associations.

A mandamus action was brought against the Department and the case was tried in the Franklin County Courts at Columbus, Ohio. An opinion has not been handed down.

In the State of New York a mandamus action was brought against the Commissioner of Farms and Markets. The case was heard at Rochester on January 8th, and a decision in that case has not been rendered.

The question of whether the Association should record milk and butter records came up for discussion.

At the previous Annual Meeting a resolution had been passed authorizing the Board of Officers to devise some plan whereby Cow Testing Association records could be recorded on a Registry Certificate in terms of economical milk production. After careful consideration it was felt that the Association should not attempt a system of recording and publishing records of milk and butter production and butterfat percentage. That such a practice has proven to be disastrous to other Registry Associations. It was felt, however, that the Association should preserve the record of milk and butter production in terms of economical production so that this information would be available should breeders desire such information.

Karl A. Fettig, one of the Association's members and a former test supervisor, outlined very clearly and concisely what he felt the Association should do in the matter of recording records of milk and butter production. The substance of Mr. Fettig's talk was that breeders and members of the Association who had their herds in Cow Testing Associations should arrange with the College or the Tester to have copies of the Tester's reports sent to the Secretary's office and these reports recorded and the information made available for reference. Mr. Fettig's remarks were heartily endorsed and the following resolution was offered and passed unanimously:

"That the Secretary shall keep a record of milk and butter production of females registered in this Association that are entered in regular Cow Testing Association work. The records are not to be published either upon the certificates or elsewhere but the Secretary may furnish information as to such records to members and others, on request."

The election of officers followed:

President, Charles Weidler, South Bend, Indiana; first vice-president, Eugene B. Bennett, New York; second vice-president, S. T. Witmer, Union Deposit;



EVANGELICAL BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA.
Home of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

third vice-president, Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Maryland.

Mr. John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pa., and Mr. H. H. Swomley, of Frederick, Maryland, were elected directors.

Mr. John C. Bream is one of the leading citizens of Adams County, Penna. He has a beautiful farm and an excellent herd of purebred cattle. He is a college trained man who is devoting his entire time and energy to farming. Mr. Bream is particularly qualified to serve the breeders and members as a Director of the new Association.

Mr. H. H. Swomley of Frederick, Maryland, is one of the leading Holstein breeders in the State of Maryland. He is one of the Charter Members of the Association and has been an enthusiastic worker from the very first. The Maryland breeders have supported the new Association loyally and in Mr. Swomley they have a very efficient, influential and popular representative on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Swomley had the hearty endorsement of Mr. Charles Wertheimer, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and president of the Maryland Holstein-Friesian Association.

Following the election of officers the meeting was adjourned. The members then visited the association's offices on the second floor of the Evangelical Building, going through the different Departments and seeing just how the work at the office was handled.

Have You a Paid State Secretary in Your State?

If Not, Read This and See What You Have Missed

IN READING the Annual report of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association and noting the reported indebtedness of approximately $2,500.00, we are again prompted to review briefly the extravagant expenditure of the State Associations organized through the efforts of the $12,000.00 salaried president, D. D. Aitken, and by his famous "Whirlwind Campaigns."

The State Associations, operating under the Paid State Secretary plan, have been functioning as political organizations to keep certain interests in control of the National Registry Association. The first and chief duty of the Paid State Secretary in former days was to gather proxies. Oldham of Wisconsin gathered proxies for months before the Annual Meeting. Under the present day political form of government, the Paid State Secretary's first duty is to canvass breeders in his State and select men to be placed in nomination as delegates, who at the price of a free trip to the Annual Convention will vote as they are told.

The second duty of the Paid State Secretary is to collect money as annual dues or commissions on cattle sales to go toward his support and the support of the organization which he represents.

With the purpose of the State Associations organized under the "Whirlwind Campaign" clearly fixed in our minds, it is plain to be seen that such an organization could not long endure unless the breeders were deceived as to the true purpose of the Association or unless they were forced to contribute to its support.

The methods practiced in soliciting funds by the $12,000.00 President and his paid propagandists are now considered to be very questionable. Even Secretary Houghton who accompanied D. D. Aitken on some of the campaigns stated that it was the first time he had ever seen the Association or the Holstein-Friesian breed cheapened before the public.

The selling of two and as many as one hundred memberships to a single breeder, and the efforts to have the breeder sign for a three-year period, requiring him to pay cash or give a check for the first years' dues and his note for the two following years gave the affair the ear marks of a swindle game.

All manner of schemes have been held out to the breeders of Holstein cattle to induce them to contribute toward the support of the Paid State Secretary whose chief duty, as we have stated before, is to look after the political welfare of those in control of the old Registry Association.

When the breeders refused to contribute towards the support of the Paid State Secretary, a tax of 50 cents was placed on each transfer fee thus forcing the breeder to pay or go out of the Purebred business.

The State Associations organized under the Paid State Secretary plan have proven to be a financial failure even though they are now supported in part indirectly by the National Registry Association. The wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the breeders' money is a disgrace to any honorable and respectable organization or industry.

As all States where the Paid State Secretary has been employed have been operated along similar lines it is not necessary to review each of them to learn how they are being managed. We will therefore briefly review the inside workings of the New York State Association as it will give our readers a very clear conception of how these state organizations have been managed financially as well as show who are the parties being benefitted directly or indirectly.

When the State Associations with a Paid State Secretary were first organized the *World* was the official organ to put over the publicity for the "Whirl-Wind Campaign" movement staged by the $12,000.00 President and his corps of high salaried assistants.

We are quoting paragraphs of an article appearing in that publication under date of February 7, 1920, under the heading "New York Campaign Nets 2,500 Members":

"New York closed last Saturday night a two weeks' membership drive for its state Holstein organization that surpassed the hopes of even its most enthusiastic organizers. In the series of 24 meetings, well scattered throughout the state, a membership of 2,427 was secured, and the directors of the old organization have promised to make this membership reach a total of 2,500 for the two weeks of the drive.

"The Holstein-Friesian Breeders Club of New York State fathered the campaign and its Board of Officers acted as a committee in conducting the campaign which was under the leadership of the Secretary of the old organization, F. T. Price, business manager of the *World*." This is the way they did it:

"The National Association through President D. D. Aitken, R. C. Pollock and W. M. Rider carried the message of organization needs to the audiences in the New York drive most efficiently. Mr. Aitken appeared personally at 16 meetings, while Mr. Pollock addressed 22 meetings. Mr. Rider who came on during the middle of the first week continued throughout the campaign with the party, making addresses at a number of stops, including particularly Middletown and Poughkeepsie where he represented Mr. Aitken who was unable to remain during the last two days of the campaign owing to an engagement at Manhattan, Kansas, on February 4th. To these men, representatives of the National Association, belong the credit for the success of the campaign, for their exposition of the benefits of organization resulted in united support at every meeting. Local speakers who assisted in the work included E. M. Hastings, C. F. Bigler, D. W. McLaury, H. V. Noyes, John Arfmann, M. S. Prescott, O. U. Kellogg, Secretary Price and others."

Let us see what has been accomplished by the state organization for the benefit of the breeders generally and how the vast sum of money collected from the breeders was expended and who received it.

It was about May 1, 1920 that the New York State Association began operations under the Aitken plan with a Paid State Secretary, and Mr. Frank T. Price of the *World* serving as Treasurer.

$17,000.00 Wasted in 8 Months — "World" Gets $2,652.09

The total receipts of the Association for the first eight months ending December 31, 1920, was $17,219.77, derived from the following sources:

In membership fees	$12,354.36
Commission on National Sales and the sale of signs	3,691.74

Seven breeders are listed as reimbursing the State Association for cattle shipped to the National Sale at St. Paul.

A financial report presented at the meeting and sale held in Rochester, New York, January 11, 12 and 13, 1921, gave the Association's expenditures for the 8 months period as $16,858.74 with a balance in the treasury of $361.03.

Aside from the Secretary's salary, which was $3,455.25 the next highest expense item was $2,652.09 paid to the *Holstein World* for cuts and advertisements.

During this same time the *Holstein-Friesian Register,* a competing Holstein paper, received $95.01.

Advanced expense to the Secretary	$2,184.24
Organization expense	1,872.47

The income and expense statement for the year

Brookside Dairy Farm Dispersal

Tuesday, March 1, 1927



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Farm formerly known as Nigh Farm, on State Road from Hagerstown to Waynesboro

FORTY PUREBRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

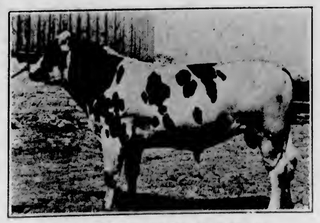
Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to 60-day retest.



WHITE OAK ROXIE BURKER

4 BULLS OF SERVICE AGE AND 3 SMALL BULLS

My herd has been headed by 4% bulls since its beginning and the herd test is from 3.7 to 3.9%. Cream from the herd is used by one of the leading manufacturers of ice cream in Hagerstown.



FRED MODEL GLISTA NETHERLAND

13 COWS OF MILKING AGE AND 20 WELL-GROWN HEIFERS

At the great Hagerstown Fair this herd led local and county exhibitors, and my children carried off the majority of Holstein honors in club work.

I will also sell: 125 HEAD OF STOCK HOGS, 7 Brood Sows with pigs at side. Balance are shoats from 30 to 100 lb. Home raised and free from cholera.

SEND FOR CATALOG

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER, Hagerstown, R. 5, Maryland

ending December 1, 1921, shows that the expense of the banquet and smoker held at Rochester at the time the previous year's report was presented, was $813.10; the total receipts of the banquet were $550.00 or $263.10 was drawn from the Association's treasury to defray the banquet expense on this one occasion. Who paid and who did not pay?

In this same income and expense statement appears the item $50,825.33 as the total disbursement for the sale held in connection with the banquet and meeting in Rochester January 11, 12 and 13, 1921. The receipts are given as $49,172.00 or the sale was conducted at a loss to the breeders of the State of $1,653.33.

The $1,653.33 loss on the sale plus the $263.10 banquet expense minus the $361.03, balance in the treasury December 31, 1920, shows that the New York State Association during the first eight months with F. T. Price of the *World* acting as Treasurer, had expended all of its funds amounting to over $17,000.00 and was $1,550.00 in debt.

During this eight months period, as we have stated before, the *World* had drawn $2,652.09 and we have no record to determine how much they may afterwards have received in advertising or furnishing printed matter for the Rochester sale.

Livestock Insurance Agent Gets on the Payroll

At the Rochester meeting a Mr. Charles Bigler who had been playing cow politics in connection with his work as agent for a livestock insurance company came forward and was successful in being elected a director, afterwards made President and Paid Secretary. Mr. F. T. Price of the *World* was not reëlected.

Mr. Bigler in his efforts to be made a Director, President and Paid Secretary of the New York State Association represented himself to be in sympathy with the interests of the plain breeders and dairymen, but after he was elected, like a tree toad, he began to change color. Although Mr. Bigler when he was first elected a director of the New York State Association expressed himself as being opposed to the policies of the *World* and Mr. Price and Mr. Prescott, they have all worked together in their effort to keep the breeders' money flowing their way with only promises and publicity in return.

Mr. Bigler got his portion in the form of salary and expense as Secretary of the New York State Association and Mr. Price and Mr. Prescott got their share in advertising the Association and advertising consignment sales which Mr. Bigler and the State organization promoted and managed. Price and Prescott having a little wider field to draw from as the Paid Secretaries in all states contribute toward their support.

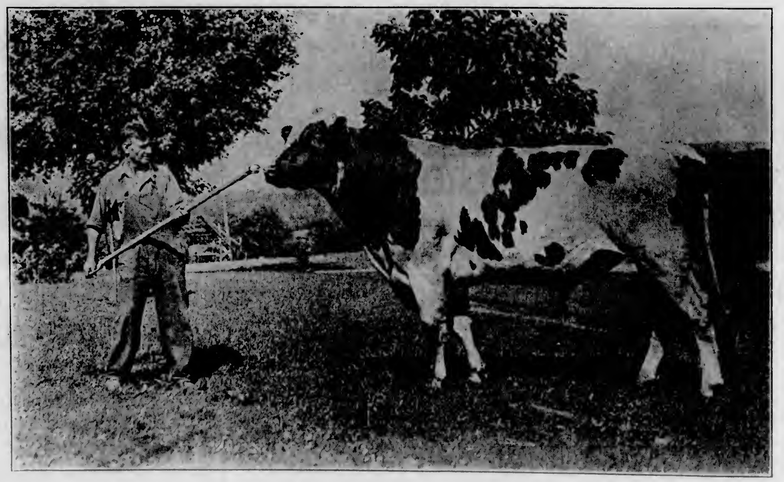
The income and expense statement for the year ending December 31, 1921, referred to elsewhere, shows that the New York State Association on January 1, 1922, had a total indebtedness of $3,396.92. During that year the income from memberships was $6,991.71.

Donations to the National entertainment fund	$4,900.00
Donations to the special fund	2,350.00

On the expense side of the ledger is $4,222.80 as

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

National entertainment. The difference between $4,900.00 collected for the entertainment and the amount expended would be $677.20. The management of the Association evidently felt it would be all right to make a little money on the entertainment to make up for the money they lost on cattle sales.

Other expense items are:

Salary of the Secretary	$4,615.20
Office expense	1,449.25
Traveling expenses	1,150.52
The Board of Directors, Advisory Committee, etc.	$1,091.81
Rent, postage, telephone and supplies	2,053.14
Loans	3,500.00
Interest	120.00

At the Annual Meeting in June 1922, at Kansas City, when a tax of 50 cents was placed on each transfer fee to go toward the support of the New York State Association and similar associations, the National Registry Association's records showed that for the last six months of the year after the resolution was passed, from June 1 to December 31, 1922, $18,128.50 was collected from the breeders to support State Association work, of which some $3,096.00 was available for the New York State Association.

The following year, ending December 31, 1923, which was the first full year that this 50 cent tax on each transfer to support the State Association was in effect, $45,383.50 became available. The New York State Association's portion being $7,034.00

For the year ending December 31, 1924, $43,672.00 was collected. Of this amount, $6,469.00 was the portion available for the New York State Association.

The New York State Association received a similar helping for the year 1925 and also for the year 1926.

During all the years since 1920, the breeders in the State of New York have been repeatedly solicited to contribute towards the support of the New York State Association in membership fees. Banquets, Church suppers, moving picture shows and all manner of similar entertainments have been resorted to in order to get the breeders to attend meetings so that the representatives of the State Association could collect dues.

When the breeders refused to attend these meetings, paid solicitors, reported to have received as high as $8.00 a day, and expenses, were put on the road to collect membership fees from the men who milk their own cows. The money thus collected, the money paid over by the Registry Association, and thousands of dollars in additional sums have been squandered by the management of the New York State Association to promote politics and cattle sales. The last Annual report showed that the New York State Association was upwards of $2,500.00 in debt.

Nothing has been accomplished in the State of New York as a result of the vast expenditure of the breeders money to help the plain breeders and dairymen. Legitimate breed extension work is carried on by the Agricultural College, the Farm Bureau Agents and other extension workers. The breeders are not called upon to contribute money to encourage Cow Testing Association work, calf clubs or bull clubs. The College and Extension workers stand ready to coöperate with each and every breeder. It is not money that these extension workers require. They are paid by the Government. It is individual service and coöperation of the breeder that makes this work a success.

If more men are needed in the field to carry on breed extension work then they should be employed by the Agricultural College or the Agricultural Extension Department. Breeders of Purebred cattle are not required to finance extension work of any sort. For anyone to tax dairymen and breeders under the pretence of doing legitimate extension work and use the funds for exploitation, is dishonesty and deception of the first order.

Selling of cattle at consignment sales of a State and National character is the most hazardous and costly method of disposing of them. Why then do State Associations and the *Holstein World* advocate this method of selling cattle? The answer can be found by studying the following expense statement of the sale held under the auspicies of the New York State Association at the time of the Annual Meeting in June 1921:

New York State Association's Expense statement
National Sale
Disbursements

Advertising	$4,721.42
Auctioneers, Clerks, Etc.	2,044.50
Grounds, Expenses	961.93
Labor, Grounds	579.40
Veterinarian	125.00
Catalogs	3,189.75
Office Expenses	313.52
Telegrams	111.33
Miscellaneous	111.03
Travel, Delegates	351.36
Feed & Bedding	700.29
Transfers	93.00
Freight & Trucking	84.32
Crate	160.00
Paid Consignors	95,245.18
	$108,792.03
Total Cash Receipts	108,530.66
Loss	$261.37

These figures show net costs. The advertising and some other bills were discounted by money for which the State Association paid interest. No allowance is made for service of the stenographer in the Association's office—practically two months of her time were taken with sale work.

The State Secretary gets his salary for organizing and managing these sales.

The *World* which advertises the sales and publishes catalogs receives its benefit indirectly.

The breeder who contributes toward the support of the Paid State Secretary and the breeder who consigns cattle to these sales to be sold are the ones who pay the bills or stand the loss.

There are two separate squads working together to put over the swindle game perpetrated through the State and National consignment sales.

One group comprises a committee to visit the breeders and solicit consignments. They draw a glowing and exaggerated picture of the advantages of having an opportunity to consign animals to these sales. In former years the breeder too often has been misled. He has gone to great trouble and expense in fitting and shipping cattle to these sales only to be disappointed on the day of the sale to have them struck off at less than they were worth—less than he had been offered for

them in his own stable. He had been compelled to pay the commission to the management and other overhead expenses.

At the sale there is another group that is out to hook the public and who try to make it appear to the public that the cattle are the best the breed affords and that they are being offered for sale at a great sacrifice, which we believe is true. But the organization that solicited the consignments drew an entirely different picture to the breeder in order to induce him to consign.

This flim-flam game has been going on in the State of New York until the breeders have refused to consign cattle and the public has refused to buy them at their fair value. Yet the organization remains intact and is financed at the expense of the men who register and transfer cattle. Is it not time to call a halt?

Experience teaches that the place to buy good cows is directly from the breeder who raises them and buy them in their everyday clothes. The best way to market them at the least expense and the greatest profit, is right at your own door, the "road side market." Why then this unnecessary middleman selling expense?

Education can only make a man at home in his world, that is it can make him self-sustaining from the ground up. Most education ignores the physical basis of life. We rear increasingly large generations in the expectation of having others earn their living for them; we teach them to inhabit a paper world, to assume that ink is preferable to action. We have considered the Brain as the organ to be trained, and we have neglected the other and most important implement of the mind, the Hand. One trouble with the world is too much brain-work without the normalizing balance of hand-work.—*Henry Ford.*

ACCREDITED HERD



Two of the Good Females in the Bush Herd and the Kind They Produce!



BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

A. R. Bush, Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Honored by the Breeders

AT THE Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymens' Association, Prof. E. B. Fitts of State College was elected president; L. M. Thompson of Montrose, first vice-president; M. D. Phillips of Pomeroy, second vice-president; W. F. Schrum of Jeannette, third vice-president and Robert F. Brinton of West Chester, secretary and treasurer.



PROF. E. B. FITTS OF THE DAIRY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Prof. Fitts has a wide acquaintance among the dairymen in Pennsylvania. He is a good Judge of dairy cattle and is often called on to place ribbons. His sound judgment on dairy questions has won for him the reputation of being conservative and reliable. It is very fitting that he be made president of the Pennsylvania Dairymens' Association.

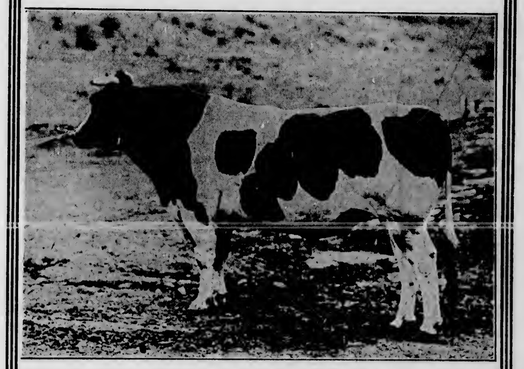
Bull Inspection in Ireland

A SCHEME for the elimination of scrub bulls in the Irish Free State has been in operation for two years. Inspectors are chosen from the farmers in each district. The inspection is administered according to the Live Stock Breeding Act. In 1925, licenses were issued in respect of 16,000 bulls, while 4,000 were rejected as unsuitable for breeding purposes. An inspection of bulls reaching the prescribed age on the 31st March, 1926, was held in February, 1926, the standard required being somewhat higher than on the previous occasion. The number of bulls accepted as suitable for licenses was 9,800, while 3,700 animals were rejected as not up to the standard required. In most cases the rejected animals are castrated, and permits for fattening are issued only in a limited number of cases.—*H. F. News Bulletin.*

Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist says: "if the prices farmers receive were as high above pre-war farm prices as retail prices are above pre-war retail prices, the farmers would be getting a cash income of $1,900,000,000 more than they are now receiving."

SUNNY SLOPE STOCK FARM

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE
SENIOR HERDSIRE



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

I am a dairyman and a breeder, and I find that the best are the most profitable.

I would be pleased to quote you prices of breeding stock or young calves.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

A. E. ROBINSON

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

FEBRUARY 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

The New York Situation

WE NOTE that the *World* in its issue of February 5th says, "New York State refuses to recognize Harrisburg Association."

The *World* as usual gets far afield and wanders from the path of correct and truthful information. The very decision of the Appellate Division quoted by it does not refuse to recognize the registry certificates of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., but decided the case upon other grounds.

The fact is an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Appellate Division and we confidently assert that the case now going into the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort in the State of New York, will be treated and considered upon an entirely different basis from that which was accorded Mr. Beckley in the inferior courts, and we confidently predict that the Court of Appeals will decide that it does not lie within the power of the Commissioner of Farms and Markets to determine what registry association an owner of cattle must join in order to secure indemnity. Such determination would be in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions, as denying the right of an individual to contract in such an Association as he sees fit to join.

As we understand the situation a decision will soon be reached in the Court of Appeals at Albany, and we confidently believe that the decision will not be pleasing to the *Holstein-Friesian World,* which for years has pandered, for the sake of pelf, to the Old Association. The *World* article is misleading and wholly unreliable.

Quoting from the court decision handed down by the Appellate Division under date of November 18, 1926, the following statement appears:

"We do not assume to decide generally that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is not a 'duly organized and recognized registering corporation or association.' Our approval of the find as to the status of that Association is confined to this proceeding and rests upon the proof before us. Upon another record, presenting different evidence, a contrary holding in this respect may be reached."

After the above opinion was handed down a member of the new Association, Mr. Thomas Alexander, of Geneseo, New York, brought an action against the Commissioner of Farms and Markets. The case was heard in the Courts at Rochester under date of January 8th. This case has not been decided.

The decision in Mr. Beckley's case has been appealed to the higher court.

We have repeatedly called our readers' attention to the fact that statements appearing in the *World* are not dependable.

Further the *World* endeavors to make it appear that in Pennsylvania and in one or two other states, the law is so loosely worded that the authorities could not refuse to recognize the Harrisburg Association. Pennsylvania was one of the first states to pass a law with reference to the control of tuberculosis and the payment of indemnity claims.

For years certain cattle dealers living near Syracuse, whose names we need not mention, were trying to sneak diseased cattle into Pennsylvania without testing them or with borrowed or fake test certificates.

We believe the *World* is perfectly familiar with the rigidness of Pennsylvania laws.

Straw Voting Contest

NOMINATING petitions in the straw voting contest conducted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in the selecting of delegates who are to have a free trip to the Annual Convention have been mailed out by Secretary Houghton.

This straw voting contest is part of the political form of government that was substituted for a direct voting system. Each member of that association will receive instructions just how to go about the matter of sending in his straw vote.

A little later on, a slate for each State will be mailed out and then the real contest will begin. The winners in the last contest are the ones that get a free trip to the Annual Convention.

Reward for the Faithful?

THE *Holstein-Friesian Register,* in the February 1st issue, refers to W. B. Barney using the following language:

"W. B. Barney, legislative and dairy specialist of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, who is at present addressing dairy meetings throughout the West, writes from Portland, Ore.: 'Have received a fine reception so far.'"

The phrase "have received a fine reception so far" might indicate that Mr. Barney was surprised that someone along the line had not brought up his past record.

This is what the Cedar Rapids, *Gazette,* Iowa, has to say about Mr. Barney:

"William B. Barney, Iowa State Dairy and Food Commissioner, to-day handed his resignation to Governor N. E. Kendall. The resignation was forced on him by the state executive council. Secretary of State Walter Ramsey, commissioned for that duty by the council, yesterday informed Commissioner Barney that he would have to resign.

"The resignation comes as the result of charges brought against Commissioner Barney more than one year ago by *The Evening Gazette.* He was charged with inefficiency and maladministration as to his office, and with having been, as a member of the firm of W. B. Barney and Son, Chapin, Iowa, a party to sales of tubercular cattle. At a hearing which consumed the entire last week of October, these charges were thoroughly aired before the executive council, which includes the governor, secretary of state, state auditor and state treasurer."

Does not the above particularly qualify Mr. Barney for the position he now holds?

Utility Value of Purebred Livestock

THE greater earning power of improved livestock is shown in a circular just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to be in striking contrast to the returns from inferior animals.

The publication—Department Circular 235-C, "Utility Value of Purebred Livestock,"—an answer to the frequent question: "What results from a utility standpoint can I expect from purebred livestock?" The higher price levels which constantly prevail for superior animals, meats, wool, eggs, and the like strongly indicate that the type of breeding animals used has much to do with profit and loss.

The circular contains reports of more than a thousand livestock owners who contributed their experiences in the use of purebred sires. It has information on the cost of purebred livestock, marketing purebreds as meat animals, registration of purebred livestock, incentives to raise superior domestic animals, and similar topics. It is illustrated and contains 24 pages.

Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Road-Side Farm Herd

ONE of the well-managed and good productive dairy farms in Lebanon County, Penna., is the Road-Side Farm, owned and managed by Harry L. Seltzer, Palmyra. The chief interest at this farm is the production of milk and the raising of purebred Holstein cattle, and some fine specimens of the Holstein breed are to be seen in this herd.

Mr. Seltzer is justly proud of his herdsire, Kingholm Reading Alcartra, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from an A. R. O. dam, and has been very careful in the selection of the foundation cows in his herd.

Among the outstanding cows, we might mention, Allamuchy Johanna Lotta, a five-year-old daughter of King of the Johanna Lads, one of the best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad, with a 30-lb. dam.

Tranquillity Ormsby Aaggie Lass, a four-year-old daughter of Ormsby Clothilde. He is a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 33-lb. dam.

Boiling Springs Milly Refina Segis, a four-year-old daughter of the Penn State College herdsire, Lothian De Kol Korndyke. This sire has a good lot of record daughters, both for short and long time production.

Cora Mechthilde Pontiac Lass and Pet Alcartra Pontiac Posch, four-year-old granddaughters of the century sire, Korndyke Abbekerk, and several other good young cows, carrying the blood of such good sires as Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, King of the Holsteins, King Segis, and King of the Pontiacs.

A young bull sired by a grandson of the only double century sire King of the Pontiacs and from an Ormsby dam, is being raised in this herd and he sure is a good one.

This is a profitable herd from every angle, and is being operated in connection with a productive farm in a business like manner. It is a source of both pleasure and profit to its owner.

Grand-View Sanitorium

ONE of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in Pennsylvania is the Grand-View Sanatorium at Wernersville.

Grand-View Sanatorium was established many years ago, in 1847. It was owned and operated by Dr. Reuben D. Wenrich and his sons, Dr. George G. and Dr. John Adam Wenrich.

The grounds surrounding the Sanatorium comprise over 600 acres, including fertile farms, and farm buildings, where meat, milk, vegetables and other farm products were produced to supply the Sanatorium, including an excellent herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Recently Dr. Reuben D. Wenrich died, and the Sanatorium, including the farms, stock and equipment are being sold to settle the estate.

The herd of purebred Holsteins will be sold at public auction on February 24th, as advertised elsewhere in this issue. The herd is accredited and is comprised of excellent individuals from the standpoint of milk and dairy production, or foundation animals for breeding purposes.

We regret that time and space does not permit giving our readers more of the details concerning Grand-View Sanatorium, showing pictures of the buildings and cattle, as it would make a very interesting story.

Dr. Reuben D. Wenrich was over 80 years old at the time of his death, and he and his sons spent their entire lives in perfecting Grand-View Sanatorium, its buildings, equipment and beautiful farms.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Brookside Dairy Herd Sale

ONE of the leading herds of Holstein cattle in the State of Maryland is the Brookside Dairy owned by Mr. H. A. Stottlemyer, near Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. Stottlemeyer is a most exacting breeder. There is not a sloper in his present herd and he has bred up the per cent of fat until it has reached the point where it is more profitable for him to sell cream than to sell whole milk. The result of this arrangement is that Mr. Stottlemyer has the skimmilk



MR. AND MRS. H. A. STOTTLEMYER

to feed his young calves and some very fine growthy young stock have been raised in this herd.

One of the former herdsires leading Brookside Dairy was Fred Model Glista Netherland. Both he and the present herdsire, Fred Fayne Glista, are of Mr. Stottlemyer's own breeding and with the exception of a few good foundation cows, the herd to-day is the



STOTTLEMYER GROUP OF EIGHT

result of intelligent work and good judgment along breeding lines.

Among the foundation cows we would mention Josephine Mechthilde Westtown 753812; Lost Spring Pontiac Butter Girl 588399 (the latter has shown a very high per cent of fat in her yearly work). Netherland Frenesta Hendrik 264497, one of the high producing cows of the breed, is the real foundation cow in the Brookside Herd.

As will be seen by the blood lines of the foundation stock, the young stock are direct descendants of some of the best families of the Holstein breed. From the sire they obtain the blood of the Glista family, and through the sires, trace directly to the noted bull King Segis and the former world champion cow De Kol 2nd Albans De Kol, whose son is grandsire of present world champion senior four-year-old, Grahamholm Colantha Pauline Segis.

For the past two years, representatives of this herd have won first prizes in their classes in the county exhibits at the Great Hagerstown Fair. Cows in the herd are now milking as high as 80 lb. per day kept under practical dairy conditions. Pauline and Leonard Stottlemyer are members of the Junior Calf Club and have taken an active part in calf club work. The Stottlemyers are leaders.

Holstein Exhibit at Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

THE Holstein exhibits at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show were of excellent quality though limited in number.

Mr. H. E. Robertson of York entered six animals; Ivo. V. Otto, of Boiling Springs two, and Jesse Kurtz of Carlisle, one.

Mr. Otto's exhibit consisted of Westover Madaline Burke. "Westover" aside from being a good individual has made a wonderful showing in Cow Testing Association work. Her average for the past five years, kept under economical working dairy conditions, was 12,916 lb. milk and 440 lb. butter.

The management of the Farm Products Show has not encouraged the extensive exhibiting of dairy cattle. The lack of suitable housing facilities to exhibit animals and the hazard attended with the shipping of dairy cattle in cold weather has restricted the exhibitors and confined the exhibits to herds in the close vicinity of the Show where they can be transferred with safety if the weather is cold or otherwise unfavorable.

What the management aims to do is to put on an educational exhibit—quality is more desirable than numbers.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co. New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

"Prudent Cruelty Is Better Than Foolish Pity"

SELF-PITY is an insiduous disease that undermines confidence in one's self, destroys initiative, kills the last remnant of pride, lowers one's self-respect, and weakens the power of resistance. Encourage a person to pity himself and you have hogtied him. He doesn't care whether school keeps or not. He is open to any suggestion, if it doesn't require any effort or thought on his part. He lies down on his job and relieves himself of all responsibility. From that time on he believes that the world owes him a living to be delivered to his door step, and if it is not forthcoming he demands a new law covering the case.

The self-pitying man or woman is a pitiable object, but pity soon turns to disgust. Their friends leave them, and soon the only congenial companions they have are of their own self-pitying class. They are just about as entertaining as a bunch of women who meet once a week to talk about their last operation, each one endeavoring to convince the rest that their case was the most dangerous and severe.

We find such people in every walk of life. Right now a number of farmers have joined self-pitying clubs. They planted all cotton and are hard up. They will plant all cotton next season unless the law forbids it. Therefore they are demanding a law to restrict cotton acreage. In order that it may be recognized in its disguise, just remember that it is known as the Parrish bill parading around as a bill to conserve the fertility of the soil. There is a campaign on to increase the membership of the self-pity clubs. The speakers have little to say in favor of the law other than to make an effort to convince as many as possible that this particular law will cure all the ills of agriculture and bring prosperity to all farmers. Fifty per cent of the speeches reported are based on self-pity and calculated to bring the tears coursing down the bronzed cheeks of the listening farmers; 48 per cent of high-sounding phrases promising the coming of the millennium to cotton growers of Texas; and 2 per cent about the constitutionality of the proposed law. Therefore there is no time left to tell of the dangers of such drastic legislation nor to warn farmers of impending restrictions in production of other crops. Attention, of course, is called to the regulation by law of the banks and railroads without explaining the reasons therefor, but farmers are not told that they are being made the first victims of an experiment to restrict the production of a legitimate commodity.—*Farm & Ranch.*

Suskanna Farm

SUSKANNA FARM, Milton, Penna., owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, announces the sale of a son of his former herdsire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, out of his foundation cow, Spring Farm King Agatha Pontiac, to Mr. W. C. Gauger, of Watsontown.

This is one of the best individuals ever sold from Suskanna Farms, and is a full brother to Mr. Savidge's present herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac.

More contented cows would make more contented farmers.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



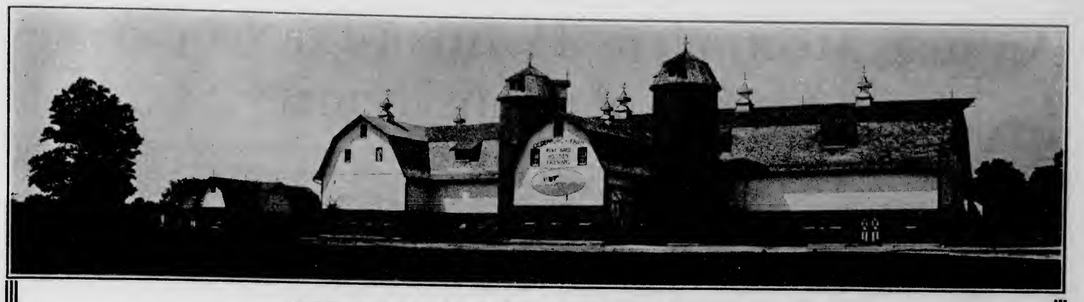
SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton Penna.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of



Queen De Kol Gertrude

Purebred Holsteins



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, **INDIANA**

Annual Meeting of Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania

THE Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 26th.

Mr. S. R. Miller, president, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, of New York, who had made several visits to Holland, gave an illustrated talk showing views of Holstein cattle taken in Holland and the United States. In addition Mr. Bennett showed some very interesting pictures of cattle of other breeds, having had negatives prepared from pictures appearing in the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Mr. Bennett's talk was very interesting in that he described at some length the system of selecting cattle for registration in Holland. He brought out the fact that in Holland the breeders exercised great care in selecting cattle for registration from the standpoint of type and conformation. In talking with prominent breeders in Holland, he said they did not approve of the American method of selecting cattle by records of milk and butter production alone.

In Holland the records of milk and butter production are recorded in terms similar to our Cow Testing Association records. This information is part of the record preserved by the Registry Association. There is no attempt on the part of any breeders to make competative records, a practice which has become so prevalent in America.



MR. S. R. MILLER, *President.*

Holland is a small country and judges travel about from herd to herd and pass upon cattle to be registered after they have reached a certain age, and these cattle are accepted if they fulfill certain physical requirements. The Association makes no charge for registering cattle. Mr. Bennett stated that the only charge which the Registry Association makes is a commission on animals sold for exportation. This commission is sufficient to defray the expense of maintaining the secretary's office, where the Herd Books are preserved. The office is managed very modestly, and at a minimum expense to the breeders.

Owing to a misunderstanding as to the hour of the meeting, many of the breeders did not arrive until late, and the business meeting was postponed until afternoon.



WILL H. MILLER, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Mr. Will H. Miller, of Carlisle, secretary and treasurer, rendered his report, and the following resolutions were presented and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, It has become the general practice of Purebred Registry Associations, representing the several breeds of dairy cattle, to maintain a department where records of milk and butter production are recorded; and

WHEREAS, Some Registry Associations have expended large sums of money to encourage the making of records by offering special prizes and giving special publicity to the extent that they have encouraged the making of abnormal or exaggerated records. Cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed have been credited officially with butter fat percentages as high as 7 per cent and in many cases higher; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such records are not reliable or trustworthy from a breeding standpoint, and that they are the foundation on which fraud and deception is based in promoting questionable cattle sales; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such records reflect discredit upon the industry and upon the plain dairymen who breed and own the largest number of the dairy cattle, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the majority of the breeders are opposed to fraud or deception of any kind;

Be it Resolved, That we, members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania heartily condemn the practice of making forced and exaggerated records; and

Be it further Resolved, That we condemn the practice of Breed Associations of offering special prizes and premiums to encourage breeders and owners of dairy cattle to make forced and exaggerated records; and

Be it further Resolved, That we, the members of this association, go on record as favoring the sound principles governing the making of records of milk and butter production laid down by the early breeders as they appear in Volume II and Volume III of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book in part as follows:

"The Association prefer records that have been produced without forcing. Every record has to be established by the appearance of the cow as well as by the sworn statement of its owner.

"It is the policy of the association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals. Hence in the Introductions to the volumes heretofore published the general characteristics of the breed, determined by long periods of trial in Europe, have only been given. There is no departure from this policy in the present volume.

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundations upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

(Signed) S. R. MILLER, *Pres.*
W. H. MILLER, *Sec.*

We, the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania, heartily endorse and approve of the methods adopted by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in exposing the fraudulent methods practised in making A. R. O. records at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, and the alleged substitution and registration of a grade heifer calf as a purebred.

As a result of this exposure, thus far, 11 records have been stricken from the books.

(Signed) S. R. MILLER, *Pres.;*
W. H. MILLER, *Sec.*

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, S. R. Miller, Chambersburg; vice-president, R. A. Weaner, Gettysburg, and secretary and treasurer, Will H. Miller, Carlisle.

The next annual meeting will be held at Harrisburg during the week of the Farm Products Show in compliance with the Constitution and By-Laws.

Maple Shade Stock Farm

IN THE Cow Testing Association report for Chester County, Pennsylvania, the herd of Mr. M. L. Jones of Westtown has twenty-three out of thirty-eight in the 400 lb. butterfat class in Cow Testing Association work.

This work speaks well both for Mr. Jones and for the herd, and also for Cow Testing Association work.

35 HEAD OF REGISTERED AND GRADE HOLSTEIN 35 AND GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

9 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS 9

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1927, at 12 O'clock Noon



THEKIND I RA ISE AND AM OFFERING FOR SALE

One richly bred yearling bull, Penns Valley Ormsby Fayne, sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, from an Ormsby dam. He is of good type, nicely marked and will make some one a good herdsire.

All cows are bred to my high-class herdsire, Kingholm Reading Alcartra, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, out of a 29-lb. cow. He is also in the sale. His sire has a 26-lb. two-year-old and a 30-lb. daughter.

I will also sell:

18 head of mules and horses. I think they are as good as can be found anywhere in this part of the country.

40 head of Chester White and Poland China hogs. Four brood sows, the balance are shoats.

Farming implements, including wagons, plows, harrows, grain drills, rakes, planters and all implements used on an up-to-date farm. Sale at my farm just off the William Penn Highway south of Palmyra.

My Herd Is Accredited

HARRY L. SELTZER, Palmyra, Penna.

Auctioneers: S. S. Bomberger, J. C. Hess S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

THE Eleventh Annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show was held at Harrisburg the week of January 18th and excelled all former shows in exhibits and attendance.

The number of exhibits were 5,000 as compared with 4,319 last year while the attendance was estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 as compared with 40,000 a year ago.

Since no admission charge is made, and the show was housed in six different buildings, it was found extremely difficult to even estimate the actual attendance. This year, a count was made at the entrance of each building which showed a total of 160,000. Since most people visit at least three of the buildings, it was thought that 55,000 would be a conservative estimate of the attendance. This shatters all previous records, and is all the more remarkable since rain fell on both Wednesday and Thursday, the most popular show days.

"The size and popularity of the show this year served to emphasize more than ever the inadequate facilities now available in Harrisburg for holding this state-wide event," said H. E. Klugh, manager, in summing up recent developments in the growth of the show.

"It was necessary to turn away over 1,000 square feet of commercial exhibits this year," Klugh added. "Furthermore, it was necessary for visitors to stand in the rain at the entrance of the principal show buildings for 15 minutes to a half hour during the rush hours of the day before they could get in. Even the judging of the 212 baby beef steers had to be done outdoors in the rain and mud, which was not conductive to the health or enjoyment of either the spectators, the judges, the youthful exhibitors or the animals."

Nobody was more concerned about the crowded conditions under which the show was held this year than Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Show's Executive Committee. "It is a tremendous misfortune that a big show building is not available in Harrisburg. The Show has now reached a very critical period in its development. It can not continue to grow without more adequate facilities. If we attempt to get along with present housing conditions, there is real danger that the Show will lose its present great popularity. That would be a great misfortune and I am going to do all in my power to see that the Show has a permanent home within the near future.

"I am gratified by the interest being taken in the movement by the Harrisburg and the State Chambers of Commerce. The task will not be accomplished, however, without the fullest cooperation of both the farm and business organizations. No other farm show in the United States has more farm and business organizations cooperating in its management than ours here in Pennsylvania. This in itself is a mighty fine start.

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES
BRED TO MATRONS
IN OUR HERD
HAVE PRODUCED
ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

Dairymen's Banquet

The dairymen's banquet that was held on Wednesday evening surpassed in attendance any previous banquet yet held in connection with the show.

Prof. A. A. Borland of Pennsylvania State College acted as Chairman and introduced Dr. L. M. Thompson, toastmaster. The real entertainer of the evening was Prof. Harry Goldsmith of the Philadelphia Dairy Council.

Among the noted speakers appearing on the program were Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, the new President of Pennsylvania State College; Dr. Charles G. Jordan, new Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and Mr. A. J. Glover, editor of *Hoard's Dairyman*. Mr. Glover in referring to the dairy industry stated that nearly one-quarter of the total agricultural income of the United States was contributed by the dairymen:

In a single year America produced 116,000,000,000 lb. milk, enough to fill a canal 16 feet deep, as wide as the Erie Canal, and 3,170 miles long, or the equivalent of the distance from New York to San Francisco. If put in tank milk cars, the train would be 34,462 miles long, or 11 trains running parallelly across the continent.

"Ten years ago we consumed 78,000,000,000 lb. milk as compared to over 116,000,000,000 lb. in 1925," Mr. Glover stated. "Part of this is accounted for by the 17 per cent increase in population, but the interesting thing to the dairy farmer is that the annual per capita consumption has increased from 790 pounds to 1,012 pounds or 28 per cent. This extra consumption of milk calculated at a very nominal farm value returns to the dairy farmers over $500,000,000 a year."

The foundation of the industry is the 23,600,000 cows in the dairy herds," Mr. Glover explained. "Of these, only one-third return a profit to their owners; one-third just pay for their board, and the remainder are kept at a loss. The investment in barns alone for the boarder cows amounts to $750,000,000."

To locate the poor cows so they can be eliminated he suggested the cow testing association.

One feature which has been added to the dairy banquet during the past two years and which has worked to increase the attendance, is the presentation of ribbons to members of Cow Testing Associations with herds averaging five or more cows, which exceeds the goal of 300 lb. butter average during the year. There are 385 such herds in Pennsylvania.

Mr. William Steigerwalt of Lehighton, Carbon County, received first honors for having the highest Holstein herd enrolled in Cow Testing Association work, his thirteen cows averaging 14,443 lb. milk and 509.6 lb. butter. Mr. A. L. Zimmerman, of Carbon County, who won first prize last year, was second this year, his seventeen cows averaging 15,056 lb. milk, which is the highest average in milk production but falling below Mr. Steigerwalt's herd in butterfat. The average butterfat was 482 lb. The Carbon County Association averaged 358.6 lb. fat and 10,378 lb. milk.

The milk prizes were also awarded at the banquet. One hundred forty-six samples of milk were exhibited at the show.

The first prize winners in the milk exhibit were: Thomas & Howell of Chester county; B. D. Carter, Lancaster county; Lenker Farm Dairy, Dauphin county; and Abbotts Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia. J. E. May, York county, exhibited the best pound of farm butter while the Hershey Creamery Company of Dauphin county exhibited the best pound of creamery butter.

The dairy banquet as a whole was a great success.

Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs

On Thursday morning the State Federation held their Annual Meeting in the Masonic Temple. The once popular and influential Association that played a leading part during Farm Products Show week, has dwindled under the present regime to a mere handful of breeders who are associated with the management of the old Registry Association, who have had a free excursion as a delegate to the Annual Convention, or who are living in anticipation of such a free excursion.

A resolution was offered and passed that the membership roll be revised which amounts to an effort to reorganize.

The following persons were elected as officers and directors:

President, Albert Craig, Jr., of Sewickley; vice-president, J. G. Kerrick, of Towanda; secretary and treasurer, H. E. Robertson, of York. Directors to serve for a period of two years: W. A. Fairchild of Berwick; J. W. Hunter of Grove City; John Shirk of Lancaster; W. A. Wood of Carlisle; G. A. Burdick of Abington, and Dr. L. M. Thompson of Montrose.

A resolution was passed asking the Legislature to appropriate five million dollars to pay tuberculosis indemnity claims and $600,000 for maintaining the Live Stock Sanitary Board in addition to one-third of the receipts from dog taxes collected during the bi-annual period.

A resolution was also introduced asking that increased indemnity be paid only to such Purebred bovine animals which were registered in Registry Associations on record when the Act governing such action was passed in 1915. A copy of this resolution was presented to other State Dairy Breed Associations. We do not know what action the Jersey or Guernsey Associations took in the matter but the Ayshire breeders, after carefully considering the source from which the resolution originated and its purpose, voted to lay the resolution on the table.

The recruits were having a musketry course and the sergeant instructor at the firing point was amazed to find that one man had failed to hit even the target—after five shots.

"Good Lord, Brown," he bellowed, "What is happening to your shots?"

"I dunno, sergeant," replied the man nervously; "all I can tell you is that they are leaving this end all right."

Friesian Milk for Infants

THAT British Friesian cows produce the most milk is common knowledge; but that such milk is specially and probably best suited for infant feeding is not so well-known as should be the case.

The public in general do not worry about the composition of milk. They seem to be under the impression that the amount of cream in the milk is the measure of its goodness, and that after the cream has been extracted the remainder is poor stuff. This is far from the truth, because the remainder contains Nature's prescription for the building of fine, strong, healthy bodies, bone and muscle, the making of rich, red blood, and the production of vigor. The presence of excessive fat in milk is extremely harmful to infants.

Human milk contains about 3 per cent of fat. For infant feeding, the milk of all cows has to be modified by the addition of water, barley water, or some other fluid with a protective action, and milk sugar. The fat globules in Friesian milk are smaller than those in the milks of some other breeds, and such smallness no doubt partly accounts for the easy digestibility of Friesian milk when exposed to the digestive processes.

The great and important factor in Friesian milk that should make it the only milk for mothers to buy for the feeding of their children is that the curd formed in the infant's stomach by Friesian milk is infinitely more easily digested than that from the milk of any other breed of cow. The curd of human milk is light and flaky, and is most nearly approached in this respect by the milk from the Friesian cow. The curd in certain milk is sometimes ten times as difficult to cut as the curd in Friesian milk, and what this means to the tender stomach of an infant can easily be imagined. All milk is good, but for human consumption Friesian milk is best.—*British Friesian Journal.*

Spring Dale Dairy Farm
FIFTH ANNUAL SALE



F. L. HEILMAN

Saturday, March 5, 1927
at 11 O'clock A. M.

50—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—50

We will sell a few well-bred and well-grown Heifers. Several good young Bulls ready for service, all carrying the blood of King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, Pontiac Korndyke and the Hengerveld. They are all good individuals.

OUR HERDSIRE: Lime Rock Fayne York is a grandson of King Piebe of York whose sire has two 30,000 lb. daughters.

WE WILL ALSO SELL

150 Head Purebred Chester White Hogs

50 are bred yearling gilts, 30 open gilts and 70 shoats. Will crate hogs and deliver to Express Co.; also cattle at buyer's expense.

Trains will be met at Lebanon and Anville, Pa. Free transportation to Farm on day of sale. Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON, Cleona, Penna.

Auctioneers: Cols. L. J. Gilbert and S. S. Bomberger *Salesmanager: S. R. Miller*



Lenkerbrook Farm Wins

LENKERBROOK certified milk was awarded first premium at the recent Farm Products Show held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 18th to 21st.

Lenkerbrook farm was established by Dr. Jesse L. Lenker and William D. Lenker and is one of the widely known Holstein farms in Central Pennsylvania.

It was through the efforts of Dr. Lenker that the making of certified milk at Lenkerbrook farm was undertaken. It was the first certified milk to be produced in Dauphin County and the winning of first prize at the Farm Products Show has demonstrated that real certified milk is being produced at Lenkerbrook Farm.



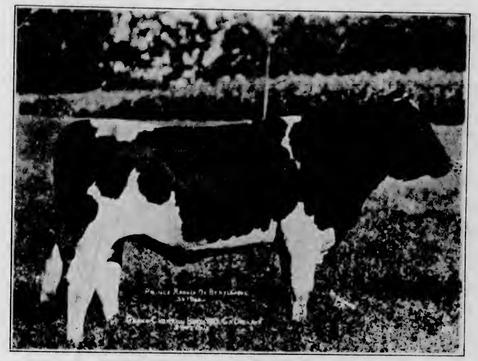
Taken at Lenkerbrook, November 12, 1923, when the graduating classes of nurses of the Harrisburg and Polyclinic Hospitals inspected the accredited herds of Wm. D. and Dr. Jesse L. Lenker.

Dr. Jesse Lenker is one of the leading physicians in Dauphin County and a member of the staff of the Harrisburg Hospital. The accompanying photograph was taken at the Lenkerbrook farm when a class of nurses from the Hospital were visiting the farm to study the methods and conditions under which certified milk is produced.

Dealer—When were you born?
Office boy—The second of April.
Dealer—Late again!

"Did your husband—er—die a natural death?"
"Oh, yes, 'e was run over by a motor-car!"—*The Humorist.*

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

St. Valentine's Day

AS THE "saint" would indicate, the origin of St. Valentine's Day is to be found in the chronicles of the church. St. Valentine was a Roman Catholic saint, who suffered martyrdom on February 14, 270 A. D. It seems like a long stride from the cruel death of a saint to the exchanging of friendly greetings and love tokens. One theory advanced as an explanation of the present-day manner of observing the anniversary of the death of this saint, is that St. Valentine used to go from house to house leaving gifts and food for the poor. This theory seems rather plausible, because, if such was the good saint's custom, it would be very natural for his admirers to honor his death by doing the same kind deeds he had done in his lifetime. Some have connected this holiday with the observance of the Roman "Lupercalia," a feast which took place on February 15. At the celebration of this festival, each youth drew from a box, the name of a lady to whom he was supposed to play the faithful squire for the period of one year. The latter explanation may account for the sentimental significance now often attached to the observances of the day.

Whatever the derivation of the day, one thing is certain, it affords one more opportunity to teach the lesson of love and good will, and gives a chance for the expression of affection. For days beforehand, little fingers are busy making valentines for father and mother and little friends. Nearly all parents have some such treasures carefully laid away in that box of precious mementos.

Entertaining

St. Valentine's Day is a splendid day on which to entertain, because the decorations, refreshments and general fun may all have the same central idea. The heart is the recognized symbol and red the color, and many combinations may be made of the two. For decorations, red hearts of all sizes may be suspended by threads as nearly as possible, the color of the background. If made of tissue paper they may be pinned in many odd and unusual places. For refreshments, heart-shaped sandwiches and cakes may be served with ice cream which features a red heart in a white square. If the entertainment takes the form of a dinner, the place cards and favors afford an opportunity to use the symbols of the day, and many ways of using them will suggest themselves to the capable hostess. For entertainment, a post office affords lots of fun, especially if the guests know about it beforehand, so as to bring valentine's addressed to their friends. But, under no circumstances should any of these be of the comic variety. At one time, a low grade of wit gave these a certain vogue, and to inflict such caricatures upon fellow guests shows a lack of good breeding to which one would hate to plead guilty. A heart hunt makes a lot of fun. Small hearts are hidden everywhere possible, and a prize is won by the one who captures the most in a given time. One hostess wrote the name of each woman guest on the back of a heart, then pinned the hearts on a sheet against the wall and allowed the men to choose their supper partners by shooting a toy gun, equipped with a rubber-cupped rod, which adhered by suction to the heart it struck.

One pleasant feature about St. Valentine's Day is that all ages can get together and enjoy the fun, a consummation devoutly to be desired in these days of scattering families.

Colds

This is the time of year when many people suffer from colds, largely because they are more or less shut up in houses that are usually kept too warm and are not properly ventilated. Although the ordinary cold is a disease which is well nigh universal, it is frequently regarded too lightly, as the often-heard expression, "O just a little cold," denotes. The seriousness of the common cold should be appreciated, because it often paves the way to more serious illness, such as pneumonia, tonsilitis, tuberculosis and ailments of the ear. Even if a cold does not lead to any of these more serious ailments, it is sufficiently inconvenient and disgusting in itself, so that every precaution should be taken to avoid contracting one.

The Cause

There used to be many opinions regarding the causes of colds, many blaming them on cold fresh air, especially the night air. Doubtless there are yet surviving members of the past generation who still regard night air as most injurious. The contrary is true, and the people who are freest from colds are those who, warmly dressed, are out of doors during the winter days, and sleep with wide-open windows at night. In fact, the open air for school, for play and for sleep is now the recognized treatment given to children threatened with tuberculosis. Colds come from an attacking germ, and while sitting in a draft, or getting chilled, or having wet feet will not cause a cold, they will help to develop the germ already ensconced. Doubtless many cold germs find lodging in healthy bodies, but conditions are not right for them and they do not develop, and the victim does not "catch cold."

Prevention

Great strides have been made in recent years in preventive medicine, and so the general public has become rather well educated in preventing the spreading of colds. First comes one's own physical fitness; for the proper food and exercise will bring about a condition of high vitality which will aid greatly in preventing the development of cold germs. To feel fit is more than half the battle. Plenty of fresh air is another great help. Live in a well-ventilated house, when you must be indoors. The best time to ventilate the living rooms is just before going to bed. Then they will be fresh and warm in the morning, for fresh air is much more easily heated than the stale air which has been breathed over and over again. At least one window should be wide open in all sleeping rooms. With plenty of covers, one can still remain warm and snug. Educate the cougher to use the handkerchief when coughing and sneezing, and so avoid one of the greatest means of spreading the disease.

The Cure for Colds

Stay at home as much as possible, in bed if possible. A medical man once stated that if it were a choice between taking medicine and going to bed when suffering from grip, he would always recommend the latter to his patients. If simple home remedies do not effect a cure, send for your doctor. It may be "only a cold," but to be properly cured may avoid many more serious illnesses.

Old Home Farm

OLD HOME FARM herd is offering for sale a few choice daughters of Mahwin King Johanna Rue, some of them soon to freshen, and some not yet bred, or they will sell some mature cows of high producing ability bred to this great herdsire.

Mr. Eugene B. Bennett writes that he is changing tenants on April 1st, and because of the change it will be necessary for him to reduce his herd.

He is pricing them at a figure at which he hopes they will move quickly. His advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

I am offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

SUSKANNA FARM

We started with the best and we still breed the best



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI



LEONA PONTIAC SPOFFORD

We now have to offer a real show bull, from real show stock with high production. This calf, born October 26, 1926, combines the blood of all three of my herdsires, with that of some of my best producing cows.

C. R. SAVIDGE

Milton Penna.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

A Bull Fit to Head any Herd

Having disposed of my herd of milch cows, I am offering for sale, my senior herdsire, Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511, which I purchased as a calf from the Traverse City Hospital, Michigan. He is a handsome individual, well grown and developed and is a good breeder. If you want official record backing, he has it.

His sire, Echo Sylvia King Model 266177, has 79 tested daughters averaging between 25 and 32.8 lb. butter in a short time test.

His dam, Traverse Segis Johanna Hartog 2d 620329, produced 864.3 lb. butter and 21,320 lb. milk as a four-year-old. Her sire has 87 tested daughters.

My herd is accredited and I will be glad to give further particulars.

WILL H. MILLER
Carlisle Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

QUALITY CHICKS
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs $8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD NEW JERSEY

L. K. AUGHENBAUGH
Auctioneer
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 10—Oxford, Mich., W. H. Rossman Dispersal. (Accredited Herd), Guy E. Dodge, Sale Manager, Clio, Mich.
February 10—Crookston, Minn., Ninth Annual Red River Valley Holstein Breeders' Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 15—Mercersburg, Pa., Ernest Bradley, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
February 16—Monroe, Wis., Spring Dell Stock Farm Dispersal, C. H. Litchtenwalner, Prop.
Feb. 17—Palmyra, Pa., H. G. Seltzer, Large Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
February 22—Seville, Ohio, N. L. Newcomer Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs., Cleveland, Ohio.
Feb. 23—Chambersburg, Pa., Harry Sheller, Special Sale. S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
February 24—Flint, Mich., Tompkins & Powers Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
February 24—Wernersville, Pa., Dr. Reuben D. Wenrich, Estate Complete Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Salesmanager.
February 25—Sycamore, Ill., George A. Fox Dispersal, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.
March 1—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 1-2—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., Dispersal Walcowis Herd, O'Conner Bros., J. W. Howard and L. Larsen, management of Waukesha Sale and Pedigree Co., Waukesha, Wis.
March 2—Pontiac, Mich., Frank Renshaw Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
March 4—Lebanon, Pa., Aaron Engle, S. R. Miller, Salesmanager.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 10—Fenton, Mich., Bert J. Morton Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Manager, Clio, Mich.
Mch. 15—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch (50 head), S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 16—Boyden, Iowa, Complete Dispersal of Registered Holsteins, R. Kaminga and H. Kortekamp.
March 17—Carlisle, Pa., E. C. Ludt. Sale of 50 head.
March 18—New Cumberland, Pa., Dr. S. A. Kirkpatrick. S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 19—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 21—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller. 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 24—Milton, Pa., Judge C. R. Savidge, Dispersal.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal. S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 31—Davidson, Mich., Genrida Farms Sale, Walter T. Hill, Prop., Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., Manager.
April 2—Syracuse, New York, Streiff Brothers' Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Salesmanager. Mexico, New York.
April 6—Shepherd, Mich., E. L. Salisbury Dispersal.
April 20—Trenton, N. J. Consignment Sale, W. W. and R. J. Stevens, managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
April 26—Oconomowoc, Wis., U. S. National Blue Ribbon Sale, Haeger, Baird, Darcey, managers.
April 27-30—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Spring Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.
May 3—Wooster, Ohio, State Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.

INOCULATION OF LEGUMES AND NON-LEGUMES

Legumes, generally speaking, are those cultivated crops—such as peas, beans, vetches, clovers and alfalfa—which can take nitrogen from the air. This fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, however, can take place only if the proper bacteria are present in the root nodules. When not naturally present these bacteria can be added artificially. Non-legumes, on the other hand—such as small grains, potatoes, and the like—can not take nitrogen from the air even though inoculated with bacteria.

Speculative investigators have tried repeatedly to inoculate the roots of non-legumes with the various kinds of bacteria, and positive results have been announced. Careful tests, however, says the United States Department of Agriculture, have not confirmed these claims, and it is highly improbable that the original nature of the non-legume plants could be changed experimentally to such a degree that they would be able to take nitrogen from the air.

To give every farmer an opportunity to gain a clearer understanding of the most important facts relating to the inoculation of legumes and non-legumes with nitrogen fixing and other bacteria, Farmers' Bulletin 1496-F has been prepared. If the bulletin does not answer all the questions that arise further information can be secured from the agricultural experiment station of the State in which the farmer lives or by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To get the full benefit from their growth, legumes must either find the nodule bacteria in the soil or must be supplied with them. The plants usually find bacteria of the right kind in the soil if the same kind of legume has been successfully grown on the same soil previously. On the other hand, if, for the first time, legumes are grown which have never been planted in that locality and whose bacteria are different from those occurring naturally in the soil, inoculation is urgently needed. Soybeans, hairy vetch, and alfalfa, for instance, have frequently failed in first trials merely because they were planted without being inoculated. But even where the same legumes have grown before, inoculation may sometimes be advisable.

The bulletin gives complete directions for several methods of inoculating legumes. Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS
For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.
Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.
Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA
Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Cow Testing Association reports that for the month of January, 404 cows were tested. Fifty-nine gave over 40 lb. and twenty-three gave over 50 lb. fat. Seventy-four gave over 1,000 lb. and thirty-five over 1,200 lb. milk.

The five highest cows in the Association in butterfat are as follows:

	Lb. Milk	*% Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
Earl Maurer	1,689	5.0	84.5
Harry Rickard	1,546	3.9	60.3
Auburn Brick Co. ...	1,444	4.1	59.2
C. W. Grube	1,478	4.0	59.1
C. W. Grube	1,148	5.1	58.5

Christ Wagner's registered Holstein was the highest milk producer with 1,841 lb.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

100 ENVELOPES
and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,
printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, $1.00. Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to
Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

SALE!

Thurs., March 17, '27

at the E. C. Ludt Farm two miles from Carlisle on the road to Mt. Holly.

50 Head of Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle 50
from the herds of J. H. Lear and E. C. Ludt



AMONG THOSE TO BE SOLD ARE:

15 Daughters of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, whose dam is a 30-lb. four-year-old with a yearly average of 3.98 per cent fat. Her nine nearest dams average 33.37 lb. butter.

5 Daughters of White Oak King Snookums, a grandson of King Quality.

4 Young Bulls of excellent breeding.

1 Grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

1 Grandson of King of the Ormsbys.

1 Grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

These bulls are all from high testing dams.



Some are fresh and some fall cows.

The milking herds have averaged as follows:

E. C. Ludt herd, 11,329 lb. milk and 464.6 lb. butter.

J. H. Lear herd, 12,034 lb. milk and 513.7 lb. butter.

These cattle are under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to the 60-day retest.

E. C. LUDT, Carlisle, Pa.

MARYLAND COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WORK

Elmwood herd owned by Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Maryland, is again honored, for the month of December, with having the high cow in Maryland Cow Testing Association work. Lady Pontiac Johanna 3d, having produced 2,253 lb. milk and 87.9 lb. fat.

Of the seven County Cow Testing Associations in the State of Maryland, Holsteins head the list in six of the Counties.

A grade Holstein in the herd of Pete Martz, is accredited with producing 1,386 lb. milk and 62.3 lb. butter, heading the list in butterfat production for cows in the Allegheny County Association.

Leila May Pietertje Queen 2d of Essex Farms herd heads the list in Baltimore County, being credited with producing 4,878 lb. milk and 78.3 lb. butter.

A Purebred Holstein owned by Fenby Brothers, credited with producing 1,900 lb. milk and 76.1 lb. butter heads the list in Carroll County.

Lady Pontiac Johanna 3d of Elmwood herd heads the list in Frederick County, being credited with 2,253 lb. milk and 87.9 lb. butter.

"Kicker," a grade Holstein in the herd of Walker & Murphy received high honors in butterfat production and also milk production in the Montgomery County Association having produced 1,572 lb. milk and 70 lb. butter.

In Queen Anne's County, a Holstein in C. S. Goldsborough's herd is credited with 1,792 lb. milk and 64.5 lb. butter.

The high producing cow in the Harford County Association is owned by George Wilson and is a grade Guernsey. She produced 1,628 lb. milk and 81.4 lb. butter. Of the ten highest cows in this Association, first, fifth, sixth and tenth honors go to grade Guernseys. Second and third, and seventh, eighth and ninth, respectively to purebred Jerseys. Cool Spring Farm herd won second and third honors, and J. C. Ruthledge received seventh, eighth and ninth. The fourth best cow in the Association is a grade Holstein owned by M. Max Scarborough.



CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE---

Cleaner and Better Milk.

CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. **Price List free on request**

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

EAT MORE HONEY—*Pure Honey*, 5-lb. pail clover, $1.15; buckwheat, $1.00, postpaid. KENNETH CARRINGTON, 23 Cedar St., Cortland, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

BOURBON RED—with white wings and tails, eggs, $6 and $9 a dozen. MRS. JOSIAH MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, 12c. Wyandottes, Langshams, Orpingtons, 14c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Large nicely barred, Good Type from selected pens of good laying, prize winning stock, $5. Exhibition cockerels $10. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. B. YOUTZ, R. 2, East Canton, Ohio.

10% DISCOUNT on Jennings-quality chicks and eggs. Pedigreed cockerels half price. Special illustrated circular free. JENNINGS POULTRY FARMS, Elizabeth City, N. C.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS from quick maturing heavy laying strain. All breeding stock range raised. State tested and over a year old—$22 per hundred. Reduction on thousand lots. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM, James S. Stetson, Marshfield Hills, Mass.



DOGS

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE females. Farmers' prices. ROSS GLEASON, Fayette, O.

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. WATSON, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBANNHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Pedigreed. Finest bloods. Shipped on approval. $15 to $20. MRS. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigreed. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. WHITACRE, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. $25, wolf grey. MILDRED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.80 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.00. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. THERESSA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. ALING WOOL MILL, Berlin, Ohio.

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS—Write your needs, we will quote you prices, save money, order now. WENDT'S PAINT SHOP, Richmond, Ill.

TOBACCO—Prepaid. Guaranteed, chewing 5 lb. $1.40, 10 lb. $2.50; Smoking 5 lb. $1.00; 10 lb. $1.90. W. B. ADAMS, Sharon, Tenn.

PILES RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY by Spero Ointment. Send 10 cents for sample (Homeopathic.) SPERO PRODUCTS CO., Box 345, Minneapolis, Minn.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, $1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write PROF. GUHA, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy Direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, RONK, PA.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

Highland Farm

I will offer for sale at Public Auction,

Saturday, March 19, 1927,

my entire herd of

Large Type, High Producing, Purebred Holstein Cattle

This herd represents years of careful breeding and developing, and carries the blood lines of many of the highest producing strains of the breed. If you are looking for real producers with high record backing, with plenty of size and of good type, you will surely find them in this herd, as my three-year-old heifers weigh up to 1850 lb. One of them fresh with second calf is now producing at the rate of 35 lb. butter per week.

My herdsire, Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad, is a son of the Pennsylvania State Champion for butterfat production in the senior four-year-old class. His sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, the best son of King Segis. Three century sires appear in his four generation pedigree. There are six daughters of this sire in the herd nearly old enough to breed, several heifer calves and young bulls from 29 and 30 lb. dams.

The dam of this herdsire is credited with 33.88 lb. butter, 666 lb. milk in 7 days at four years, A. R. O. and is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Hark, one of the good sons of Colantha Johanna Lad.

If you are looking for a herdsire or some foundation females, you will do well to inspect this herd where you may see the family groups and all the animals in their natural condition as I grow them for business and not for sport.

The animals in this herd are very large, deep bodied and robust. They are not hot house cattle but raised and grown under good business farm conditions and they are backed by ancestors of high production both in Cow Testing Association and A. R. O. work. They carry the blood of such sires as Colantha Johanna Lad, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, Sir Veeman Hengerveld and King Segis.

Highland herd is fully accredited and negative to blood test for Abortion. They will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve entirely upon their merits and are guaranteed to be as represented.

H. R. Remley,
Watsontown, Penna.

THE LAST WORD IN MODERN BARN EQUIPMENT



Glazed stoneware salt and mineral feeders and water bowls. The large heavy cups are of special design and holding them with springy clamp has proven them unbreakable for livestock. Cheap and never wear out. Guaranteed. 1 sample feeder $2.00. State size of wood or steel post. We sell direct, literature free. Agents wanted. Inquire.
IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO., Morristown, Minn.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.



STOCKMENS' SUPPLIES
Send for new Free Catalog, showing full line of ear tags, tattoo supplies, bull staffs, bull rings, halters, veterinary instruments, all breeders' and stockmen's supplies. High quality, low prices. Money back guarantee.
C. H. DANA CO.
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West Lebanon, N. H.

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation.
They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Arntz



NEW IMPROVED TEAT TUBE
For Sore Obstructed Teats and for Hard Milking Cows. Tube remains inserted until teat is healed. Price $1.00 on money back guarantee. **FLUX CHEMICAL CO.**
475 West 57th St. New York City, N. Y.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
W. A. RANDEL SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE 1 HUDSON ST.

HERDSMAN WANTED

Do you know of a first-class herdsman or a good married man who is fond of cattle, willing to work and capable of handling men in the barn and to follow somebody else's instructions in regard to the care of the animals? If you do, answer this advertisement. C/o Dept. F., Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull and heifer calves. May Echo, Colantha, Johanna, Korndyke and Ormsby breeding. Fine individuals from large producers. Lyon & Co., Wyalusing, Pa.

Dispersal of A. E. Lesher Herd

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1927

Farm located one mile south of Chambersburg on the Waynesboro Road.

The sale will include:

11 Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. Some of the best blood lines of the breed; 6 milch cows; 4 great-granddaughters of the great King of the Pontiacs; 4 very fine heifers, two bred and two not bred.

1 Bull calf.

1 Herdsire, two years old. A fine individual. His sire is a son of the great bull, Piebe. His dam is a 14 lb. two-year-old cow.

This is a milking herd and is accredited.

Will also sell horses and farm implements.

H. F. SHELLY
Chambersburg, Penna.
S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW
Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Friday, March 18, 1927
at Camp Hill, Pa.

Having leased my farm I will sell my entire herd which consists of:

22 Purebred Holsteins including some very choice young foundation cows. These cows are large, nicely marked, good type and high producers. The best sires obtainable have been used in this herd and the young stock represents some of the best blood lines of the breed. Several of the best cows and heifers are soon to freshen.

4 Well grown young bulls ready for service.

1 Four-year-old herdsire of excellent type and breeding, good enough to head any herd.

10 Registered Guernseys of the Paxtang and Longwater strains; also 2 registered Guernsey bulls ready for service.

This Herd Is Accredited

S. A. KIRKPATRICK, M. D.
P. O. New Cumberland Pennsylvania

Grand-View Sanatorium

Complete Dispersal
OF
32 Purebred Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle
Thursday, February 24, 1927
at 12:30 o'clock

They include cows with A. R. O. records from 20 to 29 lb.; 4 close springers; 5 bred heifers; 8 heifers not bred; senior herdsire, Ormsby Veeman Hengerveld Ideal from a 32 lb. four-year-old. He is four years old and is one of the best bulls in the state. Junior herdsire, Dean Ormsby Bekker Pontiac, from a 20-lb. junior three-year-old. She made this record on our farm 30 days after freshening and without fitting.

This is an old established accredited herd.

We will also sell 5 mules; 6 horses; 23 head of Cheviot sheep due to lamb in March; 3 good bucks; 2 O. I. C. sows and 11 shoats from 50 to 80 lb.

Farm implements will be sold the 25th.

Farm is located one mile south of Wenrich's mill.

Dr. Reuben D. Wenrich Estate
Wernersville, Pa.

A. S. Yocum, Auct. Send for catalog.
S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

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Maple Grove Stock Farm

Holsteins

FOR SALE



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA

MALE—Maple Grove Radio Hengerveld 491332. Born May 15, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740. Our 34-lb. sire.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady 380488. She has a record of 11.74 lb. butter and 304.5 lb. milk at the age of 2 years, 5 months. This calf is more white than black.



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND CALF

FEMALE—Maple Grove Mabel Lunde Glista 1091467. Born June 19, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti 721635. This calf is mostly black.

This is a nice pair for their age. Price $150 for the pair.

Our Herd Is Accredited!

F. JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co. Penna.

We Don't Keep Holsteins *They Keep Us*

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1927 No. 4

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



WILLIAM D. LENKER'S HERD THAT WON FIRST PRIZE IN THE CERTIFIED MILK CLASS AT THE RECENT PENNSYLVANIA FARM PRODUCTS SHOW.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville **Michigan**

Brookside Dairy Farm Dispersal

Tuesday, March 1, 1927

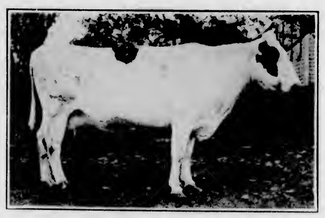


JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Farm formerly known as Nigh Farm, on State Road from Hagerstown to Waynesboro

FORTY PUREBRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

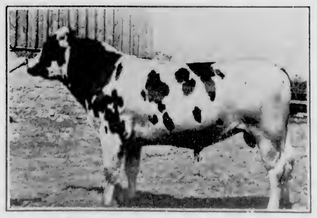
Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to 60-day retest.



WHITE OAK ROXIE BURKER

4 BULLS OF SERVICE AGE AND 3 SMALL BULLS

My herd has been headed by *4%* bulls since its beginning and the herd test is from *3.7* to *3.9%*. Cream from the herd is used by one of the leading manufacturers of ice cream in Hagerstown.



FRED MODEL GLISTA NETHERLAND

13 COWS OF MILKING AGE AND 20 WELL-GROWN HEIFERS

At the great Hagerstown Fair this herd led local and county exhibitors, and my children carried off the majority of Holstein honors in club work.

I will also sell: 125 HEAD OF STOCK HOGS, 7 Brood Sows with pigs at side. Balance are shoats from 30 to 100 lb. Home raised and free from cholera.

SEND FOR CATALOG

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER, Hagerstown, R. 5, Maryland

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1927 No. 4

Fields Throws Bomb Into Ranks of Association's Politicians and "Schemers"

Charges Improper Use of $50,000.00. Slams "Asinine" Policies and Sends Sharp Rebuke to *The Holstein World*

THE "Little Breeder on The Hillside" has a new champion in the person of no less a power in the old Association, than Fred F. Fields, the owner of Dutchland Farms—eighteen years a Director and member of the Executive Committee.

He is out in the open—his fighting clothes on and he certainly packs a wallop that will make "The old guard —Steamroller Gang—Politicians and Cow Jockeys" set up and take notice.

Fearlessly he has thrown a bomb into the ranks of the political element of the Holstein-Friesian Association and openly charges the foolish expenditure of $50,000.00 for "paint brush cows" cuts—models and the furtherance of "asinine" policies. And here is how it all came about—

We quote from the editorial referring to Mr. Fields' letter to the *World:*

"WAXING WARMER

"In sending this communication he wrote a personal letter, in which he stated that while he realized he used some strong language, he would have expressed himself still stronger if he could have thought of any stronger words."

Mr. Fields raves about taking away from the small breeders who, as he says pay into the treasury of the old Association 99% of the money required to run the Association, the rights to select their own herdsires under a penalty of being put out of business. He says it is all wrong for a "few schemers" to dictate the policies of the Association.

He says in effect it is not fair for "one percent" of the membership to saddle such "asinine policies" on the other 99 percent who pay the bills that run the Association. And Mr. Fields is right.

But it is too bad he did not have the same feelings for the little breeder on the hillside back in October, 1921, when the "sneak" meeting was pulled off at St. Paul, Minnesota, and those 99 percent robbed of the right to vote direct for their officers, and to make By-Laws governing the business of which they constitute a 99 percent majority.

Mr. Fields' letter to the *World* makes us smile when we recall what the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been telling the Holstein breeders of America for the past five years.

EDITOR, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD:

I AM very glad of the opportunity to express my opinion as regards Selective Registration. It is very plain, to my mind, why a certain number of our breeders are keen for Selective Registration. The way I see it, we have around 26,000 members and it seems to me that any radical move of this kind should be looked upon as to what effect it is going to have on the 99% of our membership who are furnishing the income of this Association by their registration and transfer fees. I can quite understand why a certain class of breeders who have large herds, with a big investment, and who have bought quite liberally of so-called show ring winners, are anxious to increase the sale of their bull calves and if our membership will stand for a thing of this sort, why naturally those people who have large means to advertise and are financially able to pay, and have a committee give them the so-called Selective Type, it is naturally going to help them to dispose of their animals more readily than some little fellow who has grown up his own herd, who is struggling to educate his children and paying the mortgage on his farm, who doesn't feel he can stand the expense.

Now, what does this Association stand for? For the 1%, more or less, or the 99% of the membership which is really the foundation of this organization who have built it up as breeders and financially as well.

There were a certain number of men who had this Perfect Type Cow and Bull in their minds, and they spent about $50,000 of the Association's money, and maybe more, to employ artists and artists' models, etc., to exploit it at a great expense and just what has that amounted to or how has it benefited our 26,000 members?

I am a strong believer in education. I am also very strong for this Association's doing anything they can along educational lines that will help our members who really need help.

Any man, who is a breeder, no matter whether it is cows, horses, or any domestic animal, knows that it is just an impossibility to breed a large number of animals in any one herd that is anything like the type that a man can sit down with a paint brush and paint. He will get one once in a while but when you tell the buying public that that is the only kind they should buy or have anything to do with, what is the poor fellow with the mortgage on his farm and a family of children to send to school and educate, going to do with the rest of the animals he breeds, from a sales standpoint?

Some of these people who are advocating this thing, to my knowledge, have not bred a world's champion in their lives! Still, they are telling us how to do it, and the man who has to pay the bills is getting pretty well disgusted with this sort of thing and some of these idealists.

Now, when it comes to registration, and having a committee come around and tell a breeder who has been at it for years, how to breed his cattle and maybe not put his stamp of approval on his bull calves, for "one reason or another," you place our membership, as breeders, in a very wrong position. The man to put his stamp of approval on the animals that our 26,000 members breed, should be the fellow who wants to buy one or more and pay out his own money.

I think anything this Association can do along educational lines, as before stated, to educate our membership wherein they can improve their herds both in type of udder and top line, etc., etc., would be a splendid thing to do, but one of the things they could do that would be a lasting benefit to our membership would be to show them wherein they can increase the production of their animals and increase the percentage of butterfat. Then they are helping our membership to get more money to pay off their indebtedness and educate their children.

Where would we be today if we had had Selective Registration twenty-two years ago? It is a "hundred to one shot" that Pontiac Korndyke wouldn't have been in existence or Hengerveld De Kol, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, Pontiac Butter Boy, Colantha Johanna Lad, De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3d, Milla's Pietertje Netherland, De Kol Burke, King Segis, and many more of those great old bulls whose blood lines are so valuable today. Many of the greatest animals we have in the Holstein breed today carry more or less of the blood of these great bulls in their veins. So far as I am able to state from memory, I don't believe that many of these great bulls, if one, in a strong competition in their "balmy" days, were blue ribbon winners so far as the show ring goes.

Who is going to select the judges to go around and tell us breeders how to breed animals or to put their stamp of approval on our young animals growing up? That undoubtedly will enter into politics in the Association the same as many other things have. Some fellow will get up, who is a pretty smooth talker, and is able to convince a few people how much he knows, and will probably get this position at a salary of $5,000 to $6,000 a year and when he has accomplished that and can hold his job down, why that is as far as he is interested. Then there will be a scramble to see who is going to be put on as inspectors. That, of course, will enter into politics like a lot of other things have in the past, those are the men who are coming around to tell our 26,000 members how to breed cattle!

We pay the bills and they tell us how! And it is a "hundred to one shot" that the ones who get the appointment never bred a champion in their life!

Now, gentlemen, you want to go slow on this proposition. You had quite a lot of wealthy men buying high priced cattle from this Perfect Type idea thinking that all they had to do was to walk into a show ring and buy animals and take them home and go to breeding and that they would be the greatest breeders in the world—after they woke up, paid out their money and bought these show animals, what have they done? Most of them have had an auction and gone out of the game—disgusted, wiser, but with less money!

A few of these wise idealists cashed in and sold their animals at ridiculous high prices and now that there are not so many "suckers" around to pay these big prices, they have got another scheme in their heads—Selective Registration—More Bunk! If this Association votes for a few more schemes to enrich the pocketbooks of these schemers, you will have our membership very much disturbed, and, in my opinion, rightly!

Our 26,000 members need help. Now, anything the Association can do to assist them to increase their percentage of butterfat and breed better type animals and creating the idea in the minds of the millions of people that Holstein milk is the only milk for infants and invalids, as we did from 1909 to 1915, when politics entered into it and "Kicked the dish over"—when you do something along those constructive lines to help our membership—you are doing something!

Now this can be done along educational lines, but, in my opinion, you mustn't hurt a breeder while he is being educated. Teach him and show him the way but don't put him out of the business trying to teach him!

I don't believe that our members in our Association are going to stand for a committee of one or more coming to their farms and telling them how to breed cattle and refusing to put their stamp of merit on certain animals when the breeder is paying the bills and knows for a fact that that man or men never bred a champion in their life! No doubt there are many men in our Association who could go to any breeder in this country and give him a lot of good information which would be a great benefit to all of us but when it comes to his going around and putting his stamp of approval or disapproval on the surplus animals in a man's herd, I would like to ask our 26,000 members (who represent approximately 99%) how they are going to sell their surplus stock to advantage under that plan?

Some of these theorists might say, "Well, you should breed only the best." There never was a man in the world, who has bred domestic animals, that was able to breed only the paint and brush type." Sometimes the poorest animal in some herd would be a benefit to a beginner who is able to buy it at a price that will be an advantage to him.

In conclusion, I believe the man who is paying the bills has got the right to select his own breeding stock. I believe that this Association's duty is to help to educate that man so he will select from his own herd the best animals that he can afford to keep, but, I don't believe that this Association, morally, has any right to employ any body of men to go around and go into the herds of its membership and officially put their stamp of approval or disapproval on any cattle wherein it is going to affect the breeder financially.

I further do not believe that our 26,000 members in this Association who are paying their money for registration and transfers into the Association will stand for any such asinine proposition.—*Fred F. Field, Dutchland Farms, "The Home of Producing Dams." Holstein-Friesian World.*

In his efforts to condemn Selective Registration, Mr. Fields uses practically the same arguments, and in some cases the same phraseology which the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been using for the past five years in its efforts to champion the cause of the plain breeders and dairymen against the high-handed and extravagant methods that have been resorted to by the political—millionaire element that gained control of the Association in June, 1919, when Mr. Fields was reëlected a Director after being off the Board for one year. He was also made a member of the Executive Committee and was a member of the Board that voted D. D. Aitken the $12,000.00 salary.

Mr. Fields has served continuously as a Director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since the Annual Meeting in 1908 until his resignation last year, with the exception of one year, from 1918 to 1919. Did Mr. Fields gain his knowledge of the Association and the way it has been managed by his long continued service as a Director and as a member of the Executive Committee or has he been deceived and misled by the arguments and statements that have appeared in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN during the past five years, a paper which the *World* and Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, say is unreliable and untrustworthy. Mr. Gardner even going so far as to call us "knaves."

Is Mr. Fields, in his letter, writing from experience or has he been reading the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN?

He writes: "It is very plain, to my mind, why a certain number of our breeders are keen for Selective Registration. The way I see it, we have around 26,000 members and it seems to me that any radical move of this kind should be looked upon as to what effect it is going to have on the 99 percent of our membership who are furnishing the income of this Association by their registration and transfer fees. I can quite understand why a certain class of breeders who have large herds, with a big investment, and who have bought quite liberally of so-called show ring winners, are anxious to increase the sale of their bull calves and if our membership will stand for a thing of this sort, why naturally those people who have large means to advertise and are financially able to pay, and have a committee give them the so-called Selective Type, it is naturally going to help them to dispose of their animals more readily than some little fellow who has grown up his own herd, who is struggling to educate his children and paying the mortgage on his farm, who doesn't feel he can stand the expense."

Mr. Fields has been serving on the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and he knows why the Association has been donating large sums of money to be used in paying premiums at the larger fairs and shows where the millionaries exhibit their cattle. He knows why the Association has been expending large sums of money to advertise special milk, the kind of special milk that is produced on the farms and at the breeding establishments owned by wealthy breeders and Directors.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been liberal in the contention that 95 per cent of the members own the majority of the cattle, follow dairying as their major business and pay into the Association's treasury 95 percent of its income. Mr. Fields raises these figures to 99 percent. Therefore of the upwards of $3,000,000.00 which have been expended by the Association since 1919, about $30,000.00 would have been paid into the Association's treasury by the millionaries. The other $2,970,000.00, according to Mr. Fields' figures of 99 percent, has come from the men who have milked their own cows. Yet as high as $200,000.00 has been expended by the Association in a single year in doing so-called extension work to help the 1 percent sell their surplus cattle and create a market for their milk.

In speaking of the true type model, Mr. Fields makes the following comment:

"There were a certain number of men who had this Perfect Type Cow and Bull in their minds, and they spent about $50,000.00 of the Association's money, and maybe more, to employ artists and artist's models, etc., to exploit it at a great expense and just what has that amounted to or how has it benefitted our 26,000 members?

"I am a strong believer in education. I am also very strong for this Association's doing anything they can along educational lines that will help our members who really need help."

It is our understanding that over $70,000.00 has been expended and we believe the total sum would be greater if all the expense of the repeated committee meetings, pullman car tickets and hotel bills were included in connection with the meetings of the large committee that had to do with the making of the "Putty" cow.

Mr. Fields goes on to say:

"Some of these people who are advocating this thing, to my knowledge, have not bred a world's champion in their lives! Still, they are telling us how to do it, and the man who has to pay the bills is getting pretty well disgusted with this sort of thing and some of these idealists."

In referring to the question of who should pass upon animals to be accepted if the Selective Registration plan is adopted, Mr. Fields states that "This would enter into politics in the Association, the same as many other things have."

Just what other things does Mr. Fields refer to as entering into politics? Does he have in mind the deal that was put over on the members of the Association in Philadelphia in June, 1919, when a hand-picked Board took over the control of the Association's affairs; when Mr. Fields was reëlected a member of the Board

and a member of the Executive Committee after having been defeated the year before?

Does Mr. Fields refer to the increasing of the transfer fee to members from 25 cents to $1.00, when the financial report of the Association for the previous year showed that the Association had been operated at a profit of over $64,000.00 on a 25-cent fee to members?

Did politics have anything to do with voting the President a $12,000.00 salary?

Did politics have anything to do with this Whirl-Wind Campaign Paid State Secretary movement?

Did politics have anything to do with the false and misleading statements so widely circulated through the agricultural press by the Extension Department of the Association immediately following the Syracuse Convention in 1921, when the dairymen who constituted the 99 percent, by the use of their votes, reduced the transfer fee from $1.00 to 50 cents and voiced their disapproval of the manner in which the Association was being conducted by refusing to pass a resolution endorsing the conduct of the Board of Officers, the majority of whom assumed office at the Philadelphia meeting in June, 1919.

Does politics have anything to do with one Director drawing two salaries from the Association's treasury.

Did politics have anything to do with calling a special meeting at St. Paul where the members of the Association were deprived of their right to a direct vote so the same political influence that came into control at the Philadelphia meeting could retain their positions on the Board and the Association's payroll?

Did politics have anything to do with the increasing of the transfer fee to $1.50 to members and $3.00 to non-members with a provision that 50 cents on each transfer fee should go towards the support of the Paid State Secretary created by the $12,000.00 President?

Did politics have anything to do with the Association spending large sums of money to advertise the superior qualities of cows with forced records?

Did politics have anything to do with the Association engaging in the managing, advertising and conducting of consignment sales through the Paid State Secretary?

Did politics have anything to do with the Association running behind to the extent of $197,000.00 for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924?

Did politics have anything to do with James A. Reynold's proposed raid of $93,000.00 on the Association's reserve fund?

Did politics have anything to do with fixing Secretary Frank P. Willits who refused to pay indemnity as purebred for animals registered in the new Registry Association until he was forced to do so by law?

Does politics have anything to do with permitting fraud and dishonest records to remain on the Association's books when there is a possibility that fraud will be laid at the feet of those who occupy high places in politics?

Did politics have anything to do with permitting official testing to be continued at Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, after the college had in its possession sworn affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetrated?

Did politics have anything to do with permitting Malcolm H. Gardner, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, giving a cow wide publicity as having been admitted to the thousand pound butterfat class, six months after it was alleged that the authorities had in their possession affidavits that this record and other records were being made by questionable methods.

Did politics have anything to do with hushing this matter up and keeping the facts from the public for another six months until the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN exposed what was going on?

Are politics responsible for the fact that the alleged substitution and registration of a grade calf as a purebred has never been investigated to the extent that the parties who knew about such substitution and false registration have never been consulted or interviewed?

If politics have not entered into these things, just what does Mr. Fields refer to?

This is what Mr. Fields says about the judge or judges who are to pass upon animals admitted to the Selective Registration:

"Who is going to select the judges to go around and tell us breeders how to breed animals or to put their stamp of approval on our young animals growing up? That undoubtedly will enter into politics in the Association ,the same as many other things have. Some fellow will get up, who is a pretty smooth talker and is able to convince a few people how much he knows, and will probably get this position at a salary of $5,000.00 to $6,000.00 a year and when he has accomplished that and can hold his job down, why that is as far as he is interested. Then there will be a scramble to see who is going to be put on as inspectors. That, of course, will enter into politics like a lot of other things have in the past, those are the men who are coming around to tell our 26,000 members how to breed cattle!

"We pay the bills and they tell us how! And it is a 'hundred to one shot' that the ones who get the appointment never bred a champion in their life!"

In the following paragraph Mr. Fields makes reference to the fact that many wealthty breeders have paid long prices for animals, the kind which the Association has been advertising as possessing superior merits.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has repeatedly told its readers that what was going on within the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity, fostered by the Registry Association, had the ear marks of a swindle game and this is what Mr. Fields says:

"Now, gentlemen, you want to go slow on this proposition. You had quite a lot of wealthy men buying high-priced cattle from this Perfect Type idea, thinking that is all they had to do was to walk into a show

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES
BRED TO MATRONS
IN OUR HERD
HAVE PRODUCED
ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1
Crawford Co., Pa.

ring and buy animals and take them home and go to breeding and that they would be the greatest breeders in the world—after they woke up, paid out their money and bought these show animals, what have they done? Most of them have had an auction and gone out of the game—disgusted, wiser, but with less money!"

Was Mr. Fields' statement prompted from what we had printed in our paper or from his own experience and observations?

In Favor of Education

Mr. Fields puts up a strong plea in favor of education at the Association's or the Breeders' expense. Is not this merely "another scheme to enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers"?

We have in America the most elaborate and efficient educational institution in our Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. With their Extension Departments all branches of agriculture are taught including the breeding of purebred dairy cattle and scientific dairying. Through bulletins and extension workers this information is brought to the very door of the farmer. If the system can be improved, if there is need of more educational work, should it not be done by the College, extension workers and Experimental Stations at the expense of the Commonwealth?

Is not a scheme to carry on educational work by a Purebred Registry Association, merely a scheme to enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers?

Wise Idealists

In speaking of those who have been using the Association to exploit the industry, the other fellows pockets and the Association's treasury, read what Mr. Fields has to say:

"A few of these wise idealists cashed in and sold their animals at ridiculous high prices and now that there are not so many 'suckers' around to pay these big prices, they have got another scheme in their heads—SELECTIVE REGISTRATION—MORE BUNK! If this Association votes for a few more schemes to enrich the pocketbooks of these schemers, you will have our membership very much disturbed, and, in my opinion, rightly!"

The Holstein breeders have taken time by the foretop and have organized a new Registry Association so that it is no longer necessary for breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to "enrich the pocketbooks of these schemers" as Mr. Fields says, in order to maintain the purity of the blood of the animals which they breed. They have established an Association managed on business principles by a small board of directors, with a provision in its By-Laws that no member is eligible to serve as a director unless he owns a herd of cattle and follows dairying as his major business. Scheming political schisters and repudiated politicians are tabooed.

The new Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., now has over 850 members living in thirty-five different states.

Therefore is Mr. Fields' warning, a warning to the real breeders or is it a warning to the political ring, with which he was so long identified, that they better go slow or they will kill the "goose that laid the golden egg"?

The Old Home Farm

Herd Accredited



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

Free From Abortion

As I am changing tenants on my farm at Allamuchy, N. J., April 1st, it necessitates reducing my herd of sixty-nine head of cattle. I am offering some excellent young heifers and calves at attractive prices in order to move them promptly.

My herdsire, **MAHWIN KING JOHANNA RUE,** is backed by some of the highest producing animals of the breed. He is a son of King of the Johanna Lads, from a three times 30-lb. daughter of Oakland King Pontiac. His dam made 31.96 lb. butter as a three-year-old; 30.33 lb. as a four-year-old, and 32-41 lb. as a five-year-old, which shows very consistent production.

A Few High-class Daughters of "King" for Sale

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy **New Jersey**



ONE OF THE "PRETTY SMOOTH TALKERS"

Highland Farm

MANY fertile farms and many high producing herds of Purebred Holstein cattle are found in Northumberland County, Penna. Among the foremost establishments of this nature is Highland Farm owned and operated by Mr. H. R. Remley of Watsontown.

About ten years ago this progressive farmer decided that he was wasting both time and money by operating his dairy with scrub cows. He therefore sold his stock and invested the proceeds in a few good promising Holstein heifers, all daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark, one of the good sons of Colantha Johanna Lad. These heifers were grown and developed by their new owner and when they reached maturity, were tested for Advanced Registry. This was Mr. Remley's first venture in the testing game but one of these cows made 29.90 lb. butter in seven days and another made and still holds the Pennsylvania State record for butter production in the Senior four-



TWO DAUGHTERS OF PRINCE KORNDYKE COLANTHA LAD

year-old class. This heifer, Highland Korndyke Lassie, credited with 33.88 lb. butter and 666 lb. milk in seven days, is the dam of Mr. Remley's present herdsire, Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad, whose sire was a grandson of King Segis Pontiac, the most famous son of King Segis.

At the Blacres dispersal sale held at Wellsboro, Penna., in the spring of 1925, a number of the most promising line bred daughters of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and Colantha Denver Champion, were purchased and brought to Highland Farm. These heifers were of the combination of blood lines to which was credited the high production of the noted Bennett and Latzer herd, and they have developed into very large cows of good type and conformation, and are high producers.

Blacres Netherland Pontiac is credited with an A. R. O. record of over 30 lb. while another one of these heifers, Blacres Luna Ormsby, now fresh with her second calf is on test, producing at a 35 lb. rate. This heifer was weighed shortly before freshening and as she is about an average heifer in the Highland Herd her weight of 1,837 lb. can be taken as a fair guide as to the size of the cows owned by Mr. Remley.

The milking herd receives no special care except that they are well and carefully fed, and are never crowded beyond their ability to produce. They have the run of an enclosed barnyard at all times except at the milking hours. In the yard they have access to water and to racks well filled with corn fodder, and the yard is plentifully littered with clean straw at all times.

The younger females of the herd also enjoy the use of this yard and receive all the feed and care necessary to keep them growing that they may attain size, which Mr. Remley thinks is one of the very essential requirements in the real dairy cow.

There are at present nine heifers of breeding age in the herd. Six of these are the first daughters of his herdsire and Mr. Remley is justly proud of their development thus far.

The second crop of calves from this bull are just coming and are a promising bunch. Both the 30 lb. and 29 lb. cows have sons which will doubtless go to head good herds in the near future.

We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of visiting Mr. Remley at his farm home where we saw this excellent herd of Holsteins on their own ground and we were impressed with the easy manner in which these cows, with their enormous capacity, contentedly, carried on their work of production.

Mr. Remley pointed out to us one cow, Highland Plaides Hartog, with a 29.90 lb. record made several years ago. She is ten years old and is milking over 80 lb. per day. This bears out the Remley theory that the big cows do not wear out as soon as the smaller ones.

The Highland Herd is fully accredited and negative to the blood test for abortion. It is made up of real dairy cows, managed in a business way by a real breeder and dairyman. Every animal in the herd seems to respond to the touch of the master hand of their owner for it is this real cow man himself who brings things about and keeps things going at Highland Farm.—*L. E. G.*

Locust Farm Dispersal Sale

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1927 at

12: 30 o'clock.

My Entire Herd of 18 Purebred Registered Holsteins and 3 Grades

My herdsire, King Segis Beryl Burke, will be sold. His sire is a grandson of the marvel of all sires, King Segis Pontiac Count, and his dam is a 17-lb. junior two-year-old daughter of King Pontiac Pleione—31 A. R. O. daughters.

The cows in this herd are of the King of the Pontiacs, King Segis Korndyke and Prince Segis Korndyke breeding.

Three heifers are bred to Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd, a bull whose 7 nearest dams average over 34 lb. His own dam is a 31-lb. two-year-old daughter of a 31-lb. three-year-old.

A fine lot of heavy milking cows, bred right and built right.

My farm is located 2½ miles northeast of Lebanon, Penna., on the Colbrook state road.

Send for Catalog.

A. R. ENGLE

Lebanon **Pennsylvania**

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Some Good Ones To Be Sold

SUCCESSFULLY operating a large dairy farm, breeding purebred Holstein cattle and attending to a large practice as a city doctor are the every-day duties of Dr. S. A. Kirkpatrick, of New Cumberland, Pa. His farm is one of those level productive homesteads, located at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, between the state roads leading to Gettysburg and Carlisle from Harrisburg, and one of the best producing farms in that section of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kirkpatrick was born and raised on a farm, his father being one of the prominent cattle men in Franklin County and he taught his sons the farm and cattle business. If you look over the present herd of Holsteins and the Kirkpatrick farm, you will be convinced that the doctor still remembers his early training for every animal is of the same high quality and all are large producers. The land is well farmed and produces good crops.

The foundation herd of Holsteins was selected by Dr. Kirkpatrick and is made up of animals of the very highest producing strains of the breed, chosen for their individuality and their own ability as producers. The very best bulls, from high producing ancestors, have been used in the upbuilding of this herd which now ranks among the best in Cumberland County.

The sale of this good herd, which is advertised elsewhere in this issue, gives the dairymen and breeders an opportunity to reap the benefits of Dr. Kirkpatrick's efforts.

Dr. Kirkpatrick's reason for selling is his inability to secure competent help. He has therefore leased his farm and is dispersing his entire herd. He regrets this very much as he enjoys the personal contact with good stock and the success he has had as a farmer and breeder is very gratifying to him. L. E. G.

Advertise in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and sell your surplus.

Highland Farm Dispersal Sale

35 Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

My herdsire, Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad, will be sold. He is a son of Highland Korndyke Lassie, 33.88 lb. butter, and 666.00 lb. milk in 7 days. She holds the Pennsylvania State Championship for butter in the senior four-year-old class.



STAR HENGERVELD JOHANNA BEETS

His sire is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac, the best son of King Segis. Three century sires appear in his 4 generation pedigree.

I am also offering:

Nine cows of the Bennett and Latzer breeding, line bred from Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and Colanthe Denver Champion. One of these cows, Blacres Netherland Pontiac, has the following A. R. O. records:

Butter, 7 days, 4 years, 30.74 lb.; milk, 507.00 lb.
Butter, 30 days, 4 years, 124.55 lb.; milk, 2,071.00 lb.
Butter, 7 days, 3 years, 27.08 lb.; milk, 577.00 lb.
Butter, 7 days, 2 years, 24.65 lb.; milk, 440.00 lb.
Butter, 1 year, 2 years, 627.30 lb.; milk, 14,378.80 lb.
Her dam is a 26.98-lb. cow.

Another, Blacres Luna Ormsby, now on test, has 26.43 lb. butter and 601.60 lb. milk. She has a full sister in the herd weighing over a ton. These sisters are sired by Colantha Denver Champion from a 28-lb. daughter of a 33-lb. son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Six young cows carrying the blood of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, Colantha Johanna Lad and King Wayne Veeman.

Six well developed daughters not yet bred. Three bred daughters of Blacres bull.

A few young calves of both sex by my herdsire and from dams up to 30 lb.



BLACRES LUNA ORMSBY

This herd is fully accredited and negative to blood test for abortion. They will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, entirely upon their merits and guaranteed to be as represented.

My farm is located 6 miles from Milton, 2 miles from Watsontown, on hard road just off the Susquehanna Trail.

H. R. REMLEY **Watsontown, Pa.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

FEBRUARY 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Foreign Dairy Products Barred

MILK and milk products produced in foreign countries to be imported into the United States, according to the Lenroot-Tabor bill which is intended to set up sanitary standards for imported milk, finally passed the Senate by a vote of 51 to 27. It had previously passed in the House. It must go to a conference committee for approval of three amendments adopted by the Senate, but it is expected that the amendments will be approved, and that the bill will become a Federal law. It will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The measure is, of course, intended to impose sanitary regulations on imported milk, which comes largely from Canada. These regulations are already imposed on milk produced on New York farms. If there is need of regulation of near-by milk from our own farms, there certainly is greater need of inspection and regulation of milk shipped long distances from a foreign country. The truth is justice to the farmer requires that the tariff on dairy products be high enough to make importations of milk and cream impossible as it is on many important manufactured products. If the tariff is necessary to protect factory workmen in their standards of American living, the same measure of protection should be given the American farmer against the peasantry of foreign countries.

Home Study

"THE College of Agriculture is now but a headquarters for the agricultural interests in the state," Alfred Vivian, dean of the College of Agriculture at Columbus, says.

Last year 1,073,000 bulletins and circulars were printed and distributed to farmers in all parts of that state through county agricultural agents, specialists at the University, and by the department of publications in the extension service. A count of requests during the week just past shows that requests are coming to the department of publications alone that ask for 15,000 bulletins a week.

Requests for bulletins are most frequent in the winter months. Farmers do not have time to read all they would like to read during the rush of the summer months. In winter many read and plan their operations in a general way until the next winter, Dean Vivian observes.

There are less than 800 students in the college of agriculture at the University, but the college has another student body of approximately 30,000 farm families all over the state that keep in touch through the mail. These families on the mailing list are sent a list of all the bulletins available through the college with a description of the new bulletins issued since the previous check list was sent out.

There are 150,000 people that keep in close touch with the advances of agriculture through the mailing list of the College of Agriculture estimates Dean Vivian. This is about one person in eight of the Ohio farm population of 1,031,000 people.

Corn Borer Control Demands Great Activity Before May 1

THE signing of the corn borer control act by President Coolidge on February 9th marks the beginning of one of the most intensive campaigns ever launched against a plant pest. It authorizes the appropriation by Congress of $10,000,000 and provides for early and thorough clean-up activities on every farm in the western portion of the infested area, which includes southeastern Michigan, northeastern Indiana, northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York. Immediately following the signing of the bill, Department of Agriculture officials who will have charge of the control work, State regulatory officers, and representatives of the International Corn Borer Committee met and discussed plans of campaign.

If the work is to be effective, says Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work of the department, full coöperation will be necessary on the part of all Federal and State officers, educational agencies, the press, agricultural organizations, farmers, and all others who can lend a hand.

The clean-up work as now planned includes the destruction by fire of all cornstalks and other refuse on or about corn land, in feedlots, pastures and elsewhere about farms. To accomplish the maximum of success it is necessary to destroy before May 1st all cornstalks, corn cobs, and other fleshy-stemmed plant material which might be a harboring place for the borer. This treatment will prevent the emergence of the moths and stop the multiplication of the pest.

A Protest

A BREEDER of Holstein-Friesian cattle and a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., takes exceptions to statements of Prof. Savage of the Holstein World Feeding Service and the Dairymen's League News Feeding Service, published in the *Dairymen's League News* in answer to an inquiry for information concerning the new Registry Association.

The breeder writes as follows:

"Editor HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
"Harrisburg, Pa.
"Dear Sir:

"The *Dairymen's League News* of January 28th, gives us a little free advertising by Prof. Savage. I am enclosing the matter as given in the Savage Feed Service department of said paper.

"As a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and a breeder of Holstein cattle I wish to express my disapproval of the manner in which this organ of a dairyman's association through a staff writer in the person of a state paid professor of national fame, goes about it to discredit a regularly consituted dairymen's enterprise through intrigue and innuendo employing half truths and evasion.

"I am also enclosing copy of my letter to the *Dairymen's League News*. If you can take advantage of the affair in furtherance of our association and thus turn the spear which they thrust on themselves, it would be a grand satisfaction to us.—*F. W. K.*"

"Dairymen's League News,
"120 West 42d St.,
"New York, N. Y.
"Gentlemen:

"In your issue of January 28, 1927, Prof. E. S. Savage in the Feed Service Department, making answer to a letter asking for information about the two Holstein Registry Associations, in part says: 'The registry association for Holstein cattle is the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, whose offices are at Brattleboro, Vt.' Whence is this partisan bias in the Dairymen's Co-operative Association Inc., resembling corruption?

"Your writer further informs his questioner of South Butler, N. Y., that it is his understanding that cattle registered in the Pennsylvania Association will not be classed as registered cattle so far as tuberculosis indemnities are concerned. This statement is modified, but if Prof. Savage values his standing as a reliable purveyor of intelligence, he will tell the whole truth and spurn the evasive answer.

"Federal indemnities are paid on cattle registered in the new association and their certificates are recognized by the authorities of many states including the state of Pennsylvania, in your own **League territory.**

"Read the matter enclosed.

"The Holstein Industry was in a bad way. The common breeders were deprived of the franchise and the affairs of the old Association were run in the interest of the rich breeders, and paid for by the thousands of poor breeders who had registered herds and paid the fees, then vealed the calves.

"If the common breeders who constitute 90 per cent of the Holstein Breeders in the country organize a new association in order to save themselves, they are beset on every side by a defence set up by the corrupt but influential Holstein-Friesian Association of America which Prof. Savage says:

"'This association is entirely reliable.'

"The membership of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Inc., who have Holstein herds and belonging to the common breeder class are vitally interested in the success of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., (the new association) whose growth in membership is unprecedented since its organization, and any attempt to impede its progress will be strongly resented by them.—*F. W. K.*"

The above letters were written by an Ex-President of a branch of the Dairymen's League—a man who is in a position to know the facts and mentally capable of rendering sound judgment.

Denmark Is No Utopia

AMERICAN farmers have had Denmark held up before them as an agricultural Utopia, a model of everything good a farming country should be, the laws all made by farmers and favoring the producers, everybody coöperating, the middleman eliminated and everybody happy, says the *Omaha Journal Stockman*.

A young Danish farmer, just returned from a visit to the old country, says this all sounds fine from the lecture platform, it reads beautifully in the magazine articles but the fact is that an average thrifty Danish family could easily make twice as much in this country on the same investment of capital and labor and enjoy more than twice as much of the modern comforts and luxuries of life.

No matter how enterprising and skillful the Danish farmer may be the government regulates his farming operations. He must rotate his crops just so, he is told just how many cows and pigs he can grow and the marketing of his crops is in the hands of government agencies. He does not even have as much to say about the prices of his products as farmers have in this country. The government runs nearly everything.

There is the same talk of hard times among Danish farmers that we have here and this was reflected in the recent overthrow of the ministry. Just what effect the change in the government may bring to agriculture remains to be seen, but it goes to show how foolish it is to say that Danish farmers are contented and happy. They are thrifty and well to do in spite of their none too fertile soil and the rigid government supervision.

In the light of this candid and friendly picture of farming conditions in that little country of Denmark it behooves American farmers to take these glowing accounts of the rural situation over there with the proverbial grain of salt.—*Sioux City Live Stock Record.*

Historic Long-Horn Cattle to Be Preserved By Government

THAT the longhorned, or Spanish breed of cattle, once so numerous in the Southwest, may be preserved from complete extinction, the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, will maintain a herd on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, according to an announcement made to-day by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester. The agricultural appropriation bill signed by President Coolidge on January 17th, carries an item for their purchase and maintenance.

The department has for several years urged the necessity for a small herd of these picturesque examples of early pioneer life of the Southwest for the benefit and education of future generations interested in pioneer history, said Colonel Greeley.

The Wichita national forest lies right in the heart of the range of the old southern herds of plains buffalo, and is a part of the region formerly known as the Indian Territory, where now live more than fifty thousand Indians.

Here also grazed some of the pioneer herds of these long-horned cattle when the livestock industry in the Southwest was in its infancy.

There are still a few living members of this once numerous breed of cattle to be found in Texas. The herd for the Government will be selected by expert cattlemen. They will be grazed in a pasture immediately adjoining the one occupied by the herd of buffalo now established on the forest.

Suskanna Farm

BREEDERS of Holstein-Friesian cattle will be interested to know that the high-class herd owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, Milton, Penna., is to be sold, without reserve, on March 24, 1927.

Included in this sale, which we are advertising elsewhere in this issue, are some of the most choicely bred animals ever offered at public sale in Pennsylvania.

The Suskanna herd was founded about six years ago. Mr. Savidge spent a liberal amount, both of his time and money, to secure the very best blood lines and highest type individuals possible to obtain.

The foundation herdsire was Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna. This bull stood at the head of the herd until October of last year, when he was purchased by the Tressler Orphans Home, Loysville, Penna., where he now stands at the head of their herd.

He is one of the best transmitting sons of the noted Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and on his dam's side he has two generations of year record dams averaging over 24,000 lb. milk and better than 1,000 lb. butter. He has a good number of A. R. O. daughters. One with two records averaging over 30 lbs.; one with over 700 lb. milk in seven days. Other daughters have milked over 65 lbs. per day with second calf under ordinary dairy conditions.

The females used in the foundation herd were granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johanna Lad and Sir Veeman Hengerveld. The aim of Judge Savidge was to intensify the Colantha strain which leads back to one of the greatest of all imported cows "Colantha," the real foundation cow of the breed, one



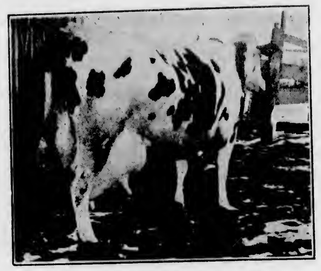
BUTTER BOY KORNDYKE JOHANNA

in which show type was combined with high production.

A goodly sprinkling of Pontiac Korndyke blood is found in the present herd, the greatest milk producing cow being Leona Pontiac Spofford, a granddaughter of this great sire. She has three daughters still in the herd all by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna. These blood lines also come from S. F. K. Agatha Pontiac, a double granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and dam of the present herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac.

The blood of the high record cows Valdessa Scott 2nd, first 40 lb. cow; Agatha Pontiac, former world's record four-year-old; Tweede De Kol Lass, the dam of the first 44 lb. cow, and Onyx Pledge Dawning, strictly official year record over 1,100 lb. butter, is much in evidence in the present herd.

In Cow Testing Association work, members of this herd were at the head of the honor list, a major part of the time and several months seven of the ten highest cows were members of Suskanna herd. Rose Pledge Segis Clothilde, one of the foundation cows, with two



CLOVERLAND KITTIE BEETS

daughters and two granddaughters now in the herd, was the high cow three consecutive months, with over 96 lb. fat and over 2,800 lb. milk. This cow has a good year record and is the daughter of a 33 lb. cow.

Two very desirable herdsires stand in this herd. Loyalsock Jemima Mechthilde and Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac. The former combines the blood of the famous three generations of Jemima's, former world's highest combination group, with that of the noted bull, King Segis Pontiac Count, the outstanding grandson of King Segis, while the latter combines in the closest possible manner the blood of the two greatest of all Holstein sires, Colantha Johanna Lad and King of the Pontiacs.

The pressure of other business ventures, compels the Judge to discontinue the breeding of Holsteins. Therefore this good herd will be dispersed and the Holstein breeders will be given an opportunity to secure at their own price some of these good animals. L. E. G.

Blacres Luna Ormsby

MR. H. R. REMLEY, owner of Highland Farm, Watsontown, Penna., advises us that his Holstein heifer, Blacres Luna Ormsby, a four-year-old now on test, has 601.6 lb. milk and 26.43 lb. butter to date and going strong. This heifer was not dry from her previous lactation when she freshened again.

Another heifer now on test in this herd, a Junior two-year-old, Cherry Veeman Hengerveld Korndyke, has made to date 366.6 lb. milk with 14.78 lb. butter and gaining.

Blacres Luna Ormsby weighs in her heifer form, 1,847 lb., and her full sister weighs 2,014 lb. This is a wonderful pair of cows from which to build a herd.—L. E. G.

Johnnie's history class was studying an important period in history and it was Johnnie's turn to recite.

"Johnnie, who was the king at this time?"

He answered: "Louis the cross-eyed."

"Why, Johnnie, where did you learn that?" she asked.

"Right here in the book," he answered, and showed her the paragraph where the name was printed "Louis XI."

Clear Spring Dairy Farm

MR. M. H. BENNETCH, Sheridan, Pa., owner of Clear Spring Dairy Farm, is advertising in this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, his Eighth Annual Sale of Purebred Holsteins. This herd now numbering 45 head, is made up of select animals of the best blood lines of the breed. It consists of fresh and fall cows and near-by springers, some well grown heifers and 10 young bulls ready for service.

The junior herdsire is a bull of Royal breeding, being the son of a 31 lb. two-year-old. His seven nearest dams average over 34 lb. butter per week. He is a double grandson of the world's champion milk cow, May Echo Sylvia.

Nearly all the cows in the sale are bred to this bull and he will be sold.

An A. R. O. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs with a 23½ lb. butter record, averaging 76 lb. milk per day after dropping twin calves, is an outstanding cow in the sale.

Mr. Bennetch is a good judge of Holsteins in this locality and he has a grand bunch to sell on March 15th.

Barn Demonstration at Sunny Lawn Farm

THE Northumberland County Holstein Club of which Mr. Arthur Reimensnyder of Milton, Penna., is president, held a barn demonstration at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Miller, Milton, Penna., on Friday, February 11, 1927.

The large enclosed barnyard connected with the spacious barns made an ideal place for a meeting of this kind and while the milking herd rested on a liberal bed of straw and chewed their cuds contentedly, Farm Bureau Agent, Mr. F. W. Myer, called the members to order and introduced Mr. R. R. Welch of State College who was the speaker of the day.



PASTURE SCENE AT SUNNY LAWN FARM

Mr. Welch conducted rather an informal discussion on the economical feeding of the dairy cow, from a standpoint of maintaining and preserving the animal herself together with a maximum production of milk at a minimum cost of feed. He urged the liberal feeding of legume hay, especially alfalfa and the growing and feeding of home grown grains so far as possible. His talk was very interesting to the large number of breeders present and many of these good business farmers and dairymen entered freely into the discussion with the results that many good ideas were brought out and many helpful suggestions were passed upon.

The organizing of a Cow Testing Association was talked over and especially urged by breeders. Cow Testing Association records have proven to be of value in selecting breeding stock and dairy cattle and are of great assistance to dairymen in culling and improving their own herds.

Mr. O. P. Van Kirk, a former president of Northumberland County Club and one of the county's foremost breeders brought out many good thoughts in the



RUBY JENNIE LILITH DE KOL
416112

The kind they used for demonstration purposes at Sunny Lawn Farm

discussion on selective registration and in favor of Cow Testing Association work.

Many availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the Sunny Lawn dairy cows milked with the De Laval milking machine and stayed to see the milkers do chores. They were much interested in the systematic way of feeding, milking, and caring for the milk and herd, for you know everything is done on time and in the best possible manner at Sunny Lawn Farm.

The coming of darkness reminded the guests of the lateness of the hour and after a vote of thanks to the Millers for their hospitality, they departed for their respective homes feeling that the afternoon had been well spent and that each had been benefited by the meeting.—*L. E. G.*

Milk Fistula

MILK fistula of the teat results from a puncture or laceration of the teat penetrating the milk duct or in some cases the teat may have a natural side opening.

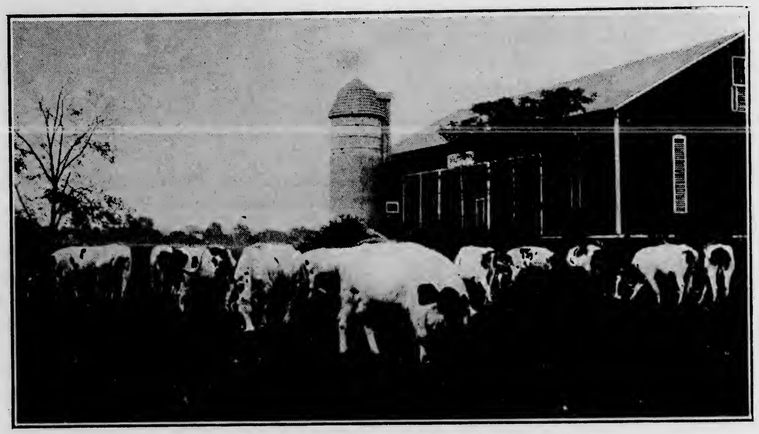
Symptoms.—The chief symptom, after the danger of primary inflammation from the wound has passed, is the permanent discharge of milk, which may prevent the fistula from healing.

Treatment.—A milking tube should be inserted in the teat to drain off the milk. A piece of tape is attached to the tube and pasted to the skin with pitch. The skin leading into the fistula should then be cut away with a sharp knife and the opening closed with stitches. The outside should then be covered with iodoform collodion and should be frequently cleansed. The milking tube should be removed in five or six days, and reinserted several times daily afterwards to drain the quarter. If the first operation should not be successful, it is best, before performing another, to wait until the cow is dry. It is advisable to employ a veterinarian to perform the operations.—*International Correspondence Schools.*

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton Penna.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of



Queen De Kol Gertrude

Purebred Holsteins



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Some Causes of Sterility

Extract from Paper by Dr. M. F. Barnes
Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

THE cause of sterility may be divided into: 1. Predisposing, or indirect. 2. Actual, or direct.

Cattle abortion disease, caused by Bacterium abortus Bang, is usually considered an indirect cause of sterility. It is probably indirectly responsible for more than fifty per cent of the cases of sterility in cattle and possibly is directly responsible for a small percentage. The abortion organism is capable of causing inflammatory processes accompanied by the formation of pus pockets. A limited number of the cases of sterility in the bull are undoubtedly caused directly by Bacterium abortus Bang. In the uterus of the female Bacterium abortus Bang probably acts only as a predisposing cause of sterility by paving the way for other organisms to become active after the fetus has been aborted or delivered at normal time. In abortion infected herds which have come under my observation, there has occurred a higher percentage of sterility than in herds free from infection with Bacterium abortus Bang. There is a certain percentage of sterility in any large herd, but if the percentages of abortion and sterility are represented graphically, the sterility graph usually follows the general order of the abortion graph.

In one large herd consisting of approximately 200 female animals, Bacterium pyogenes was the principal secondary invading organism. A large number of cases of sterility developed following abortions or apparently normal parturitions. Several cases were studied bacteriologically and invariably the Bacterium pyogenes was isolated. A few cows developed a generalized condition and died. Others developed generalized abscesses over the body, in the udder, etc., from which Bacterium pyogenes was isolated. Quite a number developed abscesses in the uterine wall in the submucosa or under the serosa. Perimetritis, adhesions and permanent sterility were not uncommon. A number of the aborted fetuses were examined, and in each case Bacterium abortus Bang was isolated in pure culture from the contents of the 4th stomach which eliminates other organisms as a cause of the abortions.

Bacterium pyogenes and streptococci probably cause more serious damage than any other secondary infective organisms of the female genital tract. In almost all long-standing cases of septic metritis or septic infection of other parts of the genital tract of the cow, such cases as do not respond to treatment, the Bacterium pyogenes or one of the group of streptococci can be isolated. Other organisms which have been found on a bacteriological study of septic endometritis are staphylococci which often are the cause of a moderately severe inflammation; also micrococci and rarely colon bacilli. A gas-producing organism which causes the formation of a rather large quantity of pus having the appearance of curdled milk is occasionally encountered in septic endometritis. The emanated gas has a very strong putrefactive odor.

The kind of feed which a cow receives is probably second only to abortion as an indirect cause of sterility. Cows fed on high protein diets for the purpose of causing heavy milk production and those fed for fat production in preparation for show circuit are quite prone to become sterile and frequently become permanently sterile. Some relation between the ovary and the udder which we do not understand may be partly accountable for the condition. The feed may not have so much to do with it. While a large amount of feed goes into the cow, there is a heavy drain on those cows which are milked four or five times a day. It is possible that the question of the cause of this class of sterility may be solved by the addition of certain minerals to the diet; the addition of proper vitamines; or by the study of substitutes for diets now being used. These are questions for the agriculturist to solve. The solution may be in the field of endocrinology. An existing relationship between the ovary and udder in this class of cases is indicated by a change of the amount of milk produced, if the ovaries which usually are cystic are treated until cysts no longer form.

It is known to breeders that if these cases are treated, the amount of milk is considerably reduced. The excessive stimulation of the udder tissue by the large amount of concentrated feed fed the animal or the stimulation of the udder tissue by frequent milkings apparently has a very noticeable effect on the ovary. Repeated treatment of the cystic ovary in these highly fed cows very often has a marked effect on the udder which is indicated by a reduction in the amount of milk. It it known that the first manifestation of sexual maturity has a marked effect on the udder. Virgin heifers occasionally develop cystic ovaries and become true nymphomaniacs and often show a well developed udder. Nymphomaniac cows which have become dry can occasionally be put back into the milking line and produce enough milk to pay for their feed. One case which was dry became a nymphomaniac and after a time showed udder development, was placed into the milking line and is producing approximately thirty pounds of milk per day. There is a possibility in the highly fed record producing cow that, instead of the trouble being in the feed, it is in the excessively stimulated udder, stimulated by feed or frequent milking which has the effect of throwing the endocrine system out of balance. Through this process of unbalancing there is some effect upon the ovaries which causes them to become cystic.

Other causes of sterility are the various forms of uterine inflammation endometritis, myometrities and perimetritis. Inflammations in the vagina, cervix, fallopian tube or its fimbriated extremity; inflammation of the ovary or the retention of a corpus luteum, cystic condition of the ovary, fallopian tube or cervix.

Any condition causing inflammation of any part of the genital tract may act as a cause of sterility. Inflammation is the reaction of living tissue against the action of an irritant. The irritant may be parts of a retained placenta which is dead tissue, pus-producing organisms, pus, calcified material, mummified fetus, strong irritating substances introduced into the uterus; specific inflammations such as tuberculosis of the fallopian tubes, ovaries, uterus, etc.

(Concluded on page 123.)

Diarrhea and Dysentery

DIARRHEA is a condition of the bowels characterized by a frequent evacuation of morbid fluid-like dung, which is due to an increase peristaltic movement of the intestines and profuse secretions from glands and mucus membranes. When the trouble is severe and there is considerable pain associated with it, the disease is called dysentery. In dysentery the discharges from the bowels are often streaked with blood. Diarrhea is usually an effort of nature to free the digestive system from some injurious or irritating substance.

Common causes are exposure, overfeeding of the bowels from indigestible or irritant feeds, septic products of indigestion, and particularly small round worms.

Symptons.—The bowels move frequently, the feces are watery, offensive, and may show bloody streaks. If the disease is long continued there is some abdominal pain, with loss of appetite, emaciation, fever, weakness, and death may follow from exhaustion.

Treatment.—At the beginning, a mild purgative, such as one pint of castor oil, should be given to expel the irritating material. This should be followed with one ounce of tincture of opium in ½ pint of lime water or ordinary hot water, three times daily until the bowels move normally. Wheat-flour gruel, whole eggs and milk, lime water, or linseed tea should be given. In great debility and profuse watery discharges, give also two ounces of tincture of catechu or infusion of oak bark three times daily; or ½ teaspoonful of fluid extract of belladonna on the tongue until six or eight doses have been given; also, give whisky or aromatic spirits of ammonia as a stimulant. Feed should be given sparingly, and it must be of good quality. The animal must be kept at rest.

Locust Forrest Herd

ONE of the small, very select herds in Lebanon County is the Locust Forrest Herd, owned by Mr. Aaron R. Engle whose farm is located on the Colbrook State Highway about two miles east of Lebanon, Pa.

The present herdsire is King Segis Beryl Burke, a bull of excellent type. His sire is a grandson of the noted King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a 17 lb. junior two-year-old, a granddaughter of the premier sire, King of the Pontiac, and her dam a granddaughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

The foundation cows carry the blood lines of such noted sires as King Segis and Korndyke Abbekerk while several younger females are now bred to Sir Sylvia Echo Rauward, a bull whose dam is credited with over 31 lb. butter in seven days at two years old, and whose seven nearest dams average over 34 lb. butter in seven days.

The herd of Mr. Engle, although numbering only about twenty head, contains some good individuals of the best breeding to be found anywhere. It is fully accredited and will be sold at the farm on March 4, 1927. This sale is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

L. E. G.

GREIDER STOCK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD DISPERSAL

16 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 16

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1927 at 1 o'clock

My herdsire, Serradella King Doress, a son of Houwtje Segis Butter Boy 389401, and out of Doress Canary Rag Apple 530968, is the only bull ever offered for sale in Cumberland County to have a dam with 31 lb. butter in 7 days and 1,073 lb. butter in a year.



SERRADELLA KING DORESS 445683



DORESS CANARY RAG APPLE 530968

870.68 lb. butter, 21,207 lb. milk in 10 months as a five-year-old. 31.36 lb. butter, 615.10 lb. milk in 7 days.

The females to be sold include granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyge, King of the Ormsbys and Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

These cows have yearly records from 9,000 lb. to over 12,000 lb. milk on twice a day milking. The average per cent fat for this herd last year was 3.65.

Two young bulls one about ready for light service.

This herd passed another clean test January 21, 1927.

I will also sell: 4 Horses, 25 Shoats, 1 Brood Sow with pigs at her side. Farming Implements.

George Fry, Auctioneer.

Write for Catalog. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.

Free Lunch
Carlisle

FRED C. LEHMAN
R. D. 9
Pennsylvania

Suggestions

COWS will usually eat three to three and a half pounds of silage and one pound of hay or two pounds of hay only, per 100 lbs. live weight.

Some practical breeders say to get all the water you can into the cow. Roots soaked, beet pulp, and silage make the best roughage. Steam the silage in winter if practical—it pays.

If possible, take the chill off the drinking water in winter and cows will drink more and produce more.

Don't figure too fine on ration. Be liberal but don't overfeed.—*Advisors' and Cow Testers' Manual.*

Maple Grove Stock Farm

CHARLES JONES, owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Penna., writes us under date of February 10th as follows:

"I am pleased to report to you a few sales made since the first of the year.

"January 3d we sold to Mr. J. W. Hackett, Wilson, New York, a very nice young bull, Maple Grove Radio Veronica Retta 486083, born February 17, 1926.

"He was sired by our 34 lb. Clever Model Glista 31474, and out of Maple Grove Veronica Retta 170215, milk 302.2, butter 11.30 lb. Age when tested 2 years, 9 months, 29 days. Later a private test was made when she produced 387.3 lb. milk and 14.92 lb. butter. Our object in doing this was that after she had been on the official test she showed much improvement and the result was the figures given above. The dam of this young fellow is a persistent breeder, this being the fourteenth calf. March 11, 1925, she dropped twins which we lost shortly after birth.

"On January 13th we sold to John Wanko, Northampton, Penna., a bull, Maple Grove Radio Model Glista 486084, born February 27, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter 666575.

"Also a heifer, Maple Grove Maple Ybma Glista 1062516, born February 4, 1926, sired by our 27 lb. Maple Grove Ybma Glista, junior herdsire. Dam, Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista 730545, milk 349.2 lb., butter 15.05 lb. While the bull came from an untested dam, we considered this to be a good pair for foundation stock.

"January 14th we sold to George W. Cavitt & Son, Markle, Indiana, a fine young bull, born March 6, 1926, Maple Grove Radio Koningen Glista 491331. He was sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879, and out of Maple Grove Lunde Clever Glista 867885. An untested cow, but a very good producer. She was sired by our senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista. With such a good line of breeding as he is backed up with there is every reason to expect good results from him."

A well-known minister is fond of telling this story: Short-sighted Mr. Smith went with his wife to a portrait gallery. "That's the ugliest portrait I've ever seen," he cried, stopping suddenly before what seemed to him an artistic atrocity. "Come away, you silly," replied his wife, "that's a mirror!"

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



F. L. HEILMAN

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE

Saturday, March 5, 1927

at 11 O'clock A. M.

50—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—50

We will sell a few well-bred and well-grown Heifers. Several good young Bulls ready for service, all carrying the blood of King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, Pontiac Korndyke and the Hengervelds. They are all good individuals.

OUR HERDSIRE: Lime Rock Fayne York is a grandson of King Piebe of York whose sire has two 30,000 lb. daughters.

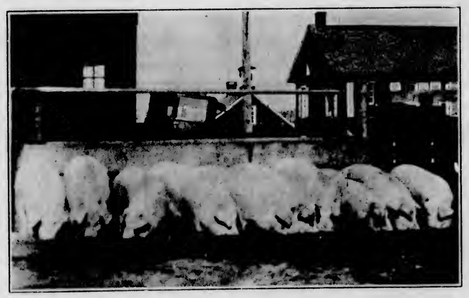
WE WILL ALSO SELL

150 Head Purebred Chester White Hogs

50 are bred yearling gilts, 30 open gilts and 70 shoats. Will crate hogs and deliver to Express Co.; also cattle at buyer's expense.

Trains will be met at Lebanon and Annville, Pa. Free transportation to Farm on day of sale. Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

5 of the Bred Gilts Are



from This Ton Litter

F. L. HEILMAN & SON, Cleona, Penna.

Auctioneers: Cols. L. J. Gilbert and S. S. Bomberger *Salesmanager: S. R. Miller*



Close Inspection Needed to Detect Mange in Livestock

ACTING on statements from the leather trade, which reports serious losses in hides owing to demodectic mange, the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture has requested its inspectors throughout the country to be on the alert in detecting this ailment.

Demodectic or follicular mange, as the same trouble is sometimes called, affects principally cattle, hogs, and goats, though sheep and horses are sometimes attacked by the mange mites. One tanner reported that from 4 to 35 per cent of hides from yearling cattle showed visible injury from mange.

Since the external lesions in live animals are often small, obscure, and covered by hair, the symptoms and direct economic losses are not pronounced. This may explain why farmers and even veterinarians may not have become adept in detecting the lesions and recognizing their true nature.

As a means of determining the extent and distribution of this livestock ailment the Bureau of Animal Industry has instructed its inspectors stationed at public stockyards to furnish monthly reports showing the number and species of animals examined and the degree of infection found. Other persons interested may obtain from the department, on request, directions for detecting demodectic mange in livestock and for obtaining and mailing samples of mites, eggs, and secretions for laboratory examination. The studies are being conducted by the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dry Skim Milk Not New

IN A new translation of the travels of Marco Polo, referring to various customs of the Tartars in 1298, Marco Polo says, "When the Service, that is the Military Service, is distant, they carry but little with them. They make a provision of milk thickened and dried to a state of paste, which is prepared in the following manner. They boil the milk and skim off the rich or creamy part as it rises to the top, put into a separate vessel as butter, for so long as that remains in, the milk will not become hard. The latter is then exposed to the sun until it dries. On going into the service, they carry with them about ten pounds for each man and of this, one-half pound is put every morning in a leathern bottle with as much water as is thought necessary. By their motion in riding, the contents are violently shaken and a thin porridge is produced, on which they make their dinner."

"Now that you've seen my son and heir," said the proud young father, "which side of the house do you think he resembles?"

"Well," said the astonished bachelor friend, "his full beauty isn't developed yet, but surely you don't suggest that he—er—looks like the side of a house, do you?"

SUSKANNA FARM DISPERSAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1927

30 HEAD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 30 — 2 HIGH-CLASS HERDSIRES 2

Senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247. Sire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, one of the best transmitting sons of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Dam, S. F. K. Agatha Pontiac, a daughter of Spring Farm King, full brother to the first 44-lb. cow and a granddaughter of the former world's record, four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac.

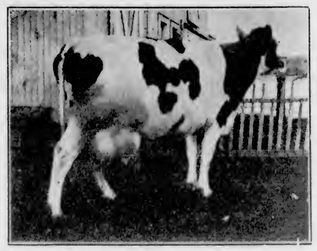
Junior herdsire, Loyalsock Jemima Mechthilde, a son of the former world's highest 3-generation bull, King Jemima Segis, and from a good A. R. O. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

The foundation cows include A. R. O. granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Colantha Johanna Lad, also daughters of Spring Farm King, King Valdessa Korndyke, Ormsby Lilith Colantha and King Veeman Pontiac Hengerveld. Many excellent daughters of the former herdsire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, will be sold. These are high producers and many of them are show ring winners.



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI

Suskanna herd stood very high in Cow Testing Association work; for many months it furnished the leader. The herd is under State and Federal supervision, has had two clean tests and is free from abortion. Will be sold under standard 60-day guarantee.



LEONA PONTIAC SPOFFORD

My farm is located on the Susquehanna Trail, between Sunbury and Milton, at the intersection of Mifflinburg Pike at Lewisburg. The Milton trolley runs to farm. *Send for Catalog.*

C. R. SAVIDGE, Milton, Pa.

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager — FULLER RUNYAN, Auctioneer

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Friday, March 18, 1927

at Camp Hill, Pa.

Having leased my farm I will sell my entire herd which consists of:

22 Purebred Holsteins including some very choice young foundation cows. These cows are large, nicely marked, good type and high producers. The best sires obtainable have been used in this herd and the young stock represents some of the best blood lines of the breed. Several of the best cows and heifers are soon to freshen.

4 Well grown young bulls ready for service.

1 Four-year-old herdsire of excellent type and breeding, good enough to head any herd.

10 Registered Guernseys of the Paxtang and Longwater strains; also 2 registered Guernsey bulls ready for service.

This Herd Is Accredited

S. A. KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

P. O. New Cumberland Pennsylvania



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

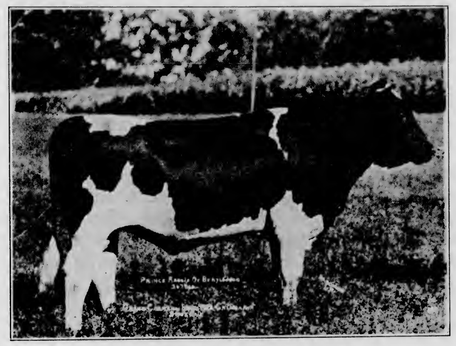
IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Soups

AN APPETIZING soup is an addition to the mid-day or evening meal at any time of the year, but, somehow the winter months seem most appropriate for the serving of a dish which should be steaming hot to be at its best. And at this season, in the cellar are to be found the various vegetables which mean so much in the making of this most nourishing dish. And, if the usual winter butchering has been done, no doubt there is a good soup bone, waiting to be the center of attraction in the big soup kettle. Although winter is fairly well on its way, there are yet plenty of days when soup of some sort will make a wonderful appeal to the family appetite.

Soup Stock

Soups are of two classes: Soups made with stock and soups without stock. To the former class belong bouillon or beef tea, brown stock, white stock, vegetable soup and an old English dish known as "lobscouse." Soups without stock are classed as cream soups, purees and bisques. Soup stock is made from beef or veal, and it depends on the meat used whether the stock is brown or white. For brown stock, the best results may be obtained by using two-thirds lean beef and the rest, bone and fat. The best beef for this purpose is the cheaper cuts, which are of higher flavor than the more choice, the shin bone or lower part of the round being most suitable for this purpose. The bones should be cracked as they contain a great deal of gelatine. Four pounds of lean meat and four quarts of cold water should be allowed to come to a boil very slowly, then skimmed and a little salt and cold water added (this will assist the scum to rise), then it should be skimmed again and allowed to simmer for six or eight hours. Rapid boiling tends to harden the fibres of the meat. Add pepper to taste and allow to cool, when grease may be removed. In cold weather, this stock can be kept for several days and from it many kinds of soup may be made. It desired, part of the beef may be browned in the marrow from the bone, which makes the stock a richer brown in color. To make a white stock, veal may be used instead of beef, and the same mode of procedure followed. Naturally, for chicken soup, the basis is chicken, with suitable seasonings.

Seasoning

It is not wise to boil vegetables with stock, unless the soup is to be used at once, for they will cause it to sour more quickly. For seasoning soups, the best herbs are sage, thyme, sweet marjoram, parsley, bay leaves, cloves, mace, celery seed, and, of course, onions, and other vegetables. In using bay leaves very little is needed, as one small leaf will season a large amount of food. Delicate flavors should be added just before serving, as boiling tends to dissipate them. No measurements for the use of seasoning in soups can be given, for the good soup maker must be a good taster, and must consult the individual likes and dislikes of her family.

Soups With Fish Stock

Apart from oysters and clams, fish is probably the last sort of food that one associates with soup. Yet it forms the basis for several delicious kinds. Halibut, salmon and lobster may all be used for this purpose, though one usually prefers to use them in some other course in the meal. When so used, they are known as "bisques" and for the sake of novelty the following recipes are given.

Halibut Bisque

Rub three-fourths cup of cold boiled halibut through a sieve. Scald one pint of milk, with one slice of onion and a blade of mace. Remove onion and mace, and add the fish, a little pepper and half a teaspoon of salt. Thicken with three tablespoons of butter and one and a half tablspoons flour cooked together.

Salmon Bisque

Drain the oil, remove skin and bones, and chop fine one-half can salmon. Scald one quart of milk with one slice of onion. Add the fish, one teaspoon salt, a little pepper and lastly, one tablespoon butter and one tablespoon flour creamed together. Let cook together for a couple of minutes.

Lobster Bisque

Chop fine the meat of two lobsters. Put a quart of milk in a double boiler and when hot, add two large crackers, rolled fine, salt and pepper to taste and a quarter of a pound of butter.

Clam Bouillon

A good clam bouillon may be made with half a peck of clams. Scrub well with a brush, changing the water several times. Put in a kettle with three cups of cold water, cover tightly and steam until shells are well opened. Strain liquor and season.

A good recipe for clam chowder appeared on this page about a year ago.

Oyster Stew

Drain the liquor from one quart of oysters, heat to boiling point, drain and add oysters. Cook until oysters are plump and the edges begin to curl. Add salt and pepper to taste, quarter cup of butter and one quart scalded milk.

Soups Without Stock

Soups made without stock are usually a combination of a vegetable with milk or cream. They are easily made, and are useful as a stimulant rather than a nutrient, preparing the way for the meal which is to follow. However, if made sufficiently rich by cream or butter, they will furnish a satisfactory light meal. One of the most popular of these is

Tomato Soup

Stew a quart of tomatoes with a little onion in it, rub through a strainer, and thicken with two tablespoons flour and one tablespoon of butter. Add salt, pepper and a pinch of soda and pour into a pint of scalded milk, stirring steadily. Note.—pour tomato into milk, not milk into tomato. There is much less chance of the milk curdling.

Potato Puree

Cook three good sized potatoes with one onion. When done, mash and rub through sieve. Scald a quart of milk with a couple of stalks of celery. Remove celery, add two tablespoons butter and one tablespoon flour creamed together. Add to the potatoes, and season with salt and pepper.

Pea Soup

Soak one cup dried peas over night, drain and add a small piece salt pork, a small onion sliced and two quarts water. Simmer until peas are very soft, then rub them through a sieve. Cream two tablespoons each of butter and flour and add to the peas. Add salt and pepper to taste and one pint of milk scalded.

To Serve With Soup

In addition to the usual crackers and saltines there are a number of breads which may be served. One of the most delicious is

Croutons

Butter a slice of bread, cut into small squares and brown, either in the oven or in a frying pan.

Egg Dumplings

Beat one egg light, add one teaspoon baking powder, a pinch of salt and enough flour to make a very stiff batter. Drop by spoonfuls into soup and cook a few minutes.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co. New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



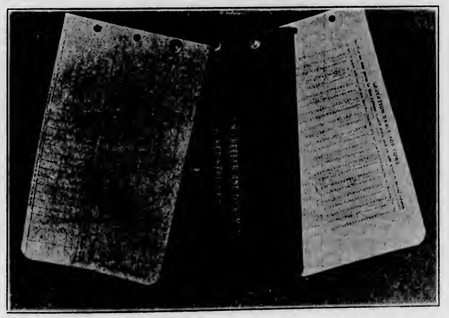
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman at One Dollar. new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

I am offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

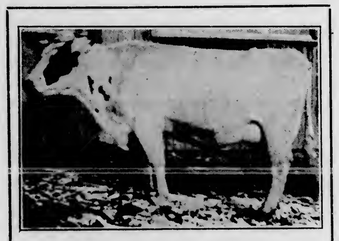
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs $8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD NEW JERSEY

L. K. AUGHENBAUGH
Auctioneer
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 25—Sycamore, Ill., George A. Fox Dispersal, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.
March 1—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 1—Akron, N. Y., William Higgins & Son, Sale, 16 head.
March 1-2—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., Dispersal Walcowis Herd, O'Conner Bros., J. W. Howard and L. Larsen, management of Waukesha Sale and Pedigree Co., Waukesha, Wis.
March 2—Pontiac, Mich., Frank Renshaw Complete Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, sales manager, Clio, Mich.
March 4—Lebanon, Pa., Aaron Engle, S. R. Miller, Salesmanager.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 10—Fenton, Mich., Bert J. Morton Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Manager, Clio, Mich.
Mch. 15—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch (50 head), S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 16—Boyden, Iowa, Complete Dispersal of Registered Holsteins, R. Kamminga and H. Kortekamp.
March 17—Carlisle, Pa., E. C. Ludt. Sale of 50 head.
March 18—New Cumberland, Pa., Dr. S. A. Kirkpatrick. S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 19—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 21—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller. 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 24—Milton, Pa., Judge C. R. Savidge, Dispersal.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 31—Davidson, Mich., Genrida Farms Sale, Walter T. Hill, Prop., Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., Manager.
April 2—Syracuse, New York, Streiff Brothers' Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Salesmanager. Mexico, New York.
April 6—Shepherd, Mich., E. L. Salisbury Dispersal.
April 20—Trenton, N. J. Consignment Sale, W. W. and R. J. Stevens, managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
April 26—Oconomowoc, Wis., U. S. National Blue Ribbon Sale, Haeger, Baird, Darcey, managers.
April 27-30—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Spring Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.
May 3—Wooster, Ohio, State Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELTZER SALE

The sale of Harvey L. Seltzer, Palmyra, Pennsylvania, held February 17th, was a great success. A perfect day, an immense crowd of between 1,000 and 1,200 people and every animal in the "pink" of condition made this one of the best sales held in this State this year.

While no animal sold for an exceptionally high figure, each one brought a good price and the average of the entire sale was very good.

Allamuchy Johanna Lotta, a good daughter of King of the Johanna Lads, topped the sale. She was purchased by Mr. E. H. Hess, Sheridan, for $242.00, the same buyer getting Lady Betty Bigham, a daughter of Greenbrook Colin Segis for $215.00.

The Junior herdsire, Penns Valley Ormsby Fayne, sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, went to Mr. Albert Hosteter for $215.00. This young bull is rich in the best blood lines the breed affords and is a good individual.

One of Mr. Seltzer's hobbys is good mules and one of the outstanding features of this sale was the offering of six pair of large, young, well-broken mules. They averaged upwards of $500.00 a pair and the bidding for these excellent draught animals was very lively. Mr. M. L. Jones, of Westtown, Penna., one of the foremost Holstein breeders in Pennsylvania, bought two of the best teams of mules.

The sale was supervised by Mr. Seltzer in a very business like manner and every member of the sale force did his work well. All in all it was a great sale.

The list of Holsteins selling above $150.00 with name of purchaser follows:

Lady Betty Bigham, E. H. Hess, Sheridan	$215.00
Allamuchy Johanna Lotta, E. H. Hess	242.00
Boilings Springs Molly Refine Segis, S. Bomberger, Myerstown	152.00
Clearspring Fairvale Nudine 2d, George Welchens, Hummelstown	182.00
Clearspring Pontiac Lass, Harvey Baschore	157.00
Tranquility Ormsby Aaggie Lass, J. Bomberger, Myerstown	155.00
Female, Paul Lehman, Carlisle	170.00
Penns Valley Ormsby Fayne, Albert Hosteter, Lebanon	215.00

LEARN TREE SURGERY



And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL
STAMFORD *For the Training of Tree Experts* CONNECTICUT

SOME CAUSES OF STERILITY

(Concluded from page 114.)

Granular vaginitis is not usually considered to occupy an important position as a cause of sterility. In certain cases it does appear that granular vaginitis is the direct cause in heifers. Occasionally a number of heifers in a herd fail to conceive after repeated services. Heifers with a history of this kind, upon examination, usually are rather severely affected with granular vaginitis, no other abnormal conditions being found, and after repeated vaginal douches with a mild antiseptic, usually conceive.

Bacteria present in the uterus or cervical canal by the formation of toxic products may have a direct action on the spermatazoa or may indirectly act as a cause of sterility by so altering the secretions that the spermatazoa are killed.

Other causes are stenosis of any portion of the genital canal which may be brought about by abnormal conditions in surrounding tissues or organs or by swelling of the mucosa in the narrower portions of this canal, as in the cervix, the smaller portions of the cornua or in the fallopian tubes; tumors within the genital canal or in the tissues surrounding it; misplacements and torsions; lacerations of the cervix; peritonitis causing adhesions of the ovaries, uterus, fallopian tubes or fimbriated extremity; close breeding and inbreeding; endocrine system unbalanced.

Various other abnormal conditions which are less frequently observed may be the cause of sterility, such as improper development or lack of development or lack of development of the genital system or some portion of it. This is a cause of absolute or permanent sterility and is most likely to be observed in young animals which have failed to conceive.

Still other causes are old age with atrophy of the ovaries or other portions of the genital tract; general constitutional diseases. Improper treatment in attempts to remedy a temporary sterility may be the cause of a permanent sterility. Puncture of the endomtrium with a catheter is likely to cause abscess formation in the uterine wall, peritonitis, adhesions, etc. The abnormal uterus is often lacking in tone; friable and its walls easily punctured. In some cases of sterility it is difficult or apparently impossible to locate the cause clinically.

Sterility in the bull has been observed as caused by mechanical obstruction such as tumors in the prepuce. A case of tuberculosis of the prepuce caused sterility by mechanical obstruction. Sterility has been caused by infection in the testicles and epididymis with Bacterium tuberculosis, B. bipolaris, and B. abortus Bang. Lack of development of the genital organs is a cause. A few cases in the bull have been observed in which the organs were apparently normally developed, but the spermatazoa only in head part and had no tail portions, and therefore were non motile. We have a record of one case of this kind. A young bull has well covered 45 cows and none of these became pregnant. Microscopic examination of the semen revealed tailless spermatazoa.

Other causes of sterility in the bull are: phymosis, paraphymosis, priapism, paralysis of penis, rupture of cavernous tissue of penis, fracture of penis during erection, prostitis, other localized diseases of genital tract and certain constitutional diseases.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Cow Testing Association
Monthly News letter

COMPILED BY C. R. GEARHART

There are thirty-nine associations for January reporting 13,975 cows tested. Two thousand and twelve cows giving more than 40 lbs. fat and 2,495 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk. Of the 40 lb. list 754 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 1,340 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. There are 36 cows reported on official test. During the month 139 unprofitable cows were sold and 14 bulls purchased. Also 31 separators tested.

The highest three cows all registered Holsteins in milk were as follows:

A. B. Craig	3,119
Harry Wilkinson	2,812
Dr. L. M. Thompson	2,598

The highest three cows in butterfat are as follows:

L. A. Zimmerman	103.0
J. S. Clark	99.2
Dr. L. M. Thompson	98.7

The three highest ten-cow average in butterfat:

Carbon-Lehigh	79.2
Tioga (Wellsboro)	74.4
Susquehanna-Bradford	73.2

Allegheny Association, Gordon J. Rice, tester. One member got very good results by quitting a commercial mixture and feeding a home mixed ration. It was cheaper and his cows gave more milk on it. Five herds have recently been T.B. tested with only one reactor. Four herds thus retain their accredited Herd Certificates. The 10 high cows in milk this month averaged 1,865 pounds. Have one cow that has given over 6,200 lb. milk in two months and still going strong. McPherson Bros. Za Omagh, Clinton, Penna., have the highest average production in both milk and butterfat that they have ever made in the past three years of testing. Their average profit above cost of feed is over 17 per cent. I feel quite elated over this myself as I recommended a change in feed three months ago and this is the result. I expect and hope to have more such results in the next few months.

Washington C. T. A. J. Alvin Marquis, tester. The reason that only eleven herds were tested last month is that when the association reorganized they decided to split the county so that two associations could be started in September, 1927. It was decided that the members in the vicinity of Washington were to test in the month of December and that the

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

SALE!

Thurs., March 17, '27

at the E. C. Ludt Farm two miles from Carlisle on the road to Mt. Holly.

50 Head of Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle 50
from the herds of J. H. Lear and E. C. Ludt



MERCEDES CALAMITY PONTIAC
DE KOL

AMONG THOSE TO BE SOLD ARE:

15 Daughters of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, whose dam is a 30-lb. four-year-old with a yearly average of 3.98 per cent fat. Her nine nearest dams average 33.37 lb. butter.

5 Daughters of White Oak King Snookums, a grandson of King Quality.

4 Young Bulls of excellent breeding.

1 Grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

1 Grandson of King of the Ormsbys.

1 Grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

These bulls are all from high testing dams.



Two of the good ones in the Ludt herd. Thankful Beauty Pontiac, at the left, produced 11,639 lb. milk and 382.5 lb. milk during the year 1925-26, at a profit above cost of feed of $191.36.

Some are fresh and some fall cows.

The milking herds have averaged as follows:

E. C. Ludt herd, 11,329 lb. milk and 464.6 lb. butter.

J. H. Lear herd, 12,034 lb. milk and 513.7 lb. butter.

These cattle are under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to the 60-day retest.

E. C. LUDT, Carlisle, Pa.

other members were to have their first test in January.

The Carbon-Lehigh C. T. A. Leo J. Coulter, tester. The Carbon-Lehigh C. T. A. is trying to reach a higher goal in association work by keeping and raising more profitable animals. During the month of December, one young sire was purchased from the Deysher farms for breeding purposes. This sire has very excellent breeding. Two young sires were sold outside of the association for breeding purposes from dams of C. T. A. records. Sixteen unprofitable cows were sold in December from Carbon. The Carbon County C. T. A. members are playing a very active part in the Area T.B. testing plan which is conducted through the Carbon county Dairy Association. Several meetings have been held. Conditions are favorable for starting to canvass the county the last week in January.

Schuylkill C. T. A. Clair Hindman, tester. The value of proper herd management was demonstrated very effectively by the owner of the highest producing cow in the association this month. The cow was permitted to stand dry for a period of over seven weeks and put in good shape by time of freshening. A test of 8.27 may seem out of the ordinary but for a Jersey in excellent condition at time of freshening this test is not extraordinary as Jerseys in our association have tested as high as 9.5 per cent for two consecutive months while giving liberal quantities of milk. The association members recently held a meeting at which it was definitely decided to continue the work for another year. All members present were of the opinion that C. T. A. membership is a profitable investment for the dairy farmer. Improvements by members since the last report include the installation of an electric milker by one member and installation of electric lights by another.

Every pugilist will tell you it is much better to give than to receive.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, $1.00. Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

BOURBON RED—with white wings and tails, eggs, $6 and $9 a dozen. MRS. JOSIAH MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, 12c. Wyandottes, Langshams, Orpingtons, 14c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

FOR SALE—Purebred Barred Rock Cockerels, fine birds, $3 each for this week only. Order direct from this ad. EDWIN EARL, Penn Yan, N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Large nicely barred, Good Type from selected pens of good laying, prize winning stock, $5. Exhibition cockerels $10. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. B. YOUTZ, R. 2, East Canton, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched right from free range, healthy flocks, culled for high record layers, ten cents up. Book your orders early for best service. Write for prices and catalog. J. H. SNOOK, Middleburg, Pa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS from quick maturing heavy laying strain. All breeding stock range raised. State tested and over a year old—$22 per hundred. Reduction on thousand lots. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM, James S. Stetson, Marshfield Hills, Mass.



DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. WATSON, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Pedigreed. Finest bloods. Shipped on approval. $15 to $20. MRS. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. WHITACRE, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. $25, wolf grey. MILDRED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS that are sure to drive cows next summer. Males and females spayed. Two to seven months' old. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED. 95% pure. $6.80 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $6.00. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN. Concordia, Kansas.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. White Blossom, large and Dwarf, and Yellow Blossom sweet clovers, red and Alsike common, and Blackfoot Grimm alfalfa. High purity. M. G. STOLLER, R. 2, Paulding, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. THERESSA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

CIGARS.—From factory, trial 100 large Perfectos, postpaid, $2. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. ALING WOOL MILL, Berlin, Ohio.

TOBACCO—Prepaid. Guaranteed, chewing 5 lb. $1.40, 10 lb. $2.50; Smoking 5 lb. $1.00; 10 lb. $1.90. W. B. ADAMS, Sharon, Tenn.

PILES RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY by Spero Ointment. Send 10 cents for sample (Homeopathic.) SPERO PRODUCTS CO., Box 345, Minneapolis, Minn.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES at $16.15 for the 500-lb. and $18.90 for the 1,000-lb. Lower than pre-war prices. THE PECK CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, $1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write PROF. GUHA, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy Direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

JUNIATA COUNTY

I. S. Reist, Tester, reports that in the 26 herds in the Juniata Cow Testing Association 250 cows were milking and 41 cows were dry during the month of January.

One hundred and one cows produced more than 1,000 lb. milk and of these, 54 cows produced over 1,200 pounds and 3 cows over a ton of milk.

Fifty-seven cows have records of over 40 lb. butterfat and 24 have over 50 lb. butterfat.

The following have the highest butterfat records.

Owner	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
J. I. Clarke	1,984	99.2
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2,291	87.4
C. L. Smith	2,204	85.9
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,655	79.4
Theorous Kauffman	1,634	73.5
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,969	70.9
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2,071	68.3
C. D. Stouffer	1,854	63.0
T. R. Auker	1,572	62.9
W. E. McMeen	1,389	61.1
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,966	59.9
K. A. Fettig	1,659	59.7
C. L. Smith	1,755	57.9
Theorous Kauffman	1,786	57.1
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,779	56.9

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING DAIRY FARM

8th Annual Sale

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1927

45 Head of High Class Purebred Holsteins consisting of Fresh Cows, near Springers, Heifers and Young Bulls ready for service.



BERKS ORMSBY POSCH 389574

Senior herdsire, Berks Ormsby Posch. Sire, King Tweede Spring Farm. Dam, Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d.

Junior herdsire, Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd 487537. His dam is a 31-lb. three-year-old and his sire is Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, whose 7 nearest dams average 35.05 lb. butter in 7 days, and his 20 nearest dams average 31.00 lb. butter in 7 days.

This young bull has two crosses to May Echo Sylvia. She holds all world's milk records from 7 to 120 days and is the only cow in the world to milk over 800 lb. in 7 days during four different lactation periods.

The females include 1 granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs; 1 daughter of the senior herdsire, fresh; 3 sons of the senior herdsire, ready for service; 1 son of Brentwood Herdsire and a 24-lb. dam; 30 large, straight, richly bred young cows and heifers strongly bred along the best blood lines of type and large production, and bred to one of my good herdsires.

Herd under State and Federal supervision and sold on 60-day standard guarantee. Passed last test on February 4th, 100% clean.

Farm 3 miles from Sheridan, 10 miles southeast of Lebanon.

Trains will be met at Sheridan on Sale Day.

Send for Catalog.

H. M. BENNETCH

Sheridan Pennsylvania

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA
Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

BOVINE INFECTIOUS ABORTION

Bovine infectious abortion, the economic importance of which must be ranked as nearly if not actually supreme among the infectious diseases of domestic animals, continues to present unsolved problems. Utilization of the knowledge at present available often enables the prudent stock owner to maintain an abortion-free herd. Even the eradication of the disease from infected herds is not a hopeless undertaking. Sanitary control measures, based on our present knowledge of the disease, have given satisfactory results. But it must be kept in mind that sanitary control measures, directed against a widespread, common and insidious disease that produces many, apparently unaffected carriers and disseminators of its causative agent, necessarily must be complex and somewhat laborious and expensive, and that they must be continued, uninterrupted and free from mistakes, for long periods of time. Hence, as mistakes are easily made, especially when important tasks must be entrusted largely to laymen, we cannot fail to appreciate that something simpler and less apt to be burdened with disappointments is eminently desirable. For this reason investigations still in progress on specific immunization against bovine infectious abortion should be encouraged.

It may be that some good will come out of tests now being made with culturally attenuated strains of the abortion bacillus, or with the use of strains derived from swine to immunize cattle and strains from cattle to immunize swine. Culturally attenuated abortion germs are easily obtained and preliminary experiments indicate that abortion germs from cattle and swine though infectious under natural conditions for the species from which they were derived, are virtually lacking in infectivity for the other species.

Data are gradually accumulating to show that infectious abortion causes probably greater losses than past estimates would lead us to believe, because it now seems that dairy cattle which react with serological abortion tests produce less milk and butterfat than similar cattle which do not react. From the economic standpoint this is a very important matter in its relationship to the use of living-culture, abortion vaccines, because the injection of such vaccines engenders reactivity to serological tests.

All abortions and breeding troubles among cattle are not due to the germ of bovine infectious abortion. The undeniable part played by deficiences in the feed of cattle is receiving much attention, but in this connection it is well to remember that it has been proved over and over again that the bacillus of Bang, unaided by other discoverable causes, is the most important factor in bovine abortions.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULIN TEST REQUIREMENTS

With the development and increased accuracy of the tuberculin test as applied to dairy cattle for the detection of tuberculosis, sanitarians and health officials have advocated its use as one of the desirable features connected with the control of municipal milk supplies.

A study of milk ordinances of two hundred and fifty American cities shows that both the large and the small cities appreciate the value of this test. Twenty-seven and six-tenths per cent of the city ordinances studied required that all milk, whether sold as raw milk or to be pasteurized, should be from tuberculin-tested cows.

Many ordinances require that all milk sold to the consumer as raw milk be produced from tuberculin-tested cattle, permitting milk which is to be pasteurized to come from non-tested cattle. One hundred and eighty-eight, or 75.2 per cent, of the cities have this provision. It will be noted that a greater percentage of the cities in the two largest population groups require that raw milk be from tuberculin-tested cattle than do the cities in the smaller population groups.

Sixty-two, or 24.8 per cent, of the cities studied make no mention in their ordinances regarding the tuberculin test. A big majority of such cities have a population of 50,000 or less. In this tabulation certified milk requirements are not included. The tuberculin test for cattle is one of the requirements for certification of milk no matter in what locality it is produced.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES

He—There are an awful lot of girls who don't want to get married.

She—How do you know?

He—I have asked them!

DRY MILK SOLIDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
W. A. RANDEL SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE 1 HUDSON ST.

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special made glased stoneware salt and water bowls. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire
IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO.,
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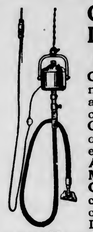
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Stamped with your name, address and serial numbers. Free samples of labels. Dana line includes punches, tattoo outfits, herd books, bull rings, veterinary instruments, all breeders' supplies. Free catalog.
C. H. DANA CO., 30 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

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KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAG
The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
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AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.



CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE—
Cleaner and Better Milk.
CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request
GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull and heifer calves. May Echo, Colantha, Johanna, Korndyke and Ormsby breeding. Fine individuals from large producers. Lyon & Co., Wyalusing, Pa.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.

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Maple Grove Stock Farm

Holsteins

FOR SALE



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA

MALE—Maple Grove Radio Hengerveld 491332. Born May 15, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740. Our 34-lb. sire.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady 380488. She has a record of 11.74 lb. butter and 304.5 lb. milk at the age of 2 years, 5 months. This calf is more white than black.



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND CALF

FEMALE—Maple Grove Mabel Lunde Glista 1091467. Born June 19, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti 721635. This calf is mostly black.

This is a nice pair for their age. Price $150 for the pair.

Our Herd Is Accredited!

F. JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co. Penna.

We Don't Keep Holsteins *They Keep Us*

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1927 No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

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STATE COLLEGE, PA.



A GROUP OF GOOD ONES IN THE HUBERT MILLER HERD, MYERSTOWN, PA.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

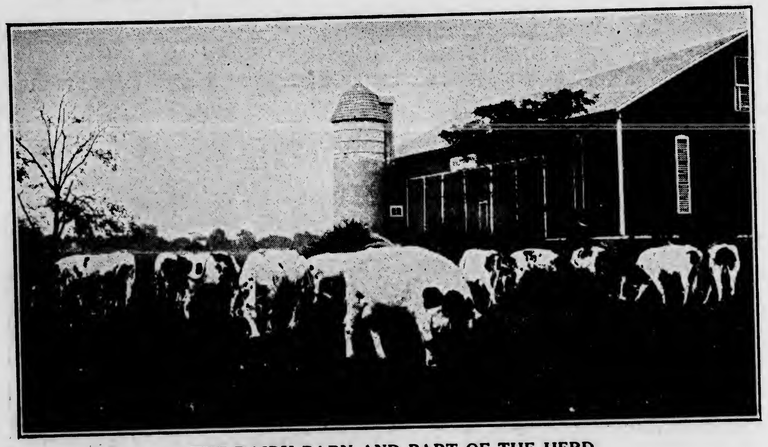


Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1927 No. 5

Where Profitable Dairying Is Practiced

TWO of the high herds in milk and butter production in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, which is now in its seventh year, are the herds of J. H. Lear and E. C. Ludt, of Carlisle, Penna. Mr. Lear's and Mr. Ludt's farms join and in their breeding operations they have found it very convenient and profitable to use the same herdsire.

One of the first herdsires was Ormsby Clothilde Lad No. 274754, a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a 29.73 lb. three-year-old dam, Clothilde Dot 2nd. She is a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

The daughters of this sire were bred to the next herdsire, White Oak King Snookums, a grandson of King Quality. When the daughters of this sire were of breeding age, Mr. Lear and his next-door neighbor and fellow breeder, Mr. E. C. Ludt, purchased the present herdsire, Winterthur Bess Burke Donsakia.

The sire of this bull is Winterthur Bess Burke Best, a son of King of the Ormsbys and Springbrook Bess



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA

Burke 2d, while his dam is a 30.61 lb. four-year-old daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac, one of the best sons of the premier sire King of the Pontiacs.

The nine nearest dams of this bull, without a skip, average 33.37 lb. butter in seven days. His dam shows a better than 4 percent of fat in short time records and an average of 3.98 percent fat in her yearly work. He is a good individual himself and his daughters are of very good type and are being well raised and well grown in both these herds and will doubtless make records for themselves in cow testing association work, as their owners are firm believers in this method of measuring the production of their animals.

All of the cows in the herd of Mr. Lear showed a good profit over the cost of production in the Cumberland Cow Testing Association last year. The average of his entire milking herd was 12,034 milk, 411 lb. fat or 513.73 butter per cow. The high cow in this herd produced 15,035 lb. milk, 532.8 lb. fat or 666.1 butter. He attributes this high average to the fact that he has been in cow testing association work for eight years and has retained in the herd only such cows as came up to a high measure of production, and raised their daughters bred from the high-class sires he has kept at the head of his herd.



A. A. Raudabaugh, in charge of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and President of the Pennsylvania Cow Testers' Association; Samuel Lear; Jacob Lear and Elmer C. Ludt, prominent Cumberland County breeders and members of the Cumberland Cow Testing Association.

The daughters of the present herdsire are being bred to Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2nd whose dam is a daughter of King Piebe of York. This young bull is of excellent type and breeding, and should carry on the improvement in the Lear herd.

Mr. E. C. Ludt's herd last year in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, averaged 11,329 lb. milk and 464.6 lb. butter per cow with only two mature cows in the dairy. The balance were in their heifer form. The high cow in Mr. Ludt's herd, Annie Stonyford Ormsby Clothilde 621123, gave 13,431 lb. milk and 634.6 lb. butter during the year. Her average for seven years was 15,226 lb. milk and 604.4 lb. butter. Her total milk production for the seven years was 106,590 lb. and the total butter production was 4,230.6 lb. During the year 1925 to 1926, this cow made a profit of $248.47 above cost of feed.

The daughters of the present herdsire are being bred to Boiling Springs Ormsby Abbekerk, a son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, from Orange Korndyke Segis, a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad accredited with 705.7 lb. butter, and 18,102 lb. milk in ten months in heifer form.

This young bull, who is a grandson of King of the Ormsbys, is as promising a young sire as we have seen for some time. Although only a little past one year of age, he shows development which would do credit to a much older bull. He is a very straight, deep bodied and beautifully marked, a real show bull.



Group of J. H. Lear's Cattle as they were exhibited at the Cumberland County C. T. A., Field Day, 1926.

Mr. Ludt is operating two large farms. He has eight sons and three daughters and they all help in the farm and dairy work.

Corn, wheat and alfalfa are crops grown in connection with dairy farming yet dairying with Purebred Holsteins play a large part and has for years on these two farms.

The cows in the milking herd all show a good profit over cost of production and the young stock is well cared for and well grown.

Mr. Ludt and Mr. Lear are real cow men and have exerted an influence for the good of the community in which they live and their success is an example of what can be done with the right kind of cows.

The Ludt and Lear farms are located along the state highway leading from Carlisle to Mt. Holly Springs. The farms are fertile and underlaid with limestone.

Utility Value of Purebred Livestock

SUMMARY

BASED on utility alone—apart from breeding or sales value—purebred livestock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock. The average superiority of purebreds over scrubs for all classes of farm animals is about 40 per cent.

Of the principal points in which purebreds excel other stock, the most prominent are: Superiority and uniformity in conformation and type, greater sale value, early maturity, and economy in the conversion of feed into meat, milk, and wool.

Surplus purebreds, if of good quality, are usually salable as breeding stock; but success in this field depends largely on breeding and production records and on the business ability of the breeder.

With rare exceptions, purebred-sire users are satisfied with the quality of the offspring obtained, except that the desire is created in many cases to improve the quality still further.

The progeny of purebred sires have practically a 50 per cent greater sale value than the progeny of sires not purebred.

Purebred sires of good quality are readily obtainable in the experience of three-fourths of the breeders reporting. The principal difficulty is paying the price, but there is practically unanimous agreement that the results justify the cost.

The average increase in financial returns, from livestock raising, traceable to the use of purebred sires, is 48 per cent.

Most breeders of purebreds exert a noticeable influence in improving the quality of livestock in their neighborhoods.

The factors which tend to make purebred livestock more costly than ordinary livestock to raise are counterbalanced by other factors, such as earlier maturity and more efficient use of feed. The average net result is a slight leaning toward greater economy in raising purebreds, especially among meat animals.

About 60 per cent of purebred livestock appears to be marketed directly for meat purposes.

The classes of purebred stock sold to the largest extent for meat are, in the order stated: swine, sheep, and cattle. This is also the same order as their prolificacy.

Purebreds are much more profitable to raise than scrubs, and somewhat more so than grades, the degree depending on the proportion of pure breeding the grades possess.

The value of purebred livestock, when raised, greatly exceeds that of inferior animals.

Only about one-half of the purebred animals eligible to registration are actually registered.

The proportion of purebred males registered exceeds that of purebred females by more than one-half.

The principal reasons for not registering purebred animals are intention to use them for meat and the fact that the owner does not consider them to be of sufficiently high quality.

About 96 per cent of persons who give the use of purebred sires a fair trial stick to the general principle of using them for all classes of stock.

Of the chief influences which cause farmers to become breeders of purebred livestock, the three foremost are: Reading agricultural periodicals and bulletins, general observation, and county agents.

The principal methods by which breeders expect to continue to improve their stock are: Use of superior sires, careful selection and mating, and use of superior females. Circular No. 235 U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Two negroes were telling about their ability to see and hear. Then one said:

"Does you see dat house ober dar on de horizon?"

"Yes."

"Can you see dat fly walkin' eround on de roof?"

"No, niggah, but I can hear de shingles crack when he steps on dem."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Hints On Choosing a Sire

THE advice usually given to beginners, when about to choose sires for their Friesian Herds, is to select them exceptionally strong in points in which the cows they are to be mated with are weak. This may be good advice, but my experience is that it is unwise to go to extremes in this direction as by such method of mating it is seldom that the resulting offspring strike that happy medium so earnestly desired. Often it happens that a sire, that is exceptionally strong in one particular point in which we are desirous of improving our herds, is weak in some other respect, and probably his use would introduce into a herd, faults from which it was free. Nature objects to being hurried; breeding up a herd is a lifetime's work, and disappointment is inevitable if perfection is expected in one or two generations. To take one instance as an illustration. The cows in a herd are narrow in their hind quarters and a bull is selected for use on them, such bull being abnormally wide where the cows are narrow. What happens? The narrow cows probably have great difficulty in giving birth to the wide hipped calves got by this bull, and the result may even be the loss of both dam and offspring. As another illustration, we often hear breeders say that their cows are too dark in color and that they want a bull with a predominance of white to remedy the defect. Experience, however, teaches that the typical Friesian markings are rarely to be obtained in this way, and if by a fluke color seems to be corrected in one generation, it will probably revert to the undesirable in the next.

What I wish to impress is, that when the factors that go to make a certain point (whether it be conformation, color, or quantity and quality of milk) are violently opposite to one another in the male and female that are to be mated, we seldom get the hoped for perfection in the resulting offspring, and, if by chance we do, the same faults and extremes will appear in succeeding generations. This, of course, almost amounts to saying that, to be successful, we must have perfection on both sides, which, although desirable is not often possible of attainment.

I am likely to be asked, how then are we to improve our herds? The answer in every case is, no matter what their particular faults may be, "seek to effect the improvement gradually, in successive generations, by using sires that are well balanced and consistently good all around, and whose sires and dams before them were the same, and do not attempt a short cut to perfection by mating extremes, which often means introducing another type altogether different from that which we are breeding, and which seldom blends or nicks, and often introduces a worse fault than the one whose eradication is sought."

To revert to breeding for color marking, although it is said that these are of no consequence, there is no gainsaying the fact that, however good animals may be in other respects, they will have added distinction if their color and markings are typical of the breed to which they belong, in addition to going a long way, and associated with the recognized color of our breed is that uniformity of type which has been secured in Holland by generations of skilful work. Great care must be taken in endeavoring to obtain this desirable feature, and an instance came under my observation

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County Pennsylvania

that is interesting as an illustration of how a big fault may be introduced into a herd by an attempt to cure a small blemish. The herd in question was considered by the owner to be too dark in color, but all the members of it had the typical white star of the Friesian in their foreheads. With the object of securing more white in the body markings, a very lightly colored bull was used, which had (as most lightly marked animals have) a white blaze on his face, extending from the base of his horns to his nose; this undesirable feature he handed on to practically all the stock he sired, in addition to getting very spotted body markings; but the trouble was only started and when his daughters with the white blaze down their faces were mated back to imported bulls, with the correct star in their foreheads, the succeeding generation persistently arrived with, either the white blaze on face much enlarged or, otherwise, entirely black heads, neither of which undesirable features existed in the original cattle the owner set out to improve in color. Now, had the owner, in the first instance, selected an evenly marked bull, bred from evenly marked parents and consistently carried out this policy in selecting successive sires, in all probability he would now have had a uniformly marked herd, instead of which, through choosing as a sire an opposite type to his original cows, he now has many almost white-headed and several totally black-headed animals to eliminate, before he can claim any semblance to uniformity in the correct markings he wished to secure.

My contention, therefore, is that if extremes in color markings, as in the above case, clash when mated together and produce unlooked for defects, so will extremes in any other particular point in which rapid improvement is desired. If the cows in a herd are on the small side, my advice is, do not introduce a huge, loosely built, long-legged sire in order to obtain more size; if they are a little coarse in the horn, there is no necessity to purchase a polled bull to reduce them; if, again, they may be a little stronger in the shoulder than is desirable in a dairy animal, a bull with very sharply tapered withers is more likely to introduce a worse defect into the next generation than he is to rectify the existing one. In all these cases, I say, strive to secure for the herd sire a bull that is well balanced and good all around, and that is bred from ancestors, as far as may be traced, that had no outstanding faults. This policy, carried out consistently through succeeding generations, will get a breeder nearer to the top than attempting to get there quickly by seeking to remedy every defect by using for a sire an animal that is abnormally strong where the cows are lacking, without considering what other faults he may have and is likely to introduce into the herd. As I have already stated, nature does not believe in taking these short cuts to perfection, and to obtain success she must be carefully studied, and improvements made slowly, but all the more surely.

I know that I am likely to be contradicted in the above assertions, and that the experience of other breeders may not agree with what I have written, but I think I shall be safe in carrying the argument further and saying that, if a herd averages only 500 gallons of milk per annum, it is not necessary to insist on getting a bull out of a 3,000 gallon dam to effect improvement in the yield of the progeny of such cows. Wait until the herd average has been bred up, by good all around sires, to, say a thousand gallons, and then the son of a 3,000 gallon cow will be more likely to beget daughters with the milking capacity of his dam. Similarly, bulls used from consistently good butterfat families, with, say, an average of around about 4 per cent of fat, are more likely to effect permanent improvement in a herd low in this respect, than is the son of a freak cow, whose milk may test 5 per cent or even 6 per cent of butterfat.

One other hint to beginners (to try to help whom these observations have been written) is, havng adopted a certain strain of blood, seek to improve your herd within that strain, try to get the same blood in your sires, that you have in your cows, and be very careful in introducing outside strains. There is plenty of room for selection amongst most of the best strains without fear of inbreeding, and it is by choosing your sires on these lines that you will soonest obtain that uniformity of type that is the hall-mark of all carefully bred herds.—*Horace Hale, British Friesian Journal.*

Gingrich

ON WEDNESDAY, March 23d, Mr. E. M. Gingrich, Jr., who lives near Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, will disperse his herd of thirty-four Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The Gingrich farm is one of the landmarks in Lebanon Valley. The farmhouse is more than 135 years old, is built of brick and is Colonial style, characteristic of many of the farmhouses in that section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gingrich is prosperous and thrifty and his home and farm buildings are equipped with the most modern conveniences, including electric lights, running water, etc.

On account of Mrs. Gingrich's health, they have decided it is advisable to leave the farm and are therefore dispersing their herd which is comprised of excellent animals both from the standpoint of breeding and individuality.

Mr. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg is managing Mr. Gingrich's sale and he particularly emphasizes the excellent quality of the cattle.

Mr. Miller writes:

"Hayfield Highland Waldorf Denver, who heads the Gingrich herd is a well grown young bull, light in color, straight, square rump and a large deep body. He is a fine individual. His sire is from a 27 lb. 4-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs. She is from a 30 lb. cow and from a grandson of King of the Pontiacs by the great cow, Lady Waldorf Pietertje, 36 lb. butter in 7 days, 150 lb. in 30 days at 4 years of age. She has three records over 32 lb.

"His dam is a wonderful cow that milked over 100 lb. milk per day. Her sire is a 28 lb. son of the great long distance bull, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Girl. This cow is now on yearly test and in 196 days she milked 13,732.4 lb. milk containing 590 lb. butter. They think that she will make 22,000 lb. milk and 1,000 lb. butter during the year."

GREIDER STOCK FARM
ACCREDITED HERD DISPERSAL
16 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 16

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1927 at 1 o'clock

My herdsire, Serradella King Doress, a son of Houwtje Segis Butter Boy 389401, and out of Doress Canary Rag Apple 530968, is the only bull ever offered for sale in Cumberland County to have a dam with 31 lb. butter in 7 days and 1,073 lb. butter in a year.



SERRADELLA KING DORESS 445683



DORESS CANARY RAG APPLE 530968

870.68 lb. butter, 21,207 lb. milk in 10 months as a five-year-old. 31.36 lb. butter, 615.10 lb. milk in 7 days.

The females to be sold include granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyge, King of the Ormsbys and Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

These cows have yearly records from 9,000 lb. to over 12,000 lb. milk on twice a day milking. The average per cent fat for this herd last year was 3.65.

Two young bulls one about ready for light service.

This herd passed another clean test January 21, 1927.

I will also sell: 4 Horses, 25 Shoats, 1 Brood Sow with pigs at her side. Farming Implements.

Write for Catalog.

George Fry, Auctioneer. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.

Free Lunch
Carlisle

FRED C. LEHMAN
R. D. 9
Pennsylvania

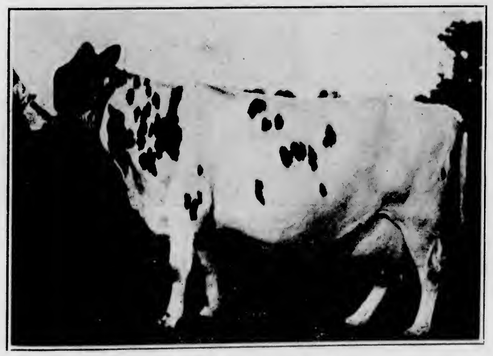
SUSKANNA FARM DISPERSAL
THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1927

30 HEAD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 30 **2 HIGH-CLASS HERDSIRES 2**

Senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247. Sire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, one of the best transmitting sons of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Dam, S. F. K. Agatha Pontiac, a daughter of Spring Farm King, full brother to the first 44-lb. cow and a granddaughter of the former world's record, four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac.

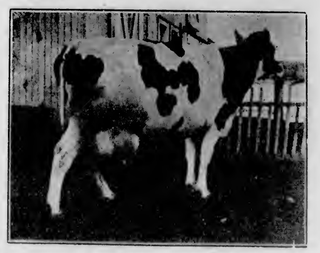
Junior herdsire, Loyalsock Jemima Mechthilde, a son of the former world's highest 3-generation bull, King Jemima Segis, and from a good A. R. O. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

The foundation cows include A. R. O. granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Colantha Johanna Lad, also daughters of Spring Farm King, King Valdessa Korndyke, Ormsby Lilith Colantha and King Veeman Pontiac Hengerveld. Many excellent daughters of the former herdsire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, will be sold. These are high producers and many of them are show ring winners.



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI

Suskanna herd stood very high in Cow Testing Association work; for many months it furnished the leader. The herd is under State and Federal supervision, has had two clean tests and is free from abortion. Will be sold under standard 60-day guarantee.



LEONA PONTIAC SPOFFORD

My farm is located on the Susquehanna Trail, between Sunbury and Milton, at the intersection of Mifflinburg Pike at Lewisburg. The Milton trolley runs to farm. *Send for Catalog.*

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager

C. R. SAVIDGE, Milton, Pa.

FULLER RUNYAN, Auctioneer

Dried Beet Pulp

PRODUCTION of dried beet pulp in the United States this season fell slightly below the output last year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from manufacturers whose output represents nearly the total production of this feed.

Production of the plants reporting for both years totaled about 136,500 tons in 1926, compared with 148,800 tons in 1925. The addition of 6,000 tons from plants which had no dried beet pulp last year brings production for this season to approximately 142,400 tons. About 45 per cent of this year's production had been shipped out by January 1.

The decrease in production this year in the face of a slight increase in sugar beet harvest is explained largely by smaller crops in areas where the pulp is commonly dried. Most of the increase in the beet crop in 1926 is accounted for by heavier out-turns in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, where much of the output of pulp is taken for feed undried.

Imports of this feed for the four months September-December, 1926, are larger than for this period last year but only about half as large as two years ago. About 14,200 short tons were imported during this four-months' period in 1926 compared with 10,400 short tons and 28,300 short tons for these months respectively in 1924 and 1925. Total imports for the crop year ending August 31, 1926, were about 42,500 short tons compared with about 44,800 tons for the previous twelve months.

Large amounts of dried beet pulp are commonly imported from Canada. Varying amounts of this feed have been received also in the past four years from Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Jugoslavia, Poland and other European countries. European imports have come in principally through the New York and Florida customs districts, while the Canadian pulp has been brought in principally through Michigan's ports of entry. The Atlantic seaboard states from Pennsylvania to Georgia have been the principal users of the imported pulp.

Hardware Merchant—"I slept like a log last night."

His Wife—"Yes—a log with a saw going through it."—*Good Hardware.*

MEADOW LANE FARM---FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927, at 12 o'clock

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 35



THREE SHOWY KELLER HEIFERS

Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac 235377, the present herdsire, will be sold. He has 10 daughters that averaged 20 lb. butter and 73 lb. milk in 7 days, as junior 2-year-olds.

His sire is a son of a 37.41-lb. daughter of the great old cow, Valdessa Scott 2d. All the cows and heifers are bred to him.

Four young bulls ready for service and 2 younger bulls.



THE KIND WE RAISE

Among the cows to be sold, is Valley Home Segis De Kol. She gave 88 lb. milk for 30 days. She is a show cow.

This herd is a great milking herd and is a wonderful offering.

In addition to the Holsteins we will sell:

6 Guernsey bred heifers, fine individuals, due to freshen this fall.

50 Spotted Poland and Chester White hogs, including 13 sows; 3 Spotted Poland sows with pigs by their side; 10 O. I. C. Gilts due in April and May; 5 Chester White boar pigs; 12 Chester White sows; balance are shoats.

Pair Brown Mare Mules, weigh 2,450 lb.

Farm located ½ mile south of Lincoln Highway.

Herd under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to standard 60-day retest.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. R. MILLER, SALESMANAGER

JOHN B. & FRANK R. KELLER

Chambersburg R 7 Pennsylvania

Greider Stock Farm Dispersal

ONE of the good dairymen in Cumberland County is Fred C. Lehman.

Mr. Lehman has a small farm of fifty (50) acres, all of which is tillable, situated along the Conodoguinet Creek just off the road leading from Carlisle to Newville.

At present the herd on this farm is comprised of sixteen animals and is headed by Serradella King Doress



FRED C. LEHMAN AND HIS FORMER HERDSIRE, DULCEVISTA ECHO SYLVIA ORMSBY

445683, a good son of Doress Canary Rag Apple, accredited with 31.36 lb. butter and 615.10 lb. milk. Mr. Lehman owns this sire jointly with Mr. W. H. Sheaffer, another good Cumberland County breeder. Serradella King Doress is the only bull ever offered at public sale in Cumberland County whose dam has 31 lb. butter in seven days and 1075 lb. in one year.



A PASTURE SCENE ON THE GREIDER STOCK FARM

Among the females now in Mr. Lehman's herd are granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, King of the Ormsbys and Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad. These cows have yearly records ranging from 9,000 to 12,000 lb. milk with an average per cent of fat for the entire herd for a year of 3.65.

Mr. Lehman early realized the value of a clean herd and his herd has been tested regularly, is on the accredited list and in January passed another clean test.

The Pleasant Milking Hour

THE observing dairyman has seen it demonstrated time and again, that the quiet, contented cow will yield more milk than the herd which is nervous, restless or excited. Even though the milking is started under favorable conditions, some sudden occurrence out of the ordinary will throw the entire herd into a state of excitement that will materially check the flow of milk till it will not return to normal again during that milking hour.

It is desirable to get the cows settled in stall with the least possible delay. Have all the help available at hand, stationed at proper points to guide the cows right into their respective stanchions or stalls. This is especially necessary where there are two or three rather unruly members always creating some disturbance by refusing to settle down. Such members require firm, prompt handling and in time, such training may affect a permanent change for the better.

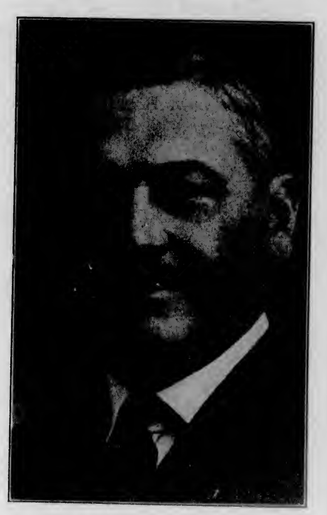
Just as soon as the cows are safely in stalls or stanchions, part of their feed ought to be right before them, so they will immediately become contented to a degree that will cause them to relax their milk-glands, "giving down" their milk. Here, again, we should speed up the process of milking, whether it is being done by hand or machine, so the work can be completed where the animals are contentedly eating their feed. Any halting till the cows are through before they are milked, will cause them to become restless, causing them to hold up their milk. With all this, mix in a little petting and kind words; don't forget to hum, whistle and sing as you move about among the herd, and your milking-hour will not only be more pleasant for you and your herd, but it will be a much more profitable one than if followed in the usual way. Make the milking hour the quiet, peaceful profitable one!—*M. Coverdell, Iowa.*

Boarder—"Is this egg fresh?"

Farmer—"I don't know, it ain't said nothing to me."

Advertise in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and sell your surplus.

OUR APPRECIATION



We Wish to Thank the Breeders and Our Many Friends

for their loyal support in helping to make our recent Annual Spring Sale such a great success.

It has been our desire to offer animals of high quality and the support which was given our recent sale has proven to us that our efforts are being appreciated. Yours for more and better Holsteins.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona Penna.

Meadow Lane Farm

INCLUDED in our sale list is the sale of John B. and Frank R. Keller of Chambersburg, Penna.

The Kellers are enthusiastic boosters for the breed. John B. is a business man living in Chambersburg and spends practically his full time on the road which puts him in touch with business men and dairymen in states as far west as the Mississippi River. He is always well informed on the Holstein situation.



THE BARN AND PART OF THE HERD AT MEADOW LANE FARM

Frank Keller is a nephew of John B. and is a partner in the farming and breeding enterprise. It is Frank who manages the farming operations.

The Keller farm is comprised of over 200 acres lying just off the Lincoln Highway west of Chambersburg. It is a beautiful tract of land, fertile, well watered and an ideal dairy and livestock farm.

Their coming sale is their Fourth Annual Sale.

More farmers than any other class have students attending the University of North Dakota; 467 students listed their parents' occupation as farming. Merchants come second with 153.

The only time a horse gets scared nowadays is when he meets another horse.—*North Jersey Motorist.*

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1927

AT 1 O'CLOCK

34—Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle—34

The herd of 20 milch cows and heifers are some of the best individuals to be found—straight top lines, square rumps, large deep bodies and great milkers. They carry the blood of King Segis; King of the Pontiacs; King of the Sadie Vales and the great old cow, Prilly.

If you want Good, Big, Great Milkers, Fine Breeding, Come to my sale. I Have Them!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Last Test December 26, 1926. 100% Clean.

My herdsire, Hayfield Highland Waldorf Denver 439830, will be sold. He is a fine individual, well grown, straight and square.

His sire, Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke, is from a 27-lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

His dam, Highland Percy Jane Denver, is a wonderful cow. She has milked over 100 lb. a day. Her sire is a 28-lb. son of the long distance bull, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Girl.

All cows and heifers are bred to this great bull.

Among those offered are 2 daughters of a 36-lb. bull with a 38-lb. granddam. Three daughters and one son of herdsire, all from my best cows.

Send for Catalog

My farm is one mile east of Myerstown—first road north off state highway, east of Myerstown.

SOLD SUBJECT TO THE 60-DAY RETEST

S. R. MILLER, SALESMANAGER
Chambersburg, Pa.

E. M. Gingrich, Jr.

Myerstown **Pennsylvania**

Bovine Infectious Abortion to Be Reported

THE Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued a regulation effective February 15 which declares bovine infectious abortion to be a transmissible disease and requires practicing veterinarians to report all cases to the Bureau.

This action has been taken because of the great loss that is suffered each year by cattle owners because of bovine infectious abortion and the need for placing every safeguard around healthy animals, states T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian.

Abortion infected cattle cannot be sold, given away or removed from the premises except under permit. Every precaution is made possible by the regulation to isolate the infected animals and prevent the spread of the disease to healthy cattle.

As a further precaution the regulation prohibits the entry of cattle into the State which are known to be affected with abortion, except upon written permit from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Even when such diseased animals are brought in on permit, they are subject to quarantine and state regulation immediately upon entry.

"Are you sure, now?" inquired a restaurant diner. "Are you positive that this is a beefsteak?"

"Sure it's beefsteak," replied the belligerent waiter. "Wossa matter?"

"Well—when I find a fly buzzing around a steak I think nothing of it but when I find a horsefly—darned if I don't get suspicious!"

"I'm a father!" cried young Jones as he burst into the office.

"So's your old man," replied the boss. "Get to work."

Highland Farm Dispersal Sale

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1927

AT 11:30 O'CLOCK



STAR HENGERVELD JOHANNA BEETS

35 Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

My herdsire, Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad, will be sold. He is a son of Highland Korndyke Lassie, 33.88 lb. butter, and 666.00 lb. milk in 7 days. She holds the Pennsylvania State Championship for butter in the senior four-year-old class.

His sire is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac, the best son of King Segis. Three century sires appear in his 4 generation pedigree.

I am also offering:

Nine cows of the Bennett and Latzer breeding, line bred from Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and Colantha the Denver Champion. One of these cows, Blacres Netherland Pontiac, has the following A. R. O. records:

Butter, 7 days, 4 years, 30.74 lb.; milk, 507.00 lb.
Butter, 30 days, 4 years, 124.55 lb.; milk, 2,071.00 lb.
Butter, 7 days, 3 years, 27.08 lb.; milk, 577.00 lb.
Butter, 7 days, 2 years, 24.65 lb.; milk, 440.00 lb.
Butter, 1 year, 2 years, 627.30 lb.; milk, 14,378.80 lb.
Her dam is a 26.98-lb. cow.

Another, Blacres Luna Ormsby, now on test, has 26.43 lb. butter and 601.60 lb. milk. She has a full sister in the herd weighing over a ton. These sisters are sired by Colantha Denver Champion from a 28-lb. daughter of a 33-lb. son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Six young cows carrying the blood of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, Colantha Johanna Lad and King Wayne Veeman.

Six well developed daughters not yet bred. Three bred daughters of Blacres bull.

A few young calves of both sex by my herdsire and from dams up to 30 lb.



BLACRES LUNA ORMSBY

This herd is fully accredited and negative to blood test for abortion. They will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, entirely upon their merits and subject to the 60-day retest.

My farm is located 6 miles from Milton, 2 miles from Watsontown, on hard road just off the Susquehanna Trail.

H. R. REMLEY **Watsontown, Pa.**

(Lunch served by Delaware Grange)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*
Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MARCH 8, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Wisconsin Association

WE ARE publishing rather a full account of the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Association's annual meeting as it came to us, believing that Holstein breeders everywhere will be interested in learning the projects undertaken and contemplated by those in charge of Association work and how the 50 cent tax on each transfer fee collected by the old Association is being expended and who are benefited.

The rank and file of the breeders and dairymen have received little or no benefit through the State Associations organized under the Whirlwind Campaign.

A few wealthy breeders and large breeding establishments have been benefited at the expense and to the detriment of the real breeders and dairymen.

State herd competition at big shows, state sales, National sales and Foreign trade encouragement projects mentioned by the President of the Wisconsin Association in his annual address are projects in which the big breeder and those who breed cattle as a pastime and a hobby are interested. The small breeder cannot afford to exhibit his cattle at the big shows or sell at state and national sales. If he participates in these events he loses money to the extent that he indulges.

The State Association cannot efficiently operate as a clearing house for the buyers and sellers, but they can operate as a selling organization for a few big breeders at the small breeders' expense.

The making of special milk or the marketing of special milk is not a project in which the rank and file of the dairymen are interested. Let those who are interested pay for their own advertising.

As stated before the projects undertaken by the State Associations have proven to be unsound and the State Association work is only being kept alive through the indirect tax levied on the transfer as the financial report of the Wisconsin Association will disclose.

Again we quote Mr. Fields: "It is a scheme to enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers."

Reasons for President's Veto

President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill because:

"It is not constitutional.

"It is an entire reversal of what has been heretofore thought to be sound.

"It is impossible to see how this bill can work.

"It will threaten the very basis of our national prosperity.

"It would impose the burden of its support to a large degree upon the farmers who would not benefit by it.

"The administrative duties involved are sufficient to wreck the plan.

"It will merely aggravate conditions which are the cause of the farmers' present distress.

"It is to fly in the face of an economic law as well established as any law of nature.

"It is an economic folly from which this country has every right to be spared.

"As a direct tax on the vital necessities of life it represents the most vicious form of taxation.

"It upholds as ideals of American farming the men who grow cotton, corn, rice, swine, tobacco or wheat and nothing else.

"It singles out a few products chiefly sectional and proposes to raise the prices of those regardless of the fact that thousands of other farmers would be directly penalized.

"The granting of any such arbitrary powers to a Government board is to run counter to our traditions, the philosophy of our Government, the spirit of our institutions and all principles of equity."

Will Visit Washington

THE second annual pilgrimage of the Dairy Industry to Washington, D. C. has been postponed from April 18-21, the date originally announced, to April 26-28, 1927. The change was made to avoid the congestion of Easter Week tourists in the National Capital.

Trunk line association and central passenger association railroads have granted a reduced rate of one and a half fares for the round trip—certificate plan—for this event. Tickets go on sale sufficiently in advance for everyone to take advantage of the reduced rates. Ask for the certificates when buying the ticket, as it is essential that 250 certificates be presented at Washington for validation, before the half fare return trip is secured.

All dairy organizations, whether members of the Federation or not, are entitled to send delegates. All members of dairy organizations are invited to attend, and are entitled to secure the reduced railroad rates.

The details for the three-day program are being worked out, and will be sent to anyone interested and inquiring for them.

IMPORTANT—Hotel and bus reservations will be made for anyone, delegate or otherwise, who sends a request for this service to A. M. Loomis, Secretary, American Dairy Federation, 631 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Unless this is done early, proper arrangements cannot be made for accommodations in the specially conducted parties which will make up the detail work of the Pilgrimage.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and U. S. Department of Agriculture unite in the invitation to the leaders of the dairy industry to visit their Departments as a part of this event.

A. M. LOOMIS,
Secretary, American Dairy Federation.

PROGRAM FOR PILGRIMAGE

The preliminary plans for the American Dairy Federation's three-day pilgrimage to Washington, on April 26, 27, and 28, 1927, are announced this week, and show the following points and subjects of interest to be covered by the activities in the National Capital:—

One day, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Dairy Industry.
- Explanation of research work in laboratories.
- Central office Cow-testing associations.
- Central office Better Bull and Coöperative bull associations.
- Market milk investigations.
- Manufacturing investigations and introduction.
- Milk by-products.
- Dairy products utilization.

One-half day in U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
- Foreign and domestic dairy information.
- Livestock and crop estimates.
- Dairy statistics.
- Dairy market studies and news service.

One-half day at Dairy Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.
- Trip by bus.
- Dairy management.
- Research projects in feeding.
- Research projects in breeding.
- Relation of form to function.

One-half day U. S. Department of Commerce.
- Foreign trade information.
- Domestic distribution studies.
- Elimination of waste and standardization of materials.
- Census Bureau.

This leaves one-half day for organization, and for extension of program as more complete arrangement of details indicates the necessity.

No program will be planned for the evenings, except that there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Dairy Federation one evening. Preliminary discussion of participation in the Eighth International Dairy Congress, to be held in England in 1928 will be an item of this meeting.

Reduced railroad rates assured if 250 or more are in attendance.

Farming Season Getting Under Way Early

THE agricultural season is getting under way early this year, according to the March 1st report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, on the farming situation.

Spring work and crop growth in the south are reported as progressing rapidly. Many fruit trees were in full bloom by the middle of February in the Gulf States and even farther north.

Shipments of early truck crops have been heavy, the daily movement lately running around 100 cars of celery, 25 cars of tomatoes and 12 cars of strawberries from Florida; 200 cars of lettuce from the Imperial Valley, and 75 cars of spinach from Texas.

The dairy outlook in the Eastern States is considered good for the year. Field work has been begun in the more southern areas of the Corn Belt, although the land generally throughout the belt is unfit to work as yet.

Winter wheat growth and condition are reported as fairly good. Livestock have wintered well. Hog raisers are optimistic. There is talk of increased hog breeding this year, depending, however, on corn prospects.

Oats are being sown in the southern portions of the wheat belt, with earlier sowings already up. Wheat looks good in the eastern part of the belt; but not so good in the West. Late snows helped grain in western Kansas. The spring wheat territory is none too optimistic following a lean year.

Spring work is well under way on the Pacific Coast. Fruit is in bloom in the north, and winter grain is growing rapidly. Earlier field crops generally are doing well. There is an excellent stand of sugar beets in the Sacramento Valley. Heavy shipments of oranges, lettuce, and vegetables are being made from southern California.

The report says that "the South probably will grow considerably more corn and other feed crops this year, so that if acreages are sustained elsewhere a good growing season might bring another year of cheap feed stuffs. Nevertheless, the farm community is in much better position to make a profit out of low-priced feed crops this year than from low-priced cash crops."

The department's index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities is placed at 81 for January, against 80 in December, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This compares with 88 the previous January and 84 two years previous.

The department economists see nothing in the business situation which offers any outstanding signals so far as the plans of farmers might be concerned. The general presumption is that the domestic market will continue to absorb farm products this year "about as usual."

"What's the result of the examination, doc?"

"You're all run down—my advice is that you lay off golf for a while and get a good long rest at the office."—*Life.*

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman:

Enclose check for $1.00 for your paper for 2 years. I have sold all my Holsteins but do enjoy reading an honest Holstein paper. Yours,

NEW YORK BREEDER.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin held their 35th annual meeting at Oconomowoc the 15th and 16th, the guests of the Waukesha County Holstein Association. The first day was devoted to the business meeting. The public sales came in for a considerable discussion. There was much said both in favor and against the large sale and the revival of the county sale to be developed in circuits, but the association did not go on record as favoring any particular system. A resolution was passed to give all support possible to the State Fair and County Fairs.

A goal of 1,000 Holstein for the State Fair was set. The Association voted to keep squarely back of the T. B. cleanup until every cow in the state is under state and federal supervision. The new Herd Improvement Test was discussed and received nothing but favorable comment.

The second day was devoted to a trip to the Pabst Stock Farm, Hollyhawk Farms, Dickenson Farms and Carnation Milk Farms. The Association of Commerce were hosts at a luncheon at the Carnation Club.

The afternoon was given over to lectures and talks by Herbert Lothe on Common Cow Troubles, M. Johnson on farm and business relations.

Mr. Johnson is chairman of the Farm Relations Committee of the Wis. Manufacturers' Association, and C. L. Burlingham of the Breeders' Gazette, who spoke on "Now is the Accepted Time" and is a real optimist on the future of the farm and cattle situation as well as a great humorist.

The high spot of the meeting as far as real enjoyment is concerned was the banquet Tuesday night where good eats, good entertainment and a wonderful talk by Dean Russell of the Agricultural College were given. Dean Russell's topic was his trip to the orient and was much enjoyed.

Fred Southcott, President of the Association, in his address to the breeders reviewed the purpose of the Association. During his remarks he mentioned what the Association had been doing in reference to:

1. Paid "Ads" and Publicity Items

From time to time educational advertisements have been run in breed and farm magazines at considerable cost pointing out facts relative to Wisconsin Holsteins and the greatness of this state as a dairy state and as a breeding ground of the foundation kind. Numerous stories written and published outside the state likewise had a part in bringing Wisconsin to the attention of the dairy public.

2. State Herd Competition at Big Shows

For several years, generally at the instigation of the state association, Wisconsin has shown a State Holstein herd at the most important dairy shows and expositions in this country. In six years of keenest competition Wisconsin has won state herd honors three times and both male and female grand championships have been annexed three times by Wisconsin animals. This is a great accomplishment and the advertising value therefrom is invaluable to this state and our Holstein owners and their herds. This last year, 1926, both grand championships came to Wisconsin and the state herd won first honors.

3. State Sales

In years past these large sales were held by private individuals, Wisconsin through her State Association put on annual State sales which were an advertisement for the state. Reluctancy of our breeders to consign in the face of low prices resulting from money stringency was the reason this practice was stopped but this can be taken up again as soon as our breeders see fit to consign their good cattle.

4. National Sale Entries

For the past half dozen years, Wisconsin entries have been a feature of our National sales and Wisconsin Holsteins have commanded the high dollar in the majority of years.

5. Foreign Trade Encouragement

Whenever opportunity existed no opportunity has been lost to foster a trade spirit with prospective foreign markets with the result that Wisconsin is getting more foreign trade than any other state.

6. Operation of A Complaint Clearing-House

No effort has been lost to establish confidence in the buying public which might be lost owing to dissatisfaction growing out of purchases. Buyers are encouraged to tell their troubles to the state association so that adjustment of differences might be brought about and this is a worthy project to all of us because nothing harms sales more than dissatisfied customers. Repeat orders are most appreciated and we get this sort if we take care of the buyers who meet troubles and who can feel that someone cares. Many are the settlements the association is asked to effect and many are satisfactorily accomplished.

7. Honorary Recognition of Pioneer Breeders

The idea begun last year of holding a summer meeting of the state organization in a territory not easily accessible for an annual winter meeting and whereat breeders of the state may be given recognition in appreciation of their service to the breed and to the state is an excellent one.

8. Coöperating With T. B. Program

Wherever possible we have closely coöperated with the state department of agriculture and other agencies in the eradication of tuberculosis. The many county associations have held meetings and been the backbone of petition signing drives. We have lent our earnest aid. We did our bit in helping get through the emergency measures last year and to help tide over the delay-for-funds.

9. Participation in National Affairs

We have been active in the formulation of Holstein-Friesian Calf Association of America, a work which needs no further mention from me as it is generally recognized as the biggest field of extension activity in the United States which plainly showed at our State Fairs.

We have had considerable to do with the return of the transfer fee so it might support state associations and extension programs therein without further expense to the breeders and our present system of operation is in consideration of this transfer fee return. It is satisfying to all of us in Wisconsin to know that when the committee from Wisconsin waited on the National Board of Directors at Detroit the past fall that they unanimously voted all our money returned because they were perfectly satisfied in the manner of operation affairs in Wisconsin.

We are endeavoring to obtain the 1928 meeting for Wisconsin and our good standing abroad will have a great deal to do with our success in this direction. Our activity as an organization, and our reputation will help us in a great measure in landing the meeting. We are attempting betterment of the breed and a more liberal knowing of the breed by the breeders and owners.

His remarks were confined largely to reviewing what the association had done along these lines or what they contemplated doing.

Mr. Southcott's remarks with reference to White Nectar Holstein Milk were as follows:

White Nectar Holstein Milk Marketing

In an undertaking intended only to point the way to the marketing of Holstein milk and cream to the retail trade in competition with other breeds, the State Association has pointed the way to possibilities by actually assisting Holstein herd owners to market their products in Oconomowoc, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Madison and Prairie du Chien. In the cities of Milwaukee, Waukesha and West Allis the marketing is under direction of the Waukesha Products Company. Distribution plans for the Twin Ports is in progress and distribution in Superior gets underway on March 1st. In every case White Nectar Products command a premium price which is paid for quality of product and cleanliness of production. Any aggressive Holstein owner so located as to retail milk has no need to fear competition if he will avail himself of the facts relating to modern merchandizing of farm products. In this connection the milk marketing service of the State Association is avaliable to all. This project meets the argument that to market a machine one must successfully market the products of that machine.

The President's remarks as to what the Association was doing in connection with public sales were as follows:

(Continued on page 146.)

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



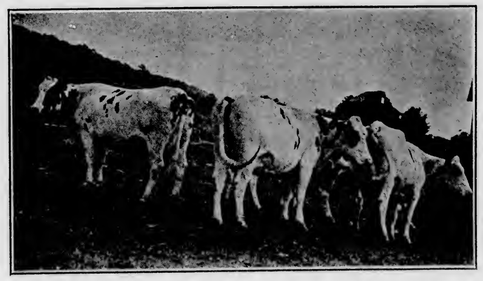
King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES
BRED TO MATRONS
IN OUR HERD
HAVE PRODUCED
ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

New Registry Associatio

One Breeder Saves Enough to Pay His
By Transferring Seven Anim

Mr. Carpenter sent us the registry and transfer certificates of seven anima all registered in the old Association. He attached to each an application for tran fer and enclosed his check for $21.00, the amount of the regular fee charged non- members in the old Association.

The seven animals were recorded in the new Association and registry cer- tificates issued at our regular price to members of 25 cents each or $1.75 for th seven head. The fee for recording the transfer of ownership within three montl from date of sale was 50 cents per animal or $3.50 for the seven head. The tot cost of issuing new certificates and recording the transfer of ownership was $5.2

A life membership in the new Association is $10.00. This added to the $5.2 for recording and transferring, makes a total of $15.25. If we deduct this amount from Mr. Carpenter's $21.00 it leaves a balance to his credit of $5.75—enough t cover the cost of recording and transferring seven more animals and still have a balance of 50 cents to his credit.

Had Mr. Carpenter joined the old Association instead of the new Associ tion, the life membership fee would have been $25.00. The transfer fee to mem bers in that Association is $1.50 or the charge for transferring the seven hea would have been $10.50. The total cost of joining the Association and transfer ing the seven animals at members rates would have been $35.50 as compared wit $15.25, the cost of the same service in the new Association, a saving of $20.25

Another breeder after joining the old Association found he could sav $36.00 on his first transaction by joining the new Association.

Mr. Wilson purchased 16 head of Purebred Holstein females. Eight wer registered in the new Association only; five were registered in both Associatio and three were unregistered.

When purchasing the cattle he fully intended to join the new Registry Ass ciation but a neighbor who was opposed to the new Association influenced hi to join the old Association, so he paid the $25.00 membership fee and was accepte

	Old Association	*M*
Membership Fee	**$25.00**	
Registration Fees:		
Males—under one year of age	.....	$
Males—over one year of age	.....	
Females—under one year of age	.....	
Females—over one year of age	.....	
Transfer Fees:		
Within 3 months from date of sale	.....	
After 3 months from date of sale	.....	

By the above table it is shown that a breeder who is a member of the new Association c register a male animal over one year of age and have his transfer recorded three months aft date of sale at a total cost of $3.00. A non-member may receive this same service at a co of $6.00.

In the old Association the fee for registering a male over one year of age is $4.00. T fee for recording a transfer three months after date of sale is $3.00 or a total charge of $7 The fee to non-members for this same service would be $14.00. By patronizing the new A ciation there would be a saving of $4.00 to members and $8.00 to non-members in the registe and transferring of a single animal.

The high fees are not essential to insure accurate or proper registration nor

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCI

Great Saving to Breeders

Membership Fee and $5.75 Additional
rough the New Association

a member, but he did not make application to have his animals recorded or nsferred.

He afterwards learned that by joining and transferring his business to the ew Association he would save $36.00 on recording his sixteen animals.

It figures out like this: It would cost Mr. Wilson $22.00 to register the even females in the old Association that are now over one year old; the cost transferring the fourteen head three months after date of sale at $3.00 each uld be $42.00; the cost of transferring two animals within three months of te of sale at $1.50 would be $3.00, or the total fee to transfer the sixteen head nd register the unregistered ones in the old Association, would be $67.00.

In the new Association the cost of registering the three unregistered females er one year old was $6.00. Transferring fourteen animals after three months rom date of sale was $1.00 each or $14.00. Transferring two animals within 90 ays from date of sale was 50 cents each or $1.00. The life membership fee in new Association was $10.00 or the total, including the life membership fee, as $31.00.

If we add the $25.00 life membership fee, which this breeder paid to the ld Association, to the $67.00 which would be required in registration and trans- er fees to properly record the sixteen animals in that Association, it would make total of $92.00.

Recording and transferring the sixteen head of animals to him in the new ssociation including a life membership fee, is $31.00. By losing the $25.00 paid r a life membership in the old Association he still realizes a saving of $36.00

The cases above mentioned are but two of the many similar ones that come the office daily. You and every other breeder may take advantage of this saving.

The new Association renders prompt and efficient service and our charges e from one-half to two-thirds less than those of the old Association as the fol- wing table of comparison will show:

on-Members	*New ..sociation*	*Members*	*Saving*	*Non-Members*	*Saving*
....	$10..0	....	$15.00	....	....
$4.00	.....	$1.00	1.00	$2.00	$2.00
8.00	.....	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
2.00	.....	1.00	....	2.00	....
4.00	.....	2.00	....	4.00	....
3.00	.....	.50	1.00	1.00	2.00
6.00	.....	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00

ovide efficient service to the breeders. The early history of the old Association oves this point.

For many years and until 1919, when the present managing influence assumed control of that ssociation, it had built up a handsome surplus. Its net worth April 30, 1919, is given as $7,000.00, and it was operated at a profit that year of over $64,000.00, right in the height of ar-time prices when the transfer fee charged members was the small sum of 25 cents.

The new Registry Association has made it possible for breeders of Purebred lstein-Friesian cattle to place their business on a sound and economical basis by oviding a Registry Association that renders prompt and efficient service to its embers at cost.

N, Inc., Howard C. Reynolds, Sec'y, Harrisburg, Pa.

MUTILATED PAGE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

(Continued from page 143.)

ASSISTING IN THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SALES

Several years ago the State Association set out to meet a need on the part of our breeders, namely, a consistent market place for the surplus of all the breeders. The County Sale is such a market place. Apparently the time was not opportune and the Sales Plan then advocated and known as the Federation of Public Sales Managers Approved Sales Plan was cast aside by the breeders with the thought that the State Association was attempting to secure control of the County Sales of the State. This was not true. We were looking ahead to just the situation we have in Wisconsin today. Apparently the time is now ripe for such a sales plan and I am told that the old idea thought out by us is about to be reborn in public sales of Wisconsin breeders this spring. Perhaps it can be more successfully understood in the hands of our county organizations than it was in our hands. At any rate the idea is again with us and the need is apparent. Results are what count irrespective of whom is responsible therefore. We stand now as we did in 1922—ready to help in any way possible at any time.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while? Is our expended money bringing returns? We have little evidence upon which we put a finger and in this thought we are no different than is any association similar to ours. Ask any association officials if the benefits acruing are worth the cost and they will answer that it is a matter of point of view and understanding. The Holstein-Friesian industry in Wisconsin represents an investment of one hundred millions ($1,000,000,000) invested in 75,000 units with an annual turnover of several millions a year. The cost of your association is annually about $10,000. In five years we have expended slightly in excess of $50,000. In this period of time Wisconsin has come forward to the foremost Holstein territory in the world. Despite so-called bad times our National membership has increased from 2,795 in 1920 to 4,459 at this writing. Our transfers which denote sales have increased from approximately 8,000 in 1920 to 17,533 in the last year. It is true that prices have not been so good but we as an association can not overcome the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. Breeding cattle going outside the state have increased from 17,094 in 1920 to in excess of 70,000 during 1926. I am safe in saying that 50,000 of this number are Holsteins—grade and purebred. We have no record of sales within the state, yet it should be a safe statement that an equal number of Holsteins have changed hands within the state the past year. While prices are not as high as most of us would like them and as most of us believe breeding stock to be worth, still Wisconsin's popularity has without question increased the value per animal over the five year period at least $10 per head and this increased amount of assessed valuation amounts easily to $10,000,000 in investment and to $100,000 at least in income from sales made annually and this does not take into consideration the increase value of products resulting from the breed

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d. 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

betterment, more efficient herd management, and better dairy methods practiced by the men who own Holsteins in Wisconsin. All of these things are worthy of consideration in a study concerning our association cost of $10,000 a year. We cannot lay claim to all of the benefit—indeed we can claim only a small part in the great big job, yet to me it is all very much worthwhile and the expenditure is many times justified.

The following officers were elected: president, F. J. Southcott, Douseman; vice-president, Charles Vanderschael, Sparta; secretary, L. L. Oldham, Madison; treasurer, John Wuethrich, Marshfield.

We are printing below an itemized list of the receipts and disbursements as they appear in the printed report rendered by the secretary:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand February 1, 1926		$267.86
Received from National Association		
January	$625.96	
February	558.79	
March	573.55	
April	705.91	
May	799.87	
June	658.68	
July	726.29	
August	650.04	
September	662.62	
October	610.53	
November	668.83	
December	796.74	
		$8,037.81
Received from County Association as follows: Buffalo, Dunn, Vernon, Douglas, Marinette, Barron, Marathon, Marquette, Adams, Crawford, Monroe, Oconto, Bayfield, Racine, Pepin, paying prior to February 1, 1926. Clark, Waukesha, Eau Claire, Richland, Outagamie, Dane, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Pierce, Taylor, Rusk, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Walworth, Brown, Columbia, Milwaukee, paying since February 1, 1926.		$679.00
Received from White Nectar service		$1,051.15
Received from Stenography Service to L. C. Smith Co.		$276.00
Received from So. American Commissions:		
D. W. Huenink	$9.00	
C. A. Schroeder	9.00	
H. F. Schroeder	18.00	
W. H. Steffenson	22.00	
C. J. Konop	13.50	
Milford Meadows	16.00	
Halsey Sedwick	8.00	
E. N. Murphy	8.40	
Hollyhock Farms	26.00	
		$129.90
Received from State Herd Winnings		
Waterloo Cattle	$87.50	
Congress National Dairy Show	200.00	
		$287.50
Received from State Fair as Expense Fund	$25.00	
Grand Total Receipts		$10,754.22

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration		
Salary Secretary	$4,400.04	
Stenography Services	1,202.75	
Directors Expense	341.96	
Telephone & Telegraph	140.85	
Office Rent & Light	395.70	
Office Supplies	136.91	
Publicity		
Wisconsin Holstein News	644.86	
Postage and Express	152.94	

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED OF CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

Advertising Expense	433.45	
Extension Service Expense		
Secretary's travel Expense	753.16	
White Nectar Service	1,057.35	
Miscellaneous Expense		
Office Equipment	506.62	
Insurance and Taxes	18.00	
Revolving Fund Payment	20.00	
Janesville Ass'n Commerce 1924 Meeting	75.00	
Grand Total Disbursements		$10,279.59
Bank Balance		$474.63

Respectfully submitted,
L. L. OLDHAM, *Secretary.*

Mill View and Lime Rock Farms

J. F. MILLER & SON, who are advertising the sale of 50 purebred Holsteins elsewhere in this issue, are owners of Mill View and Lime Rock Farms, located at Myerstown, Lebanon County, Penna., and are very successful breeders, their herds having figured prominently in the show ring at some of the leading fairs in the state.

Their senior herdsire, King Piebe of York 7th, was made senior and grand champion at Allentown Fair.

We will also sell a sister to the Grand Champion female at Reading where many show herds were exhibited, some of them coming from the Sesquicentennial.



THE KIND THAT WILL BE SOLD

Members of Lime Rock herd won every prize offered at Lebanon County Fair in 1926, both male and female championships.

Some very fine daughters of King Piebe of York 7th, the grand champion herdsire, will be offered for sale, bred to a 31-lb. sire. In fact many of the cows in the herd are bred to this 31-lb. bull.

It is not often that a show bull of this calibre nor granddaughters of the noted sire, King Piebe of York, bred to a 31-lb. bull, are offered at public sale.

The Millers are good cattle men and are prominent in Holstein circles in their locality, and they are offering some high class animals for sale on March 25, 1927.

Clear Spring Dairy Farms

ONE of the outstanding features of the Clear Spring Dairy Farms Sale to be held on Tuesday, March 15, 1927, is the selling of several of the best young herdsires ever offered in one sale in the state of Pennsylvania, says Mr. M. H. Bennetch, owner.

The Senior Sire, Berks Ormsby Posch, is sired by Mr. Deysher's great bull, King Tweede Spring Farm. He in turn is by Spring Farm King, full brother to the first 44-lb. cow, and from the 30-lb dam Dressie Lady Pontiac, the dam of Berks Ormsby Posch is Hazlewood Ormsby Posch, a noted show cow with over 700 lb. milk in 7 days.

The Junior herdsire, Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd, is an evenly marked well grown yearling of outstanding type and breeding. His dam has 31.30 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior two-year-old. Canadian Champion for Age.

The sire is one of the very best sons of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the best proven son of the world



SIR SYLVIA ECHO RAUWERD

champion milk producer, May Echo Sylvia, 1,005 lb. milk and over 41 lb. butter in 7 days, and from a 37-lb. dam.

The records of the seven nearest dams of this young bull average 34.04 lb. butter per week.

Among the young bulls just ready for service are two sons of the senior sire. One fine yearling by Meadow Grove Segis Pontiac from a 23.53-lb. dam, a grandson of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

All these bulls are excellent individuals, well grown and nicely marked and should be a benefit to any herd.

L. E. G.

Road Side Dairy Farm

MR. HARVEY L. SELTZER, owner of Road Side Dairy Farm, Palmyra, Penna., purchased the top females at the F. L. Heilman & Sons sale on March 5th.

These two heifers, Kelco Belle Sylvia and Kelco Queen Annabelle Griselda, are sired by Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad. His 7 nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in 7 days. His own dam has 36 lb. as a three-year-old and has a 29-lb. three-year-old daughter and a 30-lb. four-year-old dam. The two nearest dams of his sire average 42.59 lb. butter and 795.75 lb. milk, almost 800 lb. in 7 days.

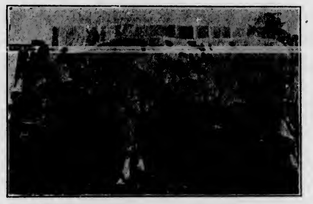
Mr. Seltzer is one of the real Holstein enthusiasts of Pennsylvania. He is now getting foundation animals for a new herd and is buying only the very best he can get both as to blood lines and individuality. He is a very prominent business man of Palmyra; has a nice farm near the town, and is a successful farmer and breeder, and we venture to say that in the near future his herd will be one of the high class herds of Pennsylvania.

L. E. G.

Lowden, says Senator James A. Reed, Missouri, in a speech to the Democratic Editors' Association, is about as well qualified for the presidency "as I would be for leader of the angelic choir."

We Don't
Keep Holsteins
They Keep Us

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania

Maple Grove Stock Farm

Holsteins

FOR SALE



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA

MALE—Maple Grove Radio Hengerveld 491332. Born May 15, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740. Our 34-lb. sire.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady 380488. She has a record of 11.74 lb. butter and 304.5 lb. milk at the age of 2 years, 5 months. This calf is more white than black.



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND CALF

FEMALE—Maple Grove Mabel Lunde Glista 1091467. Born June 19, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti 721635. This calf is mostly black.

This is a nice pair for their age. Price $150 for the pair.

Our Herd Is Accredited!

F. JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co. Penna.

Sylvdale Farm

GLENN WARNER, of Cuba, New York, owner of Sylvdale Farm, reports the sale of a richly bred bull calf to E. H. Waite and Sons, owner of East Side Dairy Farm, Alexander, N. Y.

This young bull is full brother to Sir Jewel Pontiac Colantha Vale, the sire recently sold by Mr. Warner to Wm. Stroh, Attica, N. Y.

The dam of this good pair of bulls is Sadie Butter Girl Spofford. She has two records averaging over



SADIE BUTTER GIRL SPOFFORD

30 lb. butter, one with over 700 lb. milk, in seven days, and is the highest record daughter of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna.

The three nearest dams of these bulls average 32.96 lb. butter and 708.7 lb. milk in 7 days, and each is over 30 lb.

It is a credit to Mr. Warner to be able to supply sires of such royal breeding to his neighbors at prices which they can afford to pay.

These bulls have gone to head two of the best herds in western New York and no doubt they will be heard from later. L. E. G.

Two or One?

WHICH would you rather do—milk two cows or one? Feed two sows or one? Cultivate two acres of corn or one? Maybe you will say, you would rather do neither, but if you are going to farm, you must do one or the other.

At least one-third of the cows in the country produce 100 pounds or less of butterfat per year. Yet there are many cows handled under farm conditions that produce 300 pounds per year. Cow testing association figures prove conclusively that a 300-pound cow produces from eight to ten times better returns than a 100-pound cow, and the former consumes only a little more feed. The question very logically is: Why keep a 100-pound cow? The answer is: One must enjoy milking "strippers" and be very fond of the company of cows in order to do it.—*The Nebraska Farmer.*

Tailor (having measured customer for suit): "And how would you like the pockets, sir?"

MacTavish: "Well—just a wee bit deeficult to get at."

"How do you like your new suit of city clothes?"

"First rate," replied Farmer Brown. "But it's kinda hot wearin' two pair of pants."—*Nuts and Nuggets.*

The Old Home Farm

Herd Accredited



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

Free From Abortion

As I am changing tenants on my farm at Allamuchy, N. J., April 1st, it necessitates reducing my herd of sixty-nine head of cattle. I am offering some excellent young heifers and calves at attractive prices in order to move them promptly.

My herdsire, **MAHWIN KING JOHANNA RUE,** is backed by some of the highest producing animals of the breed. He is a son of King of the Johanna Lads, from a three times 30-lb. daughter of Oakland King Pontiac. His dam made 31.96 lb. butter as a three-year-old; 30.33 lb. as a four-year-old, and 32-41 lb. as a five-year-old, which shows very consistent production.

A Few High-class Daughters of "King" for Sale

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy New Jersey



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Friday, March 18, 1927
at Camp Hill, Pa.

Having leased my farm I will sell my entire herd which consists of:

22 Purebred Holsteins including some very choice young foundation cows. These cows are large, nicely marked, good type and high producers. The best sires obtainable have been used in this herd and the young stock represents some of the best blood lines of the breed. Several of the best cows and heifers are soon to freshen.

4 Well grown young bulls ready for service.

1 Four-year-old herdsire of excellent type and breeding, good enough to head any herd.

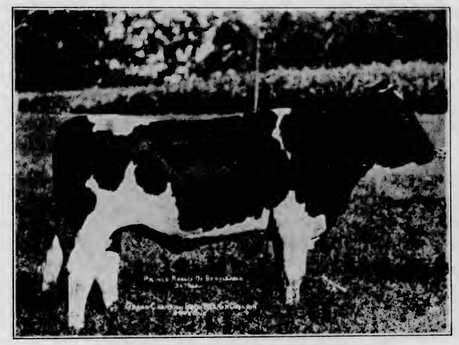
10 Registered Guernseys of the Paxtang and Longwater strains; also 2 registered Guernsey bulls ready for service.

This Herd Is Accredited

S. A. KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

P. O. New Cumberland Pennsylvania

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

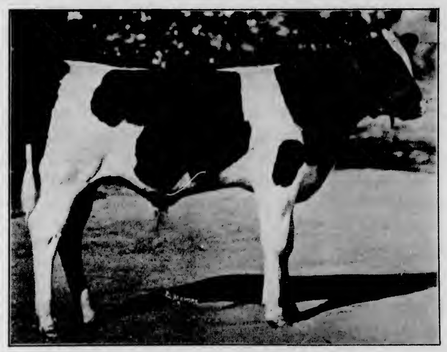
BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Floors

AS THE days grow longer and brighter, indicating the slow but sure approach of spring, the mind of the housewife turns to the improvements needed in the house; improvements, perhaps long needed, often discussed, but so far not made. And in maintaining the House Beautiful, there is no greater problem than that of floors. In these days, when rugs are used instead of carpets, the floors are most conspicuous, and when ill kept and shabby, detract greatly from the beauty of the rooms. The wall paper and curtains may be ever so attractive, but the whole effect is badly marred by worn floors. In the old days, floors were usually made of very ordinary boards, laid with no eye whatever to beauty, for they were to be covered with carpet of some sort. But in the modern home, the advent of rugs has made them of prime importance.

Waxed Floors

If new flooring is to be laid, beyond any question the best kind to use is that which can be purchased ready waxed. The great advantage lies in the fact that the wax is applied by machinery and is driven into the wood as it never could be by hand, and a harder, more dirt resisting polish is obtained, which will stand much more wear than any other. The flooring is all ready to be laid, the nail holes are already in and the proper nails come with it. A floor may be laid and the room settled in less than a day; a great contrast to the old method of laying the unfinished wood, then doing the waxing or varnishing, a process which took weeks to accomplish, while the dust from the "rubbing down" filled every crevice. If contemplating putting in new floors, by all means, see the local dealer in building supplies and get all possible information regarding the ready-to-lay floor. It may be had in three grades, so that the limitations of every purse may be met. The first grade comes in a beautifully grained wood, free from all knots and blemishes and in strips long enough so that most of the joinings may come under the rugs. Naturally the cheaper grades are not so perfect, though all are made of selected wood and given the wax coating by machinery.

Care of Waxed Floors

Under ordinary circumstances, waxed floors need to be dusted with only a dry mop to be kept in perfect condition, the frequency of the dusting depending upon the general dirt or cleanliness of the surroundings. In some places, it might have to be done every day, in others twice a week might suffice. No water should be used, except in cases of unusual dirt or stain. Then a little warm water and a mild soap are all that will be necessary. The rewaxing, which should be done at least twice a year, may be done by hand or by machinery. In both cases, only a very thin coat of wax should be applied, then allowed to stand a few minutes, then rubbed to the proper degree of polish. When done by hand a weighted brush may be used, a brush which may be purchased from firms selling floor wax. An inexpensive home made polisher may be made by taking a small wooden box, covering it with clean soft flannel, attaching a couple of handles to the sides and filling with rocks or the family flatirons. This really works very well, being larger than the commercial article, consequently covering more space every time it is moved. It is also too heavy for a woman to handle, this necessitating calling on the men of the house for help, a combination which usually produces splendid results on the floors. However, the best polisher is the electric affair, which is small and may be easily moved over the floor, needing only guidance on the part of the operator. A little brush, revolving at lightning speed, produces a very high polish in a very short time. These machines may now be rented from almost any electric shop, at so much per hour. If otherwise unavailable, it would be wise for a few neighbors to buy one in partnership, for it would mean a great saving in both time and backaches.

The ease of laying and the simplicity of caring for them are making waxed floors more popular every year. Another feature which has a great appeal is the fact that worn spots may be refinished without having to do over an entire area. In the case of paint and varnish, the lanes of travel become worn and shabby, while the rest of the floor is in good condition, and in order to do over the small damaged places, it is necessary to go over the entire floor.

Revarnishing Floors

If, however, it is a case of refinishing floors, and not of laying new ones, the first problem is the removing of the old paint and varnish. If the floors are of soft wood, and are finished in the way so popular in recent years, it is an easy matter to dispose of the old finish. All that is necessary is to put on a coat of body paint the desired shade, then apply a coat of stain, followed by two coats of good floor varnish. Each coat should be thoroughly dry before the next is applied. A skillful painter can produce very good results on a soft wood floor by following this method.

Hard Wood Floor

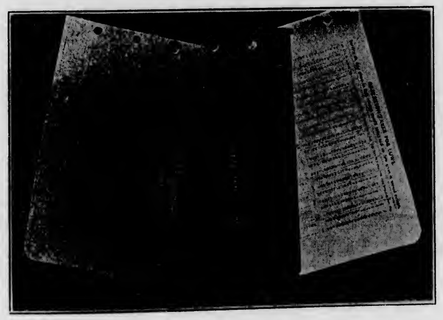
If, however, the proposition is the refinishing of a hard wood floor which has been varnished, the first thing to do is to remove absolutely all the old varnish and stain, if a good job is to be done. Otherwise, the result would be a lot of unsightly blotches, made by the old finish showing through the new transparent varnish. There are a number of ways of removing varnish, all of them tedious enough, although, the result justifies the effort. The best way is by using sand paper, and if electric power is available, a sand papering machine will do the work quickly and satisfactorily. If done by hand, the sand paper should be placed over a block of wood, so as to keep the pressure even. This is a rather tedious way, and one has to endure the terrible dust which flies in all directions. However, the floor emerges from it in a very satisfactory condition. A steel scraper may be used in conjunction with the sand paper, care being taken that the scraping is done with the grain of the wood and that the scraper is kept well sharpened.

Patent Removers

An easier way is to use some of the varnish removers which may be purchased at any store handling paints and varnishes. These are applied, allowed to stand until the varnish softens, then by means of a putty knife, the varnish and remover are scraped off. The surface should be wiped with benzine or turpentine (taking the customary care regarding fire), and, if stains remain, with a little diluted oxalic acid. When all the old varnish and stain have been removed, the surface should be smoothed with sand paper or steel wool, and finally, well dusted before the new finish is applied. If it is desired to make the floors a little darker than the natural wood so as to harmonize with the wall coloring, a coat of stain should be applied before the varnish is put on. Since the cost of labor is so high nowadays, only the best grade of varnish should be used; it would be a foolish economy to pay for the putting on of a cheap grade. At least forty-eight hours should be allowed between coats for drying, and the longer the last coat is left without being used, the better. Even if this work is done in the summer time, a good furnace fire over night will do a lot toward getting a good hard finish.

The daily care of a varnished floor is very much like that of a waxed floor. A good hard surface affords little anchorage for dirt, and a dustless mop, used as needed will keep it in good condition. Beautiful floors are an expense and a care, but they are worth all they cost because of the beauty they add to the home.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar. new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

GRAND DISPERSAL SALE!

MILL VIEW AND LIME ROCK HERDS

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1927

100 Head of High-Class Holstein Cattle

65 Purebreds—Balance High Grades

Including the Prize Winning Grand Champion Senior Herdsire, King Piebe of York 7th, Grand Champion at



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

Allentown Fair, 1926, and several of his daughters, one a sister to the Grand Champion Female at Reading in 1926.

These Herds are Show Herds.

Lime Rock Herd won all prizes and both Grand Championships at Lebanon, 1926.

3 Young Bulls ready for service. A few younger Bulls from show dams. Many cows and heifers bred to 31-lb. bull.

These herds are accredited and will be sold on standard 60-day retest guarantee.

J. F. MILLER & SON, Myerstown, Pa.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

L. K. AUGHENBAUGH
Auctioneer
Camp Hill, Penn.sylvania

100 ENVELOPES
and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,
printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, $1.00. Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to
Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

QUALITY CHICKS
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs $8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD NEW JERSEY

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 10—Elmer, N. J., Frank Colman, Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 10—Fenton, Mich., Bert J. Morton Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Manager, Clio, Mich.
March 13—Denfield, Ont., L. Roy Siddall.
March 15—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch (50 head), S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 16—Milford, N. J., Sylvanus Apgar Accredited Herd Dispersal.
March 16—Boyden, Iowa, Complete Dispersal of Registered Holsteins, R. Kamminga and H. Kortekamp.
March 17—Carlisle, Pa., E. C. Ludt and J. H. Lear. Sale of 50 head, A. A. Raudabaugh and S. R. Miller, Mgrs.
March 18—New Cumberland, Pa., Dr. S. A. Kirkpatrick. S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 19—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 21—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller. 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 22—Waterloo, Ia., Annual Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 23—Appleton, Wis., Paltzer Bros. Dispersal.
March 23—New Castle, Pa., D. B. & E. R. Reynolds Dispersal.
March 23—London, Ont., Geo. F. Saul, Accredited Herd Sale.
March 23—Woodsboro, Md., L. C. Powell Sale, S. R. Miller, Sale Manager.
March 23—Myerstown, Pa., E. M. Gingrich, Jr., Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Sale Manager.
March 24—Bowmanville, Ont., Durham Co. Club.
March 24—Milton, Pa., Judge C. R. Savidge, Dispersal.
March 25—Myerstown, Pa., J. F. Miller & Son, 85 head.
March 26—Lewisburg, Pa., A. C. Slifer.
March 27-28—Sabetha, Kans., Collins Farm Co. Dispersal.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman Accredited Herd Dispersal.
March 29—Middleville, Mich., W. R. Harper & Sons' Thornapple Hill Herd Dispersal. W. R. Harper, Mgr.
March 30—London, Ont., London District H. Bdrs. Club.
March 31—Davidson, Mich., Genrida Farms Sale, Walter T. Hill, Prop., Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., Manager.
April 2—Syracuse, New York, Streiff Brothers' Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus. Salesmanager. Mexico, New York.
April 6—Shepherd, Mich., E. L. Salisbury Dispersal.
April 12—Haddam, Kans., J. L. Young Reduction.
April 14—Towanda, Pa., J. G. Kerrick, 50 Head. Col. T. Merril Moore & Geo. W. Baxter, Salesmen.
April 12-23—Madison. Wisconsin H. Sales Assn. 600 Head. Jas. R. Garver, Madison In Chg. Publicity & Sales Correspondence.
April 20—Trenton, N. J. Consignment Sale, W. W. and R. J. Stevens, managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
April 26—Oconomowoc, Wis., U. S. National Blue Ribbon Sale, Haeger, Baird, Darcey, managers.
April 27-30—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Spring Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.
May 3—Wooster, Ohio, State Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 5—White Bear, Minn., Dr. Egil Boeckmann's Echoland Herd Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
May 7—Newville, Pa., J. D. McCullough. A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Manager.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM

The Spring Dale Dairy Farm Fifth Annual Sale, held Saturday March 5th at Cleona, Penna., was a great success. The weather was perfect and every animal in the pink of condition. The spacious yard adjoining the barns was spotlessly clean and everything was in order and ready to receive one of the largest crowds of people that ever gathered at a farm sale in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. F. L. Heilman, took personal charge of the management of the sale and everything moved with promptness and precision. The large building adjoining the house was used us a dining room where free, hot lunches were served throughout the day and the true hospitality of the Heilmans was every where in evidence. The immense number of buyers showed their appreciation by their liberal bidding, the total of the sale being $10,511.00.

The average of the entire herd of purebred Holsteins was $154.00 while the average of the mature animals was $192.00.

The patrons of the sale received very prompt and efficient service. Mr. Heilman placed his trucks at the disposal of the buyers and many of the animals were transported to their new homes within a few hours.

The applications for transfer were made out and signed immediately at the close of the sale and the certificates will be in the hands of the new owners within one week.

Mr. Heilman is one of the most popular business men in Lebanon County and one of the foremost Holstein men of the state. He endeavors to keep the very best individuals from the best blood lines of the Holstein breed and his herd of Chester White hogs is second to none. One hundred and fifty head of purebred gilts were sold, many of them members of ton litters and the price received for these was very satisfactory.

The refreshment stand, operated by Mrs. Heilman's Sunday School Class was well patronized. It was located on the broad concrete pavement in front of the barn near the sale ring and netted the class nearly $100.00.

The pedigrees of the Holsteins were explained by the sale manager, S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa.

The top animals of the sale were two sisters, Kelco Belle Sylvia and Kelco Queen Annabelle Griselda daughters of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, a bull whose seven nearest dams average 35.04 lb. butter in seven days. These are grand young cows coming with their second calves. They were purchaed by Mr. Harvey L. Seltzer of Palmyra, Pa., for $590.00.

Mr. Irvin Rudy, Hershey, Pa., purchased the large, well bred cow, Kelco Daisy Hengerveld at $240.00. Nellie Artis Burke Alcartra went to Mr. Paul Dangler of Sinking Springs, Pa., for $237.00. A list of animals selling over $150.00 follows:

Kelco Belle Sylvia, Harvey L. Seltzer, Palmyra	$330
Kelco Queen Annabelle Griselda, H. L. Seltzer	260
Kelco Daisy Hengerveld, Irvin Rudy, Hershey	240
Nellie Artis Burke Alcartra, Paul Dangler, Sinking Springs	237
Johanna Korndyke Lyons, C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa.	200
Clear Spring Prilly Jewel, Harry Kreider, Lebanon	192
Kelco Fayne Johanna, Riley Horst, Lebanon	187
Lady Abbekerk Maggie Della, Albert Arnold, Myerstown	185
Alcartra Pontiac Veeman Segis, J. S. Stones, Lawn, Pa.	175
Etta Jewess Creamelle, Abram Ziegler, Sheridan	165
Maple Maid of Bingham, Abram Ziegler	162
Belle Pontiac Alcartra Segis, Abram Ziegler	155

LOCUST FORREST HERD

The sale of the Locust Forrest Herd, owned by Aaron Engle of Lebanon, Pa., was held on March 4, 1927. A goodly number of breeders were present and the small but select herd found ready market at good prices.

The young animals, those raised by Mr. Engle were extra good individuals and were well grown. The herdsire, King Segis Beryl Burke, has a nice bunch of daughters now about one year old. The entire herd of 18 head were purchased by neighboring farmers and local breeders. The average price per head was about $150.00.

WHY STAY MORE THAN ONE YEAR IN A COW TEST ASSOCIATION

By Ray A. Hindmarsh

You ask, "Why stay in a cow testing association more than one year?" Let me answer that it is merely a business proposition. I joined the association to learn what my cows were doing, to weed out my herd and learn more about feeding.

The tester visited my place but a couple months when I could see that there were cows on the red side of the ledger. They promptly went to the block. It was not long till I decided that two more should go and they did. In the meantime I learned that I was feeding my profits. Some of my cows were given only half as much as before testing.

About this time I began to notice that some of my heifers were doing as good as some of the older cows, also that a couple were doing nearly as good as their matured dams. I could place only one reason for this, "Better Sires," as they were all getting the same care.

When the tester asked me about testing another year, I was ready as I wanted to follow some of these heifers. On some I found that it paid.

In my second year's work it was my aim to study the new heifers and see where they increased or where they dropped below their sisters of the previous year. In this comparison I found a variation which I lay to a difference in sires, as conditions were practically the same, if any difference the second year having the advantage.

I might say right here that many a good sire goes to the block before his worth is known, and the only way to determine this, is to test, not only one year but to keep on testing.

LEARN TREE SURGERY



And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL
STAMFORD Under direction of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. CONNECTICUT



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS
For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.
Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.
Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

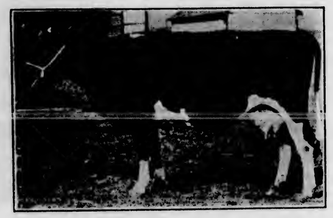
Mead's the Man

SALE!

Thurs., March 17, '27

at the E. C. Ludt Farm two miles from Carlisle on the road to Mt. Holly.

50 Head of Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle 50
from the herds of J. H. Lear and C. E. Ludt



MERCEDES CALAMITY PONTIAC DE KOL

AMONG THOSE TO BE SOLD ARE:

15 Daughters of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, whose dam is a 30-lb. four-year-old with a yearly average of 3.98 per cent fat. His nine nearest dams average 33.37 lb. butter.

5 Daughters of White Oak King Snookums, a grandson of King Quality.

4 Young Bulls of excellent breeding.
1 Grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.
1 Grandson of King of the Ormsbys.
1 Grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.
These bulls are all from high testing dams.



Two of the good ones in the Ludt herd. Thankful Beauty Pontiac, at the left, produced 11,639 lb. milk and 382.5 lb. milk during the year 1925-26, at a profit above cost of feed of $191.36.

Some are fresh and some fall cows.
The milking herds have averaged as follows:
E. C. Ludt herd, 11,329 lb. milk and 464.6 lb. butter.
J. H. Lear herd, 12,034 lb. milk and 513.7 lb. butter.
These cattle are under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to the 60-day retest.

Send for Catalog.

E. C. LUDT & J. H. LEAR Carlisle, Pa.

Another reason for testing more than one year is that many times when a man comes to buy a cow, heifer or bull, he wants to know the production of the dam, how many daughters (in case of a cow) or how many sisters you are keeping in your herd, what were their records in heifer form over their dam's record and how much of an increase over the previous year's record.

None of the questions can be answered when you test only one year.

I'm for the cow testing association and for more than one year's testing.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

Mother—Didn't your conscience tell you not to touch that cake?

Elsie—No, mother, I grabbed quick.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.



CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE---
Cleaner and Better Milk.
CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. **Price list free on request**
GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY

BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN Wyandotte Cockerels $3. each. MRS. BEN PUDNEY, Truxton, N. Y.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, 12c. Wyandottes, Langshams, Orpingtons, 14c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

FOR SALE—Purebred Barred Rock Cockerels, fine birds, $3 each for this week only. Order direct from this ad. EDWIN EARL, Penn Yan, N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers. Excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. H, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched right from free range, healthy flocks, culled for high record layers, ten cents up. Book your orders early for best service. Write for prices and catalog. J. H. SNOOK, Middleburg, Pa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS from quick maturing heavy laying strain. All breeding stock range raised. State tested and over a year old—$22 per hundred. Reduction on thousand lots. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM, James S. Stetson, Marshfield Hills, Mass.



DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. WATSON, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Pedigreed. Finest bloods. Shipped on approval. $15 to $20. MRS. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. WHITACRE, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. $25, wolf grey. MILDRED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS that are sure to drive cows next summer. Males and females spayed. Two to seven months' old. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. White Blossom, large and Dwarf, and Yellow Blossom sweet clovers, red and Alsike common, and Blackfoot Grimm alfalfa. High purity. M. G. STOLLER, R. 2, Paulding, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. THERESSA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

CIGARS.—From factory, trial 100 large Perfectos, postpaid, $2. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. ALING WOOL MILL, Berlin, Ohio.

TOBACCO—Prepaid. Guaranteed, chewing 5 lb. $1.40, 10 lb. $2.50; Smoking 5 lb. $1.00; 10 lb. $1.90. W. B. ADAMS, Sharon, Tenn.

ASK FOR OUR CATALOG of Roses, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cannas, Perennial Plants, Vines, Ornamentals, Fruit Trees. Send $1 for 3 Roses our selection. PLEASANT VIEW GARDENS, Dansville, New York.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES at $16.15 for the 500-lb. and $18.90 for the 1,000-lb. Lower than pre-war prices. THE PECK CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, $1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write PROF. GUHA, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy Direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars; or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Sullivan County

The Sullivan County Cow Testing Association, I. C. Sidelman, Tester, closed its sixth year December 1, 1926, with 22 whole year members. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 261. The results for the Association for the six years are as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1920-1921	5637	228.7
1921-1922	6025	232.6
1922-1923	6204	240.9
1923-1924	6388	239.9
1924-1925	7378	271.6
1925-1926	8594	312.1
Increase in 6 years	2957	83.4

Thirteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat.

Ulysses County

The Ulysses Cow Testing Association closed its third year November 1, 1926, with 22 whole year members. In addition two members were in the Association part of the year. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 397. The result for the Association for the three years is as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1923-1924	6509	228.6
1924-1925	6732	239.7
1925-1926	7530	284.0
Increase in 3 years	1021	55.4

CLEAR SPRING DAIRY FARM

8th Annual Sale

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1927

50 Head of High Class Purebred Holsteins consisting of Fresh Cows, near Springers, Heifers and Young Bulls ready for service.



BERKS ORMSBY POSCH 389574

Senior herdsire, Berks Ormsby Posch. Sire, King Tweede Spring Farm. Dam, Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d.

Junior herdsire, Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd 487537. His dam is a 31-lb. two-year-old and his sire is Champion Sylvia Greselda Lad, whose 7 nearest dams average 35.05 lb. butter in 7 days, and his 20 nearest dams average 31.00 lb. butter in 7 days.

This young bull has two crosses to May Echo Sylvia. She holds all world's milk records from 7 to 120 days and is the only cow in the world to milk over 800 lb. in 7 days during four different lactation periods.

The females include 1 granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs; 1 daughter of the senior herdsire, fresh; 3 sons of the senior herdsire, ready for service; 1 son of Brentwood Herdsire and a 24-lb. dam; 30 large, straight, richly bred young cows and heifers strongly bred along the best blood lines of type and large production, and bred to one of my good herdsires.

Herd under State and Federal supervision and sold on 60-day standard guarantee. Passed last test on February 4th, 100% clean.

Farm 3 miles from Sheridan, 10 miles southeast of Lebanon, 1 mile from state road leading from Womelsdorf to Schaefferstown.

Trains will be met at Sheridan on Sale Day.

Send for Catalog.

M. H. BENNETCH

Sheridan **Pennsylvania**

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Bradford County

The Canton Cow Testing Association, Bradford County, Penna., closed its thirteenth year November 1, 1926 with 18 whole year members, and 11 part year members. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 446. The results for the Association for the thirteen years is as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1913-1914	6052	261.0
1914-1915	5783	260.0
1915-1916	5843	256.7
1916-1917	6210	264.0
1917-1918	6163	262.2
1918-1919	6539	296.8
1919-1920	6850	311.2
1920-1921	7202	316.0
1921-1922	6859	286.9
1922-1923	7576	310.8
1923-1924	6803	288.3
1924-1925	7037	296.1
1925-1926	7453	313.4

The West Chester Cow Testing Association closed its year December 1, 1926, with 15 whole-year members. In addition one member was in the Association part of the year. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 566. The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the Assn., 419.18.
Average per cow—lb. milk, 515.
Average per cow—lb. butterfat, 311.2.
Average per cow—per cent butterfat, 3.7.
Average per cow—Value of product, $294.43.
Average per cow—Cost of pasture, $11.90.
Average per cow—Cost of roughage, $38.89.
Average per cow—Cost of grain, $64.18.
Average per cow—Total cost of feed, $114.97.
Average per cow—Value of product above feed cost, $179.46.
Average per cow—Returns for $1 expended for feed, $2.56.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester for Cumberland County, Penna., Cow Testing Association reports that during the month of February thirty-one herds were tested. These herds comprised 318 cows in milk and 43 dry cows. During the month there were 8 unprofitable cows sold to the butcher. Sixty-three cows produced over 40 lb. fat and twenty-eight cows produced over 50 lb. One hundred and fourteen cows produced over 1,000 lb. of milk and sixty cows produced over 1,200 lb.

Of the ten highest producing cows in butterfat in the association for the month, nine were registered Holsteins, five of which were owned by Ivo V. Otto of Boiling Springs.

The ten highest cows in butterfat were as follows:

Name of Owner	*Milk Lb.*	*Butterfat Lb.*
Ivo V. Otto	1996	85.8
Ivo V. Otto	2043	83.8
Ivo V. Otto	2108	78.0
Ivo V. Otto	2279	70.6
Jesse Kurtz	2353	68.2
Paul Gibble	1782	65.9
A. N. Lehman	1868	65.4
Walter Rupp	1525	64.1
Paul Gibble	1736	62.5
Ivo V. Otto	1894	62.5

LAWRENCE COUNTY

The Westfield Cow Testing Association Lawrence County, Pa., completed its fourth month of the testing year with 25 herds on test. These herds comprised 300 cows in milk and 26 dry cows. During the month there were 6 unprofitable cows sold from these herds. The figures show 44 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat and 8 cows produced over 50 lb. Thirty-three cows produced over 1,000 lb. of milk and 16 over 1,200 lb.

The five high cows in Butterfat are as follows:

Name of Owner	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
H. A. Freed	1615	65.4
J. W. Martin & Sons	921	53.4
Harry Boozel	1596	52.7
Geo. Augustine	1491	52.2
J. W. Martin & Sons	735	51.5

HE WAS A BLOOMIN' DIPLOMAT

The traffic policeman had made a mistake. He had ordered a car to stop, when there was really no reason. The driver, a middle-aged woman, was justly indignant.

"Pardon me, madam," said the officer, "but I thought at first you were too young to drive."

WAYLAID

"What became of the scheme to stamp the date on eggs before they were put into cold storage?" asked Fogy. "I haven't seen a stamped egg for five years."

"No," said Grouch. "The ink fades six or seven years after it is stamped on the egg."

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS

With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.



DAIRYMEN!

Send for new Free Catalog showing milk cans, pails, strainers, coolers, scales, bottles, bottle caps, churns and all dairy supplies. High quality, low prices. Money-back guarantee.

C. H. DANA CO.
30 Main St.
West Lebanon. N. H.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"

KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
For the Calves
COWS SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
W. A. RANDELL SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE 1 HUDSON ST.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.

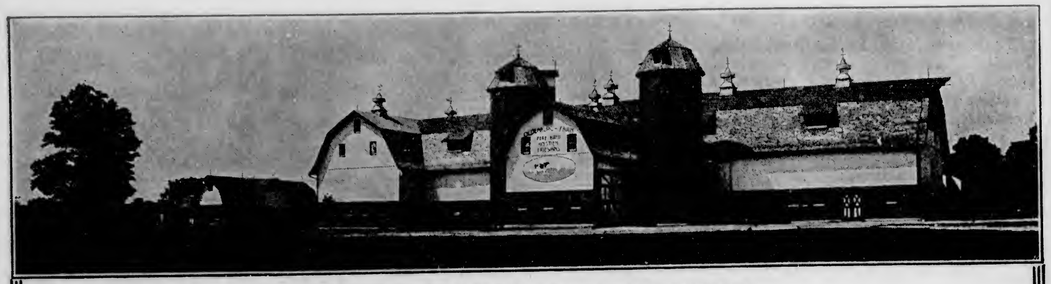
For Sale.—8 Registered Holsteins, 7 Cows and 1 Bull. Three fresh. Two springers. Fine condition. 3 clean tests. Write for price. Thos. Reese, Montoursville, Pa.

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special made glased stoneware salt and water bowls. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO.,
Morristown, Minn.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of
Purebred Holsteins



Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

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The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1927 No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SPRINGTIME

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

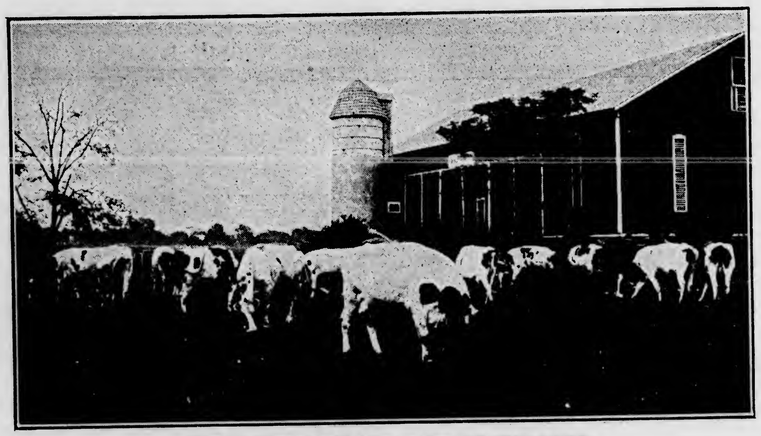


Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

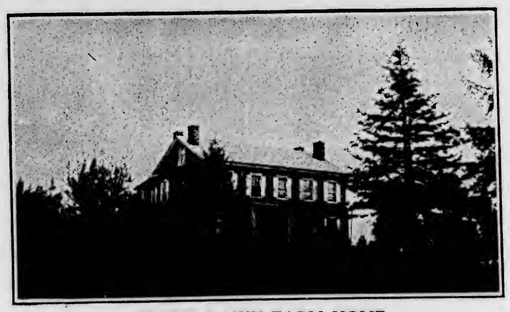
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1927 No. 6

Stevenson Replies to Fields

WE ARE printing below comments by Mr. George E. Stevenson on Fred F. Fields article that appeared in *The World* under date of February 12th.

Mr. Stevenson was a former vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and was very prominent in Holstein affairs—he was one of the first prominent breeders to take a firm and active stand against extravagance and political manipulation of the Association's affairs. Mr. Stevenson with fifty-two other members living in several states, brought a legal action in the New York State Court to check extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the breeder's money, law violation and to restore the members' rights.

The World, the high-salaried Extension Workers and the Paid Propagandists employed by the Political Management of the Brattleboro Association have endeavored to belittle and discredit Mr. Stevenson and those who are associated with him because he dared to act on the strength of his conviction. Moreover, large sums of money have been drawn from the Association's treasury and used to employ lawyers to fight Mr. Stevenson in the Courts. Now, along comes Fred F. Fields who served continuously as a Director of the Association from 1908 until his recent resignation, with the exception of one year from 1918 to 1919, and frankly admits that the Association's funds have been used to promote schemes to enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers, as has been charged by Mr. Stevenson and others in the action brought in the Court.—*Editor's note.*

MY DEAR EDITOR:

I reviewed with considerable care the article over the signature of Fred F. Fields in the February 12th issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World* and want to express my hearty approval of the sentiment contained therein. Every objection cited by Mr. Fields is a legitimate and fair one. I thoroughly agree with him that 99% of the membership have been taxed excessively beginning about 1917—particularly 1919 after the Philadelphia meeting to help put across the fads and fancies of a small and active number of members within the ranks of the Association. One of these fads and fancies was a President with a $12,000.00 salary—certainly much higher salary than any single individual dairy farmer representing the 99% referred to by Mr. Fields could earn with his herd.

Mr. Fields' criticism of the $50,000 expenditure of the Association's money for the perfect type of cow and bull meets with my hearty approval. I also am a strong believer in education, but it is some times very difficult to distinguish between true education and false education. The effort to aid the farmer by legislation and coöperative selling is mostly bunk used by its advocates to further their own ends and feather their own nests. No other industry has been so injured as has the business of agriculture by over zealous government aid extended through the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, the effect of which aid is to constantly stimulate competition in the production of food stuffs, including milk, without regard to the law of supply and demand.

The reclamation projects of the West fostered by the Government have added to the extent of tillable lands in the West and caused abandonment of the farms in the East.

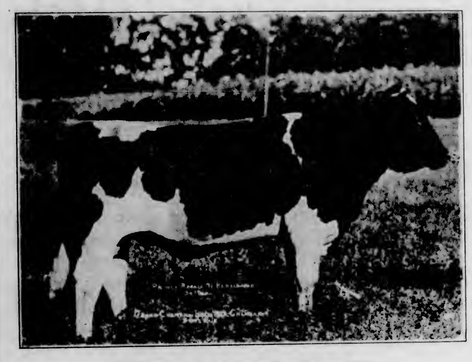
As stated by Mr. Fields, this method of Selective Registration would place every small breeder at a very great disadvantage even though it could be carried out with a reasonable degree of sincerity and honesty on the part of the Committee who was to approve or disapprove of animals to be selected.

I want to congratulate Mr. Fields too on his advocacy of how to produce animals that will yield milk high in butterfat. I have endeavored to do this since I began to breed purebred Holsteins and have had reasonable success in accomplishing it. The man has not yet been born who can by visual inspection of an animal determine, even with a fair approximation, their value as dairy animals or determine the fat content of the milk they will produce.

Unfair politics has disrupted our organization—detracted from the attendance of the Annual Meetings, and the change to a Representative Form of Government has resulted in depriving the 99% of the membership of the Association from any participation in it whatever. It is now a closed corporation, the selection of whose officers is continually entrusted to those now in power. It is refreshing indeed to find Mr. Fields now advocating the very thing that I have constantly advocated since the Philadelphia meeting; economy in salaries and general reduction of wasteful expenditures. It is true that we, the breeders, pay the bills and have the selective few tell us how, but we get no results from our money.

Mr. Fields' criticism of the politics which entered into the organization some time prior to the Philadelphia meeting is absolutely correct and resulted in an effort in 1921 to reform the organization, reduce salaries and economize. Unfortunately the change following the meeting at Syracuse in 1921 from the proxy system to the delegate system has probably closed the

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

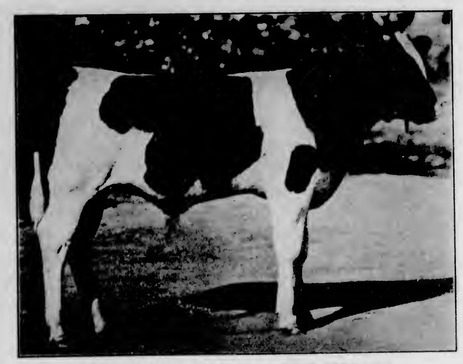
BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

door to any possible reform within the ranks of the present association. The only remedy for the taxation without representation which we are now compelled to pay is either a complete renovation and house-cleaning within the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, or the concentrated effort of the 99% of the Holstein breeders of the United States to foster an independent registration association somewhat on the order of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., located in Pennsylvania.

I also believe with Mr. Fields the man who is paying the bills has the right not only to select his own breeding stock but to determine the kind of advertising that his money shall pay for.

I go a little further than Mr. Fields in a similar criticism, for I don't believe that our Association morally has any right to employ any high salaried men to carry into effect Selective Registration or spread their representative government propaganda through the State Secretaries and the Extension Departments all over the country. I am not so sure, however, that the 26,000 members of this Association will rebel and prevent this Selective Registration referred to by Mr. Fields as an asinine proposition, for they stood for the past five years at least for a great many just as asinine propositions as this.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

The Mineral Feed Problem in Wisconsin

THE Mineral Feed Problem in Wisconsin, is the title of a recent Bulletin put out by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station edited by E. B. Hart, H. Steenbock and F. B. Morrison. It is very useful and interesting and should be in the hands of every dairyman and livestock breeder.

The Bulletin states:

As commercial products, mineral feeds for livestock are of recent origin. Under the strong leadership of efficient salesmanship their use and distribution has increased enormously. In 1923 there was but one brand of mixed mineral feed licensed in Wisconsin; in 1926 there were 85 licensed brands in this state manufactured by 35 different companies. Some of these brands are complex in composition; some are simple mixtures. They are generally sold as useful or needed under all conditions of livestock feeding, which, as a matter of fact, is not the case.

An understanding on the part of livestock farmers of what natural feeds contain in the way of such mineral materials as lime and phosphorus may go a long way in avoiding expensive mineral feed bills. The mineral question for livestock in Wisconsin seems to be in process of rather simple solution.

After pointing out the minerals that are essential and their commercial source, the following reference to commercial mixed minerals is made:

Commercial mixed minerals are variable in composition and source of ingredients.

The simplest mineral mixtures usually contain as ingredients lime carbonate, bone meal, salt and iodine as potassium or sodium iodide or as "iodized calcium."

The more complex mineral mixture contain such additional ingredients as potassium sulphate, sodium sulphate (Glauber's salts), magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts), bicarbonate of soda, sublimed sulphur, ferrous sulphate, anise, locust bean meal, charcoal, etc. The state law controlling the sale of these products requires a statement of the ingredients and a chemical analysis but does not require a statement of the amount of each ingredient.

The only ingredients of a mineral mixture established as necessary supplements to natural feeding materials, are lime, phosphorus, common salt and iodine, and whether we need all or part of these supplements will depend upon what is being fed.

A sample of one mineral mixture selling on the Wisconsin market at $115.00 per ton contained 5.45 per cent of P205 (phosphoric acid); 22.17 per cent of CaO (lime); 45.84 per cent of common salt and a trace of iodine. Calculated as equivalent to the essential ingredients used in compounding the mixture, this product contained approximately 17 per cent of bone meal, 28 per cent of calcium carbonate (lime rock), 45.8 per cent of common salt, and less than .003 per cent of potassium iodide. Water (moisture) and needless ingredients made up the 100 per cent. The raw material for the essential ingredients of this mixture, including iodine, can be purchased at $19.60 if we pay $45.00 per ton for steamed bone meal (Chicago price, December 1926); $8.00 per ton for high grade calcium carbonate (marl), $20.00 per ton for common salt, and allow $0.50 for the potassium iodide. Potassium iodide costs about $5.00 per pound and from ½ to 1 pound per ton of mineral mixture is the usual proportion used, but this mixture contained very much less. While some of the manufacturers of mineral mixtures no doubt use some precipitated calicum carbonate in their mixtures, which costs more per ton than marl, yet they also use high grade lime rock which can be bought in Wisconsin for $2.40 per ton (Kelly Island limestone).

The price of approximately $20.00 per ton for the essential raw ingredients of this ton of mineral mixture selling for $115.00 does not, of course, include the cost of the non-essential ingredients, the cost of assembling the materials, the cost of mixing, the cost of selling and delivery, nor the profit. Approximately $95.00 are consumed in the latter items.

Less Butter in Cold Storage Than This Time a Year Ago

COLD storage stocks of creamery butter in the United States on March 1 totaled only 8,086,000 pounds as compared with 26,313,000 pounds on the same date a year ago, according to the March cold storage report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stocks of apples are smaller, also, despite the big 1926 crop, the holdings in cold storage March 1 being reported at 2,162,000 barrels against 2,288,000 barrels last year, and 7,352,000 boxes against 7,898,000 boxes.

Total stocks of meats are placed at 823,579,000 pounds against 745,708,000 pounds last year; lard, 77,390,000 pounds against 76,145,000 pounds; frozen poultry 129,608,000 pounds against 95,397,000 pounds, and case eggs 87,000 cases compared with 77,000 cases.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

Holsteins

FOR SALE



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA

MALE—Maple Grove Radio Hengerveld 491332. Born May 15, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740. Our 34-lb. sire.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady 380488. She has a record of 11.74 lb. butter and 304.5 lb. milk at the age of 2 years, 5 months. This calf is more white than black.



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND CALF

FEMALE—Maple Grove Mabel Lunde Glista 1091467. Born June 19, 1926.

Sire: Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti 721635.

This calf is mostly black.

This is a nice pair for their age. Price $150 for the pair.

Our Herd Is Accredited!

F. JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co. Penna.

Advises About Cow Test Association Work

IN HIS report for December, Mr. Neal C. Jamison, Oregon extension dairyman issued the following concerning cow test association work:

"With the beginning of a new year let us consider for a moment the real purpose of testing associations. Primarily they are for the purpose of showing each member what the individual cows in his herd are doing. It is then a matter of keeping books on the cow patron of the dairyman's feed bin. Obviously the information obtained is of more value to each individual member than to any one else. There is, of course, advantage in a friendly rivalry but no need to make a 'horse race' out of monthly or yearly records as is sometimes done."

That is common sense advice, and, incidentally, it should help to clarify to a very large number of Jersey breeders who have not grasped the difference between Register of Merit testing and association testing.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

Hillscroft Farms

MR. J. G. KERRICK, owner of Hillscroft Farms, Towanda, Penna., in speaking of his Spring sale, which is advertised elsewhere in this issue writes:

"I am offering an unusual selection of good big rugged Holsteins of fine type. The herdsire is an unusual and outstanding show son of the great King Ona from an almost 1000-lb. and 27-lb. daughter of Spring Farm King. Her dam is a 31.67-lb cow with over 700 lb. milk in seven days and by Spring Farm King Pontiac. The third dam a 29-lb. cow.

"The young bulls range from 4 months to 18 months of age and are from excellent producing dams with outstanding records and breeding.

"This sale will feature six bred and six unbred daughters of the dam of the world's record cow, Cresmont Duchess Ormsby. A beautiful granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne from a 28-lb. dam with over 700 lb. milk. These heifers are due soon after sale by a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Posch. Another feature will be a two-year-old daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Posh from a 29.36-lb. two-year-old daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. Also a two-year-old daughter of Echo Car Born Sylvia from a 28-lb. and 700-lb. dam due soon after sale.

"Two outstanding sons of the 39-lb. bull, Echo King Cynthia. One from a 29-lb. two-year-old dam, the other from a 31-lb. 700-lb. granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. There are very fine specimens in this offering throughout."

Mr. Kerrick informs us in his letter that Col. T. Merritt Moore, Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, will assist Mr. George W. Baxter with the selling.

Col. Moore comes back to Pennsylvania, his native State, having been born near and reared a "Friend" at the old Friends Meeting House and has achieved great success as an auctioneer in Canada.

Grocer: "Would you like some string beans?"
Mrs. Newlywed: "How much are they a string?"

SUSKANNA FARM DISPERSAL

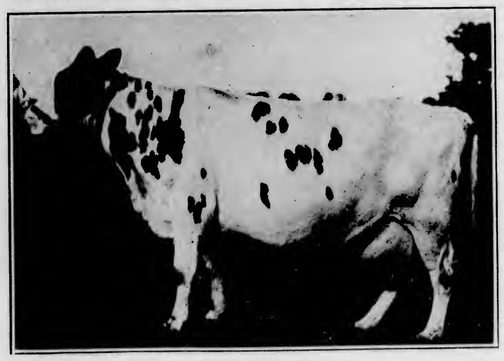
THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1927

30 HEAD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 30 **2 HIGH-CLASS HERDSIRES 2**

Senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247. Sire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, one of the best transmitting sons of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Dam, S. F. K. Agatha Pontiac, a daughter of Spring Farm King, full brother to the first 44-lb. cow and a granddaughter of the former world's record, four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac.

Junior herdsire, Loyalsock Jemima Mechthilde, a son of the former world's highest 3-generation bull, King Jemima Segis, and from a good A. R. O. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

The foundation cows include A. R. O. granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Colantha Johanna Lad, also daughters of Spring Farm King, King Valdessa Korndyke, Ormsby Lilith Colantha and King Veeman Pontiac Hengerveld. Many excellent daughters of the former herdsire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, will be sold. These are high producers and many of them are show ring winners.



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI



LEONA PONTIAC SPOFFORD

Suskanna herd stood very high in Cow Testing Association work; for many months it furnished the leader. The herd is under State and Federal supervision, has had two clean tests and is free from abortion. Will be sold under standard 60-day guarantee.

My farm is located on the Susquehanna Trail, between Sunbury and Milton, at the intersection of Mifflinburg Pike at Lewisburg. The Milton trolley runs to farm. *Send for Catalog.*

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager

C. R. SAVIDGE, Milton, Pa.

FULLER RUNYAN, Auctioneer

Feed, Breed and Weed the Dairy Herd

These Three Fundamentals Are the Pegs On Which Dairy Profit Hangs

CLEMONS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, S. C.

THE time worn slogan for the dairy farmer, "Feed, Breed and Weed" deserves much thought throughout the year, for upon the intelligent application of the principles implied by these three words depends the degree of success which will be attained with dairy cows. There is at present a good spread between feed prices and the price of dairy products so it will pay to feed liberally using as much home-grown and locally-produced feeds as possible.

For illustration of the foregoing statement, one dairy farmer in the Piedmont section of the state has reduced the cost of his grain ration from $2.10 per hundred pounds, January, 1926, to $1.55 per hundred pounds, January, 1927. This is a saving of 55 cents per hundred pounds, and at the same time the quality of the feed has not been reduced. This grain ration is made up of the following feeds: 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds ground oats, 150 pounds of corn and cob meal, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal, 50 pounds of corn gluten feed, and 100 pounds velvet bean feed. It contains 17 per cent digestible protein and is fed with a medium protein roughage composed of peavine and grass hay and corn fodder. Many other farmers are feeding equally as good rations made from other feeds and obtaining good results. The purpose of this illustration was to point out the results obtained by growing a part of the feed on the farm and then buying the proper kinds of grain to supplement in the ration to give variety and palatability, yet keeping down the cost of the ration.

No system of livestock farming is profitable without an abundance of home grown feeds. Especially is this true of roughages on the dairy farm. Roughage is the basis of all dairy rations. The South enjoys the great advantage of a winter growing season whereas our middle western and northern brothers must depend entirely on a short summer growing season. With this advantage we have two chances for a hay crop every year. By planting oats and vetch in the fall we are reasonably assured of an early summer hay crop. This same land can then be planted to cow-peas or soy beans for a hay crop to be harvested in the fall. By following this system a dairy farmer can usually grow all the roughage needed on the farm. The seasons are not often such that farmers fail with both crops.

Dairy farmers are in a position to produce all the feed required more cheaply than they can buy it, because all feeds must be grown on some farm, and in addition to production costs, purchased feeds must be charged with transportation, mixing, sacking, baling, hauling, and the profits of several middlemen. Then, too, when a farmer grows an abundance of feed he is going to feed his cows more liberally, because it is cheaper, and in return will get higher production with a greater profit above feed costs. Too often our South Carolina cows do not get enough of the right kinds of feed.

Absolute Dispersal Sale of Two of Cumberland County's Good Herds

45—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—45

Saturday, May 7, 1927

Our Herdsire, Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol, will be sold.



These Cows now milking over 50 lbs. in C. T. A. work.



HUNTSDALE QUALITY ORMSBY DE KOL

Others in the sale are:

12 Daughters of Crary Farm Segis Buckeye Pontiac, whose dam produced 24,706 lb. milk and 1,008.7 lb. butter in one year.

20 Good producing young cows. Their milk shows an average percent of fat the past year of 3.75.

10 Bred Heifers.

2 Yearling Heifers.

2 Yearling Bulls.

10 Six-months'-old calves, 8 heifers and 2 bulls, all sired by Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol.

Both herds are fully ACCREDITED and free from abortion. They will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest. *Send for catalog.*

Sale will be held at the farm of J. D. McCulloch, at Big Springs, 3 miles from Newville, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer

J. D. McCulloch, Newville, Pa. **J. M. Hemphill,** Shippensburg, Pa.

Profitable milk production depends upon good breeding and good feeding. Neither alone is sufficient. No cow can be made to produce milk or butterfat at a profit unless she inherits from her ancestors the tendency to produce large quantities of both. The average South Carolina cow produces only about 2330 pounds of milk and 105 pounds of butterfat annually. Thus, when we consider the number of high producing cows in the state, we can readily see we have a large number of unprofitable ones. This class naturally divides itself into the two classes: (1) good dairy cows that are unprofitable because they are not fed and cared for properly, and (2) cows that are unprofitable because they have not inherited the ability to produce, even if fed and cared for properly.

In most communities there are at least a few good registered bulls from ancestors of known production. Farmers should take advantage of these bulls and breed their few cows to them, even though it may be inconvenient at the time to take them four or five extra miles. Every dairy farmer should keep in mind that if a cow does not inherit the tendencies to produce large quantities of milk and butterfat, she cannot be made to do so. Only bulls which are registered and from high producing ancestry should be used in any herd. Do not waste time and feed raising the daughters of scrub and grade bulls even when these daughters are out of good cows, for they get half their inheritance from each parent. The productivity of a good cow will be reduced in her daughters by poor bulls.

Too much emphasis cannot be stressed on the all important matter of weeding out of the herd those cows that are endowed with poor dairy blood. Every herd, whether grade or purebred should have a standard, say 4,000, 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk per year.

Guess work does not get us anywhere in the dairy business. In order to really know the individual cows in the herd, records must be kept. It takes but a few seconds to weigh each cow's milk and record it on a milk sheet placed in a convenient place. Have the scales hanging handy and weigh the feed occasionally to see if the cow is being fed according to milk production. At the end of the year they will doubtless spot the "boarders." Milk records alone will not tell the whole story, for the percentage of fat in milk varies with individual cows. To ascertain the producing ability of cows, the milk must be weighed and tested for butterfat.

Testing is interesting work and can be done fairly accurately by the farmer himself. A small outfit can be secured and testing done at home with little cost. If such practices were followed in South Carolina we would see dairy herds with fewer but better animals. However, if it is not possible to test for butterfat, remember that the milk records tell a part of the story and will assist in spotting the boarders.

Once a standard is set every cow, that with good care and feeding does not meet your standard should be sold to the butcher. The next year the standard should be raised about 500 pounds, and the same procedure followed in weeding out the culls. The system applies to purebred herds as well as grades for if we do not have such a standard our cull purebreds will injure greatly our constructive breeding plans by having a few daughters marring the reputation of a good bull. The wise farmer will not let sentiment for old Bossie stand in his way if she does not meet his standard of production. Every dairy farmer can build a profitable herd by keeping records and using good judgment in Feeding, Breeding and Weeding.

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES
BRED TO MATRONS
IN OUR HERD
HAVE PRODUCED
ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son — Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

Milk Powder and Condensed Milk Replacing Whole Milk in Manufactured Products

MILK powder and condensed milk are replacing whole milk and evaporated milk in the manufacture of confectionery, ice cream, and bakery products, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, has announced. The reason for the shift is that the concentrated products are easier to transport and store.

Figures collected by the bureau show that 66 manufacturers of milk chocolate used 171,542,708 pounds of whole milk last year as against 228,821,543 pounds used by 61 manufacturers in 1925. The quantity of evaporated milk used to manufacture milk chocolate last year was 2,912,639 pounds against 3,037,669 pounds in 1925, and of skimmilk 26,689 pounds against 6,168,287 pounds.

Consumption of milk powders, on the other hand, shows an increase. The 65 manufacturers used 6,652,127 pounds of whole milk powder last year, as against 4,396,231 pounds used by 61 firms in 1925; of condensed milk there was used 5,499,095 pounds against 4,369,769 pounds, and skimmilk powder 3,270,577 pounds against 1,437,810 pounds.

The consumption of all products reduced to the common equivalent of whole milk used in the manufacture of milk chocolate last year shows a decrease of about 10 per cent under 1925.

The American home, in its economic aspect, is as much a business proposition as any industrial corporation, just as dependent on good management, just as subject to failure through bad management. In all this talk about prosperity, we forget that the first point where insolvency begins is in the American family, and that the origin of it is debt which represents no productive investment. Credit that burdens the family instead of releasing the family's energies is the initial blow at prosperity. To keep the American family solvent and independent, carefully protected by sound household management, is the first requisite of national prosperity.—*Henry Ford.*

GREIDER STOCK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD DISPERSAL

16 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 16

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1927 at 1 o'clock

My herdsire, Serradella King Doress, a son of Houwtje Segis Butter Boy 389401, and out of Doress Canary Rag Apple 530968, is the only bull ever offered for sale in Cumberland County to have a dam with 31 lb. butter in 7 days and 1,073 lb. butter in a year.



SERRADELLA KING DORESS 445683



DORESS CANARY RAG APPLE 530968

870.68 lb. butter, 21,207 lb. milk in 10 months as a five-year-old. 31.36 lb. butter, 615.10 lb. milk in 7 days.

The females to be sold include granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyge, King of the Ormsbys and Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

These cows have yearly records from 9,000 lb. to over 12,000 lb. milk on twice a day milking. The average per cent fat for this herd last year was 3.65.

Two young bulls one about ready for light service.

This herd passed another clean test January 21, 1927.

I will also sell: 4 Horses, 25 Shoats, 1 Brood Sow with pigs at her side. Farming Implements.

George Fry, Auctioneer.

Write for Catalog. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.

Free Lunch
Cariisie

FRED C. LEHMAN
R. D. 9
Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*
Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MARCH 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Watching the Money Pot

IN A recent editorial appearing in *The World,* a Holstein periodical published near Syracuse, Maurice S. Prescott, editor, and Frank T. Price, manager, Prescott laments the fact that the new Association does not have a handsome surplus in its treasury.

In commenting on the new Association Prescott fails to see or at least fails to comment on the wonderful growth which the new Association has made during the short time that it has been in existence. The fact that the new Association has nearly 900 members living in thirty-five different states, that it is doing a nice business and receiving the support and coöperation of breeders everywhere, fails to impress Prescott.

Like others of his kind, his chief concern seems to be the accumulated surplus in the treasury which is not growing fast enough to suit him. Possibly Prescott will realize later on, if not at this time, that the new Association does not propose to tax its members and those who patronize it to create a large surplus for Political Shysters to exploit, or as Mr. Fred F. Fields puts it, "Schemes to enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers."

Is it not the assured success rather than the contemplated failure that is worrying Prescott?

Prescott appears to be very much concerned about the new Association going out of business. Does the handwriting on the wall "Going out of business" which seems to appear to Prescott so vividly, apply to the new Association or *The World?*

For the past few years the inscription "Going out of business" must have been preying on Prescott's mind. The issue of March 20, 1920, of *The World* contained 146 pages. That was seven years ago. The current issue, March 12, 1927, contains 34 pages. "Going out of business" must ring true to Prescott.

Trick Records

THE following records are a few of the many similar records showing a high butterfat percentage included in the February report of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner.

The significant feature of these records is the high butterfat percentage. We have told our readers that the only tribunal that credited cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed with producing milk containing a butterfat percentage that would equal or surpass the Jersey or the Guernsey, was the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America:

	Milk Lb.	*Per Cent Fat*	*Fat Lb.*
Queen Bessie Pietertje Ormsby 648084, R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill...	569.0	5.41	30.773
Winterthur Ormsby Princess 666430, H. F. DuPont, Winterthur, Del....	513.9	5.67	29.145
Hillside Doris Ormsby 671337, Central Poor Dist. of Luzerne Co. Retreat, Pa., 30-day record.....	2,232.9	5.11	114.002
Newberry Pietertje Pontiac 718619, State Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich.	432.4	6.30	27.270
Aaggie Prometheus De Kol 2d 549864, State Hospital, Newberry, Mich...	374.3	6.79	25.421
30-day record	1,792.4	5.59	100.147
Winterthur Boast Uned Capolka 731859, H. F. DuPont, Winterthur, Del.	515.4	5.74	29.578

Even the same cow may show a wide variation in butterfat percentage under the clever hand of the trained "magician" as the following records will show:

	Milk Lb.	*Per Cent Fat*	*Fat Lb.*
Glista Glad 682836 (Great Joh Lyons).	458.7	5.29	24.261
30-day record	2,001.7	4.23	84.587
Maryland Canary Mutual Colantha 734977 (Colantha Sir Korndyke Clothilde)	351.3	6.15	21.589
30-day record	1,827.9	4.84	88.518

Political Holdup

IN WISCONSIN, after much delay, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board has ruled that they would not honor the certificate issued by the new Association in allotting indemnity claims for animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. As a result of this refusal a mandamus proceeding has been brought in the Courts to compel the Board to honor the certificates and pay the claims on a Purebred basis. This is the procedure that was followed in Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania the Court handed down an unanimous opinion in favor of the members of the new Association and made it plain to Secretary Willits that even if he had discretionary power to refuse the payment of indemnity claims for animals registered in the new Association, he had exceeded the same. Breeders in Pennsylvania are now being paid indemnity claims for animals registered in the new Association on a purebred basis.

Testing Associations Are Educational

TOO often members get the wrong viewpoint as to the function of the cow testing associations. The real function of a cow testing association is to develop efficiency in economical production of butterfat. This is accomplished through the culling of low producing cows and the adoption of improved methods of feeding, caring for and managing the dairy herd.

Friendly rivalry between dairymen is desirable but should not overshadow the real purpose of cow testing association work.

The herd books tell the story of the herd. It is for the dairyman's use. It offers an opportunity to study each cow in the herd. What was your butterfat average for last month? Which cow has the largest production to date? Have changes in food, or management affected production? Are the daughters of your herdsire higher producers than their dams?

Close coöperation between the tester and the members if necessary for best results. Discuss the records and dairy problems with the tester each month.—*Univ. of Idaho.*

Membership Relations in Cooperative Associations

A DETAILED analysis of membership relations and field service problems of coöperative associations has been undertaken by the recently created Division of Coöperative Marketing in the United States Department of Agriculture. The work includes studies of the problems of membership morale, causes of satisfaction as well as dissatisfaction, and the knowledge of the member regarding the purpose, plans, operation and accomplishments of his association, together with an analysis of the educational and field service programs of the associations.

The first of the series of such studies—that of some cotton and tobacco associations—has been completed and a printed report issued by the department. This report is an analysis of the motives and expectations of members at the time of joining, reasons for dissatisfaction, the degree of appreciation of the services performed by the associations together with the economic doctrines held by the members. Two tobacco and two cotton associations were included in the study and the data obtained from interviewing more than four hundred members of these associations are used as a basis for the report.

Outstanding features of the attitudes and opinions of the members interviewed, as listed by the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Low prices prevailing at the time of organization and the hope of improvement through market control and elimination of middlemen were the causes of many farmers joining the association. Many farmers believe that the reason higher prices have not prevailed or earlier settlements have not been made in tobacco is because of insufficient control occasioned by lack of volume.

Members of the associations believe the non-member has been benefited by the work of the association as much or more than the members.

More than half the members interviewed in the four associations believe that price fixing on the basis of cost of production could be achieved if the associations had sufficiently large membership and about the same number believe that farmers should organize and set prices on their products. In only one association did as many as half of the members believe that price fixing through organization was impracticable.

Delayed payments are the most common cause of dissatisfaction. Holding the commodity in expectation of better prices or to maintain a definite price level ranked second as a cause of dissatisfaction.

Members gave little evidence of understanding and appreciation of marketing services performed by the associations or of knowledge of unit costs or salaries of officials. Few have definite ideas regarding what may reasonably be expected of a coöperative marketing association.

The field service division of the associations is regarded as a means of policing the membership and securing deliveries rather than an educational and informational agency. The members need more information regarding their associations and a better understanding of the economics of marketing before they can fully coöperate with their organization.

This analysis has been published as Department Circular No. 407-C, "Membership Relations in Coöperative Associations—Cotton and Tobacco." Copies may be obtained upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

What is it we take and never give back? A day off.

Hillscroft Farms Spring Sale

50 HEAD OF EXTRA GOOD PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 50

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927

at 12:30 o'clock

My herdsire is a son of King Ona and a nearly 1,000-lb. daughter of Spring Farm King, a real show bull.

The sales includes:

25 good young cows, due soon after sale, some fresh just before sale.

15 bred heifers, outstanding individuals from dams up to 30 lb. butter and 700 lb. milk in 7 days.

8 young bulls from 4 to 18 months old—good individuals from high producing dams with outstanding records and breeding.

Several heifer calves from a 1,300-lb. grandsire, and dams with fine Cow Testing Association records.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Trains met by appointment.

Auctioneers: Baxter and Moore.

J. G. KERRICK

TOWANDA PENNA.

Importance of Efficient Milking

IN THESE days, when research is the medicine prescribed for all agricultural ills, there is some danger of elementary truth being overlooked because they are not new, and to nothing does this apply so much as to the actual extraction by hand of milk from a cow. The following remarks in *The Farmer and Stockbreeder,* by Western, emphasize the need for skill and care in milking cows.

Too much attention cannot be given to the important operation of milking; but on a mixed farm there is usually much other work that calls for personal attention, with the result that it is often impossible for the farmers to supervise milking. It has been definitely proved that where dairy cows are milked by inexperienced persons, the reduction in the milk yield, quite apart from the depreciation of the herd, is very considerable. There is, of course, a great difference in individual animals, as some cows do not appear to be affected by milkers and yield their milk freely at all times; others of a more nervous temperament are liable to hold up their milk to certain milkers, with the result that the supply gradually shrinks.

Young heifers require very careful handling, otherwise they will soon begin to go wrong. There can be no doubt that the practice of allowing the calf to suck is very essential in the case of young and nervous animals that show signs of becoming excited. In every case cows should be milked quietly and quickly, care being taken to see that they are thoroughly well stripped. The poor quality of milk may often be attributed to indifferent stripping. It must be remembered that the first-drawn milk may contain as little as 1 per cent. of butterfat, while the strippings may contain from 6 to 10 per cent., and must therefore be secured in order to maintain the standard of the whole.

Practice and Observation

The operation of milking calls for constant practice and observation. The cow should always be approached quietly and got into a position with the near hind leg a little behind the other. The milker should sit squarely on the stool, close to the cow, the back being almost upright and the head slightly bent, but not touching the cow. An open pail should be gripped firmly between the knees and off the floor, while the modern pail should be stood on the ground and not tilted.

A start should be made with the two fore teats, using the whole hand. The teats should always be dry when milked, as wetting the teat is not only a dirty habit, but tends to chaps and sores in cold weather.

If difficulty is experienced in milking a cow dry, a small amount of vaseline may be rubbed on the hands, as this is not harmful, and has a softening effect on the skin. If the teats are inclined to be fleshy, the udder above the teat should be worked with the left hand and the milk withdrawn in the ordinary way with the right. When stripping, the finger and thumb of each hand should be drawn down the teat until all the milk has been removed.

Hard Udders

If the udder is hard and caked after calving, a good massaging with the palm of the hand, with or without lard, or better still, camphorated ointment, will remove any congested condition. The breaking up of the udder may be greatly hastened by the sucking of a hungry calf, because of the kneading it imparts to the udder.

There should be no room in the ordinary herd for cows with defective udders, as this necessarily means a low milk yield. A blind teat is a serious defect. The obstruction is often brought about by udder ailments, especially when these are neglected, and occasionally by accident. As may be expected, it is usually at the time of calving that blind teats most frequently develop, as swollen udders and inflammation are most likely to occur then with consequent blocking of the teats. Silver teat probes and other instruments for removing obstructions are useful, especially where the stoppage is due to the accumulation of curdled matter, although it is better to foment and massage the udder and teats in the early stages, rather than to use instruments. In any case, the latter must be carefully manipulated.

The time of milking is a question that has called for considerable discussion of late, largely owing to the fact that there are now so many recorded cows, some of which give yield that make it desirable, or even essential, to milk three times a day. The common practice is to milk twice in twenty-four hours and the more equally the time is divided, the more uniform is the quality of the milk produced.

When cows are left too long without being milked the udders not only become distended, but cause the animals considerable pain and irritability resulting in a falling off in the milk yield. Heavy milkers should, therefore, be milked three times instead of twice a day, in order to relieve the pressure on the udder, which if not done may lead to inflammation and the ultimate loss of one or more quarters, and may even be attended with fatal results.—*The British Friesian Journal.*

The Old Home Farm

Herd Accredited



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

Free From Abortion

As I am changing tenants on my farm at Allamuchy, N. J., April 1st, it necessitates reducing my herd of sixty-nine head of cattle. I am offering some excellent young heifers and calves at attractive prices in order to move them promptly.

My herdsire, **MAHWIN KING JOHANNA RUE,** is backed by some of the highest producing animals of the breed. He is a son of King of the Johanna Lads, from a three times 30-lb. daughter of Oakland King Pontiac. His dam made 31.96 lb. butter as a three-year-old; 30.33 lb. as a four-year-old, and 32-41 lb. as a five-year-old, which shows very consistent production.

A Few High-class Daughters of "King" for Sale

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy New Jersey

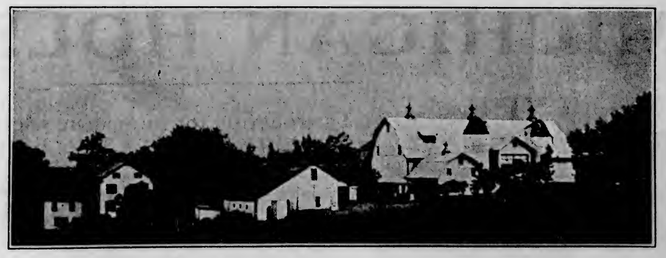
Veterinary Inspection at Stock Shows Receives Federal Study

OBJECTIONS by some exhibitors of livestock to Federal regulations that exclude diseased animals from the grounds and show ring at fairs and expositions have led to a searching inquiry into the situation by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Reports received from Federal veterinary inspectors stationed at various points throughout the country show that most exhibitors accept rigid inspection as a matter of course and as a protection to their entries. On the other hand, some reports point to conditions of serious concern to exhibitors and the management of various livestock shows. In one of the Western Mountain States sarcoptic scab of cattle, a serious parasitic disease, has been found every year, except one, since 1919 among animals consigned to an important stock show of the region.

"As soon as a consignment to the show is found to have sarcoptic scab," says the Federal veterinary inspector in his report, "the whole consignment is dipped and animals showing active lesions are not permitted to go on the show grounds. After the show they are

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County Pennsylvania

given a second dipping and by permit from the State of origin are allowed to return home.

"One outfit," the report continued, "made considerable objection and tried every means possible to get me to allow infected cattle to go into the show ring and mingle with other cattle. These cattle had previously been exhibited at another show not subject to Federal supervision."

An exhibitor of cattle stabled next to the scabby animals at that show had observed lack of veterinary supervision and as a safeguard to his own animals made arrangements to dip them before taking them home.

A private veterinarian learning of the bureau's study of conditions at stock shows volunteered the information that one breeder had "brought home a sweet package of sarcoptic" from a certain show and referred to a prominent herd exhibited at still another point as being "plastered with mange."

Though such conditions, if true, are probably exceptional, the danger of spreading various livestock diseases, including tuberculosis, is serious when the management of a livestock show does not arrange for competent and thorough veterinary inspection, including the examination of certificates or test charts to show freedom of animals from tuberculosis.

In continuing its investigations of this subject Federal veterinary officials have notified the inspectors in charge of public-stockyard inspection at various livestock centers to report the status of show-animal inspection within the territory covered by their respective stations. Such work is handled cooperatively by Federal and State authorities under laws and regulations to prevent the spread of animal diseases in interstate commerce.

Federal inspectors who have received such notices are stationed at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Salt Lake City, and Portland (Ore.). These cities are the homes of some of the most important livestock shows in the United States at which animals from many states are exhibited in large numbers.

The cooperation of livestock organizations and exhibitors is earnestly requested. Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry point out that valuable breeding animals and other show stock are especially deserving of protection by thorough veterinary examination, and that exhibitors who inquire into the regulations beforehand will find the requirements reasonable and beneficial rather than burdensome.

It is hoped that suitable precautions will be taken also at smaller shows and fairs not subject to the requirements of Federal and State authorities. The bureau also invites reports from the industry on the subject, especially the views and experiences of exhibitors and others closely in touch with the situation described.

Teaching a Calf to Drink

IN NURSING, the calf naturally looks up; this habit of nature must be overcome in teaching the calf to drink. A hungry calf, as a rule, can be taught to drink quicker than one that has had a meal within a short time. When a calf has nursed for three or four days before being taught to drink, it is common practice to permit 12 hours to pass before giving it milk to drink, but if the calf is taken away the second day, it is not necessary to wait so long a time. The calf can be taught to hold its head down only by having it held down. To do this, it is well to back it into a corner of an enclosure, straddle its neck, put one finger in its mouth, and hold the head so that the mouth is in the milk. Until a calf becomes accustomed to the new way of feeding only a quart or so of milk should be placed in the pail, as some of it will be spilled if too large a quantity is used. Some calves suck the finger for considerable time, others quickly learn to drink. Patience is essential in order to teach a calf to drink. Where stanchions are available, the calf may be fastened while being taught.

Marking A Calf

Every calf should be marked before it is taken from its mother. The manner of marking is not important. Some persons prefer to put around the calf's neck a strap to which is attached a tag with the calf's herd number. Others put a tag number in the ear. Practically any system must be renewed later, and the one should be used that the owner likes best. A system of notches in the ears can be used. There is objection to this system because tears in the ears lead to error and because hairs grow so long as to prevent easy reading of the numbers. There is on the market a tattooing device that can be used to mark animals. This method is more successful when the animals are a year old than when they are younger. The color markings of all calves not solid in color should be recorded on paper so they cen be identified in case of loss of the number.

Dehorning of Calves

Producing cows have no use for horns. They are dangerous both to the other animals and to the attendants, and many udder troubles are caused by cows hooking one another. They enable the "boss" cow unduly to lord herself, especially at the watering trough. Some breeds have especially characteristic horns, and for show purposes would be at a disadvantage if shown without them. Practically all show animals have been allowed to retain their horns. Animals should be dehorned when they are very young or not until they are about two years of age. If the operation is performed when the animals are young, caustic potash is applied, when the calf is between four and 14 days old, to the button that would later become the horn. After this time the button becomes attached to the skull and it is impossible to kill all the cells with the caustic, consequently a stub would grow. The hair is carefully clipped away from around the button, which can be easily felt and moved about by the fingers, and a stick of caustic potash is rubbed on the button until the blood comes. If the caustic is not rubbed on the button until the blood comes enough cells will remain alive to grow a spur. This process is somewhat painful to the calf, but not as much so as the process of cutting off the horns later, and the pain of neither process can be compared to that caused by the hooking of an udder. The practical dairyman has no use for horns on producing cows.—*International Correspondence Schools.*

Watch the Leaks on the Farm

THE time has come when all farm operations have to be put on a business basis if agriculture is to compete with other industries. In the commercial world, the various industries watch for leaks and stop them at once; or the business is unprosperous. So it is with farmers, especially dairy farmers, for there are so many things that will soon eat up the profits of the otherwise profitable enterprise. Every farmer, milking cows, should be certain that every cow kept in the herd is converting her feed into profit. If not, she should be sold to the butcher for she is a liability rather than an asset and she lives off the profits of the efficient cow.

The dairy cow is comparable to a machine used in other industries. When a factory machine requires too much labor, raw material and investment to return a

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

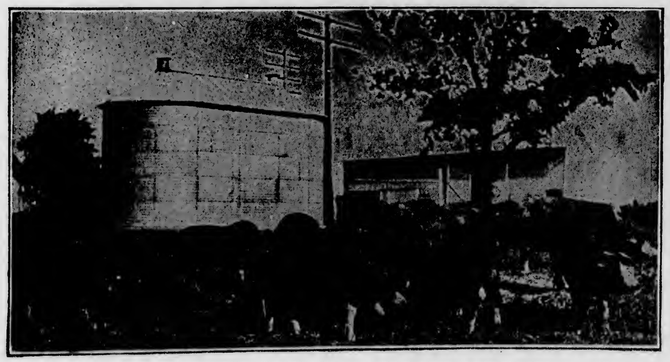
I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free---Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, $1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

profit, it is discarded. So it is with the unprofitable dairy cow.

Among the other leaks on the dairy farm are waste of feed by overfeeding, poor quality animals, loss of manure by careless handling, loss of skimmilk, inefficiency of labor, or too much labor.

In some instances, favorite cows on the farm are fed more liberally than their production warrants so the feed is sold at a loss. Favoritism sometimes make one keep a poor individual. Skimmilk is a valuable feed and farmers cannot afford to waste it on a flock of poor poultry or scrub bull calves.

The profit on the manure comes in the form of a fertilizer saving. This item certainly is due consideration. A number of experiments have shown that manure is worth $2.50 to $3.50 a ton, depending on the kind of feed from which it is made and the fertility of the land to which it is applied. Then, too, when manure is added not only nitrogen, phoshoric acid, and potash are added, but also considerable humus, which practically all our soils need to aid in holding the moisture and increase bacterial action.—*Extension Dairyman.*

When I See

"WHEN I see a young man possess no more honor than to be dunn'd, I guess he never will make a man of respectability.

"When I see a man quit work because he has three or four hired men to oversee, I guess he will have to go to jail to pay them.

"When I see a man suffer a simple wife to run in debt, at the store, for whatever she fancies, I guess he will soon wish he had never been married.

"When I see a young lady possess a large portion of pride and affection I guess she lacks delicacy and sense.

"When I pass a house and see the yard covered with stumps, old hoops and broken earthen I guess the man is a horse jockey and the woman a spinner of street yarn.

"When I see a woman standing in the door slip shod, with half a dozen ragged children and as many more heads peeping through broken windows, I guess her husband married for love, and do not think he misplaced his affections or begrudge him his happiness.

"When I see a woman usurp the whole conversation, I guess she has more equacity than sense."—*From the Albany Almanack 1817.*



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

I am offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm

Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

—

Purebred Chester White Hogs

—

Visitors Welcome

—

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona Penna.

GRAND DISPERSAL SALE!

MILL VIEW AND LIME ROCK HERDS

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1927

100 Head of High-Class Holstein Cattle

65 Purebreds—Balance High Grades

Including the Prize Winning Grand Champion Senior Herdsire, King Piebe of York 7th, Grand Champion at



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

Allentown Fair, 1926, and several of his daughters, one a sister to the Grand Champion Female at Reading in 1926.

These Herds are Show Herds.

Lime Rock Herd won all prizes and both Grand Championships at Lebanon, 1926.

3 Young Bulls ready for service. A few younger Bulls from show dams. Many cows and heifers bred to 31-lb. bull.

These herds are accredited and will be sold on standard 60-day retest guarantee.

J. F. MILLER & SON, Myerstown, Pa.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Kitchen Floor

SPACE in our last issue did not permit any discussion of the most important floor in the house, the kitchen floor. Since this room is in use all day long, it receives the hardest wear. Yet, being the housewife's bakeshop as well as workshop, it must be kept clean. And since the women of the house spend so much time in the kitchen, it ought to be as beautiful as possible, a combination which presents no mean problem. As in the other rooms in the house, the floor is the most conspicuous feature, and the good looks must be attained in a practical way.

Unpainted

There are a few women who seem to prefer an unfinished kitchen floor, guiltless of paint or varnish. When kept immaculate these floors have their own appeal, but they are hard to keep clean, as all grease spattered on them strikes in and is difficult to remove. A well kept floor of this type means constant cleaning.

Painted

Then there is the painted floor, for which a color should be chosen which harmonizes with the color of the walls and woodwork. One drawback of the painted floor is the fact that the places which receive the most use are soon worn bare, and then the entire floor has to be repainted. To be kept in any decent condition, the painted floor should be gone over at least once a year. This will keep it good looking and easy to clean.

Printed Linoleum

The majority of women prefer a covering of some sort, usually linoleum, either inlaid or printed. But even these present a problem. If the printed linoleum is used, it should be given a coat of the best floor varnish once a year, so as to protect the pattern, which otherwise would wear off in a few years, leaving a very shabby-looking floor covering. The best way to care for the printed linoleum is to give it a coat of varnish, as soon as it is laid, before it has ever been used at all, and repeat this at least once a year. There is a varnish which will harden ready for use, in twenty-four hours, and will stand not only constant wear but continual cleaning. Should this work be done by the home folks, they should remember that the varnish should be thin enough to spread easily, for if too thick, it will be hard to spread for it dries very rapidly. Too thin coats are better than one thick one. The care of such a floor is very easy. A dustless mop will pick up all the fluff and lint, and a damp one will remove all dirt and grease that adheres. Wiping up the spots around the stove and sink will often be enough to keep the floor clean for several days.

Inlaid Linoleum

If the inlaid linoleum is used, there is no need to use varnish to protect the colors, since they go clear through to the burlap back. But, as housewives have discovered, the inlaid linoleum is hard to keep clean as the dirt is ground into it, and is hard to remove. The best treatment for this type of floor covering is a thorough waxing. This should be done while the floor is perfectly clean. Care should be taken not to use too much wax and to rub it in thoroughly, else the floor will prove too slippery for safety. When water is used for cleaning it, only a mild soap should be used, in lukewarm water. Soap powders will tend to spoil the waxed finish and to injure the linoleum.

In laying either the printed or inlaid linoleum, the edges and joinings should be cemented, to prevent water from getting underneath.

An Irregular Floor

If one has a very irregularly shaped kitchen, with many stationary conveniences, so that it would mean a lot of cutting and trimming if linoleum were used, the best floor covering might be a congoleum rug, which will lie flat, without being fastened. The rest of the floor may be painted. It is especially desirable that congoleum rugs be kept well varnished, as the printed patterns are very perishable.

Cleaning Rugs

It is quite surprising what can be done at home in the way of cleaning soiled rugs, even the deep-pile rugs used in the living rooms. The rag rugs, used in bathrooms, and sometimes in bedrooms, are very pretty at first, but with use, become soiled and often faded. Cleaning them does not present any great difficulty. Soak them over night in water in which a cake of good soap has been dissolved. Even the larger sizes can be folded and put in the tub. Then, taking a section at a time over the wash board, scrub well with an ordinary brush and rinse in several waters. If they are faded, dye them in the usual manner, being sure to boil them briskly in plenty of water. Their bulk will make it difficult to keep them moving as all things being dyed should be, but by using two good sticks and keeping the water in motion, a good result will be obtained. Rinse them in cold water and they will look like new.

Rugs With Deep Pile

The deep pile rugs present more difficulty, yet they also may be cleaned at home. Wait for a bright, breezy day, then take them out on the porch, (which has previously been cleaned) or, if the porch is not large enough, place plenty of newspapers on the lawn and do the work there. All possible dirt should be removed by sweeping, beating and vacuum cleaner. Then using warm water and a mild soap, scrub a section of the rug as you would an ordinary floor. Wipe clean of soap, changing the rinse water several times. Success depends largely on the removal of the dirty suds. Wipe as dry as possible and air will do the rest of the drying.

Dyeing

If the rug is faded and is worth the expense, it should be sent to a professional dyer. A fairly good job can be done at home by using a soft scrubbing brush and a basin of hot dye. Be sure to make enough dye the first time, as a second lot might not be the same shade. Keep the main supply boiling and use a little at a time, so that it may be hot when applied. The dye should be scrubbed into the rug as quickly as possible so as to avoid streaks. It should be remembered that when the rug is dry it will be a lighter color than when wet. Also certain dyes over certain colors will produce still other colors. It would be wise to get a piece of cloth as near the color of the rug as possible and dip that into the dye, so as to have some idea of the resulting shade. Unless a very much darker shade of dye is used the pattern of the rug will be visible. In fact, it would be almost impossible at home to dye a deep enough shade to cover the patterns. All these things should be considered before the work is attempted.

England is taking steps to deflate ice cream which in some instances reaches 50% air. It is understood the ice cream association of Great Britain and Ireland, the National Federation of Dairymen and National Farmers' Union are behind the movement and are anxious to have a higher butterfat standard established for ice cream.

My mother's brother's father's cow's brother was an ox.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.73 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 23—Appleton, Wis., Paltzer Bros. Dispersal.
March 23—New Castle, Pa., D. B. & E. R. Reynolds Dispersal.
March 23—London, Ont., Geo. F. Saul, Accredited Herd Sale.
March 23—Woodsboro, Md., L. C. Powell Sale, S. R. Miller, Sale Manager.
March 23—Myerstown, Pa., E. M. Gingrich, Jr., Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Sale Manager.
March 24—Bowmanville, Ont., Durham Co. Club.
March 24—Milton, Pa., Judge C. R. Savidge, Dispersal.
March 25—Myerstown, Pa., J. F. Miller & Son, 85 head.
March 26—Carlisle, Pa., Wilson A. Shughart.
March 26—Lewisburg, Pa., A. C. Slifer.
March 27-28—Sabetha, Kans., Collins Farm Co. Dispersal.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman Accredited Herd Dispersal.
March 29—Middleville, Mich., W. R. Harper & Sons' Thornapple Hill Herd Dispersal. W. R. Harper, Mgr.
March 30—London, Ont., London District H. Bdrs. Club.
March 31—Davidson, Mich., Genrida Farms Sale, Walter T. Hill, Prop., Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., Manager.
April 2—Syracuse, New York, Streiff Brothers' Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Salesmanager. Mexico, New York.
April 6—Chambersburg, Pa., Joseph E. Lehman & Sons, 35 Head, S. R. Miller, Sale Mgr.
April 6—Shepherd, Mich., E. L. Salisbury Dispersal.
April 12—Haddam, Kans., J. L. Young Reduction.
April 14—Towanda, Pa., J. G. Kerrick, 50 Head. Col. T. Merril Moore & Geo. W. Baxter, Salesmen.
April 12-23—Madison. Wisconsin H. Sales Assn. 600 Head. Jas. R. Garver, Madison In Chg. Publicity & Sales Correspondence.
April 20—Trenton, N. J. Consignment Sale, W. W. and R. J. Stevens, managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
April 26—Oconomowoc, Wis., U. S. National Blue Ribbon Sale, Haeger, Baird, Darcey, managers.
April 27-30—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Spring Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.
May 3—Wooster, Ohio, State Sale. Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 5—Salunga, Pa,. C. A. Spahr, S. R. Miller, Sale Mgr.
May 5—White Bear, Minn., Dr. Egil Boeckmann's Echoland Herd Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
May 7—Newville, Pa., J. D. McCullough. A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Manager.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

OAK FLAT FARM DISPERSAL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1927
at 12:30 o'clock

35 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cows, Heifers and Bulls

A fine lot of milch cows, milking 40 to 55 lb. a day. All young and bred to our herdsire, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 17th. He is a son of the great show bull, Piebe, and sire of show animals.

His dam has 30.82 lb. butter in 7 days, and 958.47 lb. butter and 20,060.10 lb. milk in one year.

Among those to be sold are:

11 Heifers due to freshen in May and June.
6 Daughters of a bull whose dam made 1,006 lb. butter and 22,282.00 lb. milk in a year.
5 Daughters of a 790-lb. bull.
7 Bulls, all ready for service. They are fine bred, 4 of them sons of our great herdsire.

Herd Is Accredited and Sold Subject to the Standard 60-Day Retest

All heifers are bred to a son of our herdsire.
Farm located two miles Northeast of Chambersburg on the Scotland State Road.
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RELIEVING BLOAT OF CATTLE

With the approach of the season when cattle graze greedily on fresh, green pasture and when other conditions favorable to bloating are present, stockmen may prevent losses from this cause by a few simple precautions. Observations of veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, indicate that crude means of relieving bloat are sometimes used, due to lack of preparedness and failure to observe sanitary requirements. "It is not unusual," one Federal veterinarian recently reported, "to see unhealed cuts two or three inches long in cows' flanks. These are knife cuts resorted to in the relief of bloat, and in some cases the contents of the paunch ooze from the cuts. Such cruelty, and the danger from infection, suggest a few timely hints on the proper treatment of bloated animals."

Bloating may be caused by any kind of feed that produces indigestion, but the disorder is due usually to alfalfa, clover or other succulent pasture plants eaten greedily, especially if wet by dew or rain. Frosted pasturage is likewise dangerous. Feed eaten too hastily and in large quantities, when wet or cold, is imperfectly digested. Gas forms rapidly in the paunch, and if relief is not obtained in time, affected animals may die from the accumulation of gases. In these cases distention of the stomach is so great as almost to prevent breathing.

In severe cases of bloating, swelling of the left flank is very noticeable, sometimes rising above the level of the backbone. When struck with the tips of the fingers the flank emits a drumlike sound. The animal is plainly distressed and moves uneasily. Finally it may reel and fall if not relieved.

In mild cases when the animal can walk, driving it for a quarter or half an hour is sometimes effective. Another treatment that is often successful is to coat a rope or twisted straw band with wagon grease or pine tar and place this in the cow's mouth as a bit, tying it behind the horns. This unsavory bit results in movements of the tongue, jaws and throat as well as stimulating the secretion of saliva. The treatment aids in the escape of gas and overcomes indigestion.

In urgent cases where the gas must be allowed to escape without delay, the use of a trocar and cannula is effective. The operation should be performed by a veterinarian.

A trocar is used in extreme or urgent cases when the animal probably would otherwise die. With this instrument there is the least danger of infection, since the hole closes completely when distention of the skin ceases. The various layers of the skin adjust themselves to its relaxed condition, thus closing the hole.

Knife wounds into the paunch are objectionable, being more likely to cause infection, as well as more difficult to heal. This results in fetid odors and oozing of paunch contents. Moreover, the animal will sometimes move suddenly on insertion of a knife, causing a large and dangerous cut.

It is usually advisable to give affected cattle a dose of purgative medicine after bloating has subsided. Examination, and any necessary further treatment by a competent veterinarian, of animals treated for bloating will aid in their prompt recovery with less danger of unfavorable after-effects. The results of releasing the gas from a bloated cow are astonishingly rapid. In an instance related by a Utah dairyman, a cow that was almost dead recovered and was on her feet in less than an hour.

The best method of dealing with the problem of bloating obviously is foresight in preventing conditions favorable to the ailment. Before cattle are given access to new pastures, especially if wet, they should have a liberal quantity of dry hay so their stomachs will be partly filled. Even then it is best to limit the time they are on the pasture if they show signs of greediness for this palatable feed. Putting an ordinary horse bridle, with bit, on a cow is an anti-bloating device sometimes used when danger from bloating is suspected. The bit interferes with rapid eating and gorging as well as helping the animal to belch up any gas that may form. Other feeds that may cause bloating are turnips, potatoes, cabbage, middlings and corn meal, if eaten too rapidly or in excess. By using reasonable methods of prevention and also understanding what to do promptly in an emergency, stock owners may greatly reduce losses from bloating. Essentially the same methods of preventing and relieving bloat in cattle may be used for sheep.

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Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.
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Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

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By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

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An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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East Aurora New York

VERMONT HEARING ON AREA TEST

Friends and foes of the area test in Vermont turned out in unusually large numbers to the hearing before the joint agricultural committees of House and Senate at Montpelier last week Wednesday. E. H. Jones, commissioner of agriculture, explained briefly how the area test work has developed out of the accredited herd plan of testing cattle for tuberculosis. He pointed out that the area test is not attempted in sections of the state that have not been well covered previously by testing for accredited herds. He reviewed the work which has already been accomplished in area testing on the $5,000 a year and argued in favor of House bill No. 76 that would provide the $15,000. Another House bill, No. 77, would repeal the area testing law. These were the two measures under discussion.

Further data on actual results accomplished was given by Deputy Commissioner R. S. Going and most of this information has already appeared in recent issues of New England Homestead. Friends of the area test were given a half hour to state their case and opponents were given an hour. Things went smoothly when friends of the measure, most of whom came from areas already tested, expressed their satisfaction with results obtained. These speakers included Mr. Davis of Washington, Mr. Martin of Williamstown, Mr. Leonard of Berlin, Mr. Luce of Pomfret, Mr. Waite of Hyde Park, Mr. Tewksbury of Randolph, Mr. Gaylord of Waitsfield and Mr. Brooks of St. Albans. These and others agreed that the testing of cattle should go on until the entire state is clean and the area test seems to be the most satisfactory way to do it.

Opponents Heard

The fireworks started when opponents opened their case. Attorney B. E. Bailey of Montpelier led the attack. Lawyer Bailey said he opposed the area test because he thinks it unfair and unconstitutional to tell a farmer to have his cattle tested against his will. He did not oppose the test in general and is in favor of pure milk, although he maintains that the theory that the test was required as a public health measure has been exploited.

The manner in which the area test was handled was roundly condemned. He declared some of the men who attempted to withdraw from the test after they had signed were not given consideration. One man who refused to have his cattle tested had his herd put under quarantine and he had to throw his milk away because he could neither sell it or give it away. Finally, he was compelled to ask for a test and when he got it he had not one reactor in his herd.

M. L. Barber of Barre, the man who had his herd placed under quarantine, said the herd had been accredited in 1922 and had passed a clean test just previous to the time when the area test was to be made, so he had refused to sign the petition to have his cattle tested again. Mr. Barber charged that although the law says the signing of the petition should be voluntary, pressure had been brought to bear in Barre and misrepresentation, deception, personal spite and prejudice had entered into the work of preparing the petition. The state department of agriculture along with New England Homestead came in for criticism.

Frank B. Martin of Barre Town made a somewhat similar attack, declaring he never believed in the area test and did not want his cows tested and spoiled. He had always kept a clean herd and intends to in the future. He is willing to have a law passed that any farmer who knowingly keeps a tubercular cow in his herd should be heavily fined.

Again the friends of area testing took the floor and Mr. McCullough declared the hearing seemed to him more like a family scrap than anything else. In 1923 when he first came to the legislature he was opposed to the tuberculin test but since then he has been converted to it along with most of the people in his town. A. L. Smith of Barre said he was one of those who circulated the petition in that locality and decisively denied any falsehood or deception in the securing of signatures to the petition. In fact, he thinks that if there were any falsehoods indulged in, it was by those who are appearing in the opposition ranks.

PUBLIC SALE

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1927

at 12.00 O'clock

I will sell a fine lot of Registered and Grade Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Also:

Horses and Colts
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My farm is located 4 miles East of Carlisle, 2 miles north of Boiling Springs, between Lisburn and York Roads.

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Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Friend of Clean Herds

An interesting side light on this whole question of area testing is a letter to *New England Homestead* last week by Congressman E. S. Brigham, who, while commissioner of agriculture in Vermont, made such a commendable record in tuberculin testing work. Congressman Brigham's letter says:

"I want to commend the *Homestead* for its excellent article of January 29 entitled Vermont and the area test. I have always been a believer in area testing when the work had developed to the point where a large majority were in favor of it. The accredited herd plan which deals with the individual owner is, in my mind, a necessary forerunner of the area test plan. I have never believed in government by coercion and Vermont is the last state where such a type of government would succeed. The accredited plan first enlists the co-operation of the owners and develops public sentiment for the eradication of tuberculosis so that when a large majority of the farmers are in favor of tuberculin testing, coercion may be applied to a very small minority. The smaller the number coerced, the better for the project in my opinion. I do not believe anything can stop the progress of tuberculosis eradication in Vermont now that it has become so well established, and the article in the *Homestead* I am sure will be very valuable in furthering this good work."

Just what action the legislature will take is not known at this writing. So far as *New England Homestead* is concerned relative to charges of Mr. Barber, it, like other friends of progressive and constructive tuberculin testing, is quite willing to grant him the privilege of his own opinion. When so vital a matter is before the public there is satisfaction in laboring for the greatest good to the greatest number—*New England Homestead.*

$500 IN DAIRY PRIZES

Again the Sullivan County, N. H. farm bureau is offering $500 in cash prizes to the farmers of the county who will produce the best calves to be shown at the annual field day next fall. There was great interest in the contest last year when an even 100 calves were entered, and it is expected that there will be a much larger list of entries this year. Already breeders are signifying their interest by joining the club, and many have already selected calves which they will enter.

The rules and regulations, which are essentially the same as last year, except that only two calves are required instead of three, are as follows:

1. Any person interested in raising heifer calves and that will comply with the rules and regulations may join the 1927 club.
2. The contest to be organized will have two classes: a purebred and a grade class for each of the following breeds: Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Durham.
3. Each contestant must agree to raise two or more heifer calves during the year of 1927. These may be purchased under three months of age from other breeders.
4. There must be at least two contestants in any one class before prizes will be awarded. Prizes will be awarded only on calves of merit.
5. Calves entered in the contest must not be over one year of age on September 1, 1927.
6. Contestants must agree to exhibit calves at some central point, time and place to be decided by the committee.
7. If calves are trucked by the farm bureau to point of exhibit, 25% of prize money won will be deducted to pay part of the trucking expense.
8. Four prizes will be awarded in each class, for which $500 has been appropriated: 1st, $20; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5; and 4th, $2.50. Suitable ribbons will also be awarded.
9. Calves will be judged by competent judges to be selected by the committee.

EXCHANGE BULLS IN ASSOCIATION

Breeders in the Coöperative Holstein Bull Association of Franklin county are finding the method used in exchanging bulls within the association the cheapest and surest way of having the best breeding stock for their herds. The second exchange of bulls since the organization started more than four years ago was made late in January.

HOLSTEIN MEN BANQUET

The annual meeting of the Racine County Holstein Breeders' association was held last week in connection with a banquet at Hotel Shepard of Union Grove. There were forty breeders present and Harvey Nelson was elected president and Reuben Klofanda chosen secretary-treasurer.—*Idaho Farmer.*

PEDIGREED STOCK

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"Oh yes, the oyster was pedigreed."

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EXTENDED PEDIGREES

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an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

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Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

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EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Cow Testing Association Reports

SCHULKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, tester for Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association reports for the month of February, 26 herds tested, 342 cows in milk, 47 dry. One unprofitable cow was sold. 42 cows produced over 40 lb. fat, 10 cows produced over 50 lb. fat; 59 cows milked over 1,000 lb., 32 over 1,200 lb.

The high cow was a registered Holstein owned by Thomas Lengel, Pine Grove, with a production of 1825 lb. milk for the month.

Of the ten highest producing cows in butterfat eight are registered Holsteins, and a registered Ayrshire holding fourth place.

One purebred sire was purchased by a member of this association during the month.

The five highest cows followed:

	Lb. Milk	*% Fat*	*Lb. Butterfat*
C. W. Grube, Reg. Holstein	1442	4.1	59.1
Thomas Lengel, Reg. Holstein	1825	3.1	56.6
A. T. Reigel, Reg. Holstein	1408	4.0	56.3
County Almshouse, Reg. Ayrshire	1195	4.6	55.0
C. W. Grube, Reg. Holstein	1358	4.0	54.3

JUNIATA COUNTY

I. S. Reist, Tester for Juniata County C. T. A. makes the following report:

February being a short month the number of 1,000 lb. producers is less than the previous month. E. J. Cunningham's herd leads the Association with 7 cows above 50 lb. fat. These cows were milked twice a day. H. E. Groninger is milking one cow three times a day with an increase of 10 lb. milk a day over twice a day milking. This increase was reached in seven days.

The Cow Testing Association was reorganized at a meeting on the first of March with 23 men signed up to continue their herd records and the improvement of the dairy industry.

In the 26 herds in the Juniata Cow Testing Association 261 cows were milking and 28 cows were dry during February. Seventy-nine cows produced more than 1,000 pounds of milk and 40 individuals produced over 1,200 pounds and 3 cows produced over a ton of milk. Thirty-nine cows have records of over 40 lb. butterfat and 16 have over 50 lb. fat.

The following owners have the cows with highest butterfat records:

Owner	*Lbs. Milk*	*Lbs. Butterfat*
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2201	79.2
J. I. Clarke	1649	70.9
C. L. Smith	1904	68.6
H. E. Groninger	2125	68.0
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1890	64.3
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2050	63.6
T. R. Auker	1834	60.5
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1630	60.3
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1750	57.8
C. I. Degen & Son	1641	54.2
C. D. Stouffer	1478	53.2
Karl Fettig	1649	52.8
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1758	52.7
W. E. McMeen	1058	51.8
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1714	51.4

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

MR. GORDON RICE, TESTER

Holsteins held seven of the first ten places for milk production during the month of February and four of the first ten in the production of butterfat. The registered Holstein cow, Lola, was high milk producer and is in third place for butterfat.

In the herd averages in milk the herd of Bell Bros. 17 purebred and grade Holsteins hold first place; Ardarra Herd, 6 mixed holds second place, and J. S. and J. S. McCormick, 11 purebred and grade Holsteins, third place.

In 3 high herd averages in butterfat, Ardarra Herd Inc. 6 mixed, first place 40 lb.; Farmhill Dairy, 10 registered Guernseys, second place, 34 lb., and Bell Bros. 17 purebred and grade Holsteins, third place, 32.9 lb.

In the three highest herd averages in profit above feed cost, the figures which are of vital interest to every real dairyman, we find that the black and whites hold two places out of three, and that the other herd numbering 6 animals is of mixed breeding, the Ardarra Herd, 6 mixed $23.56; Bell Bros. 17 purebred and grade Holsteins, $23.07 and J. S. and J. S. McCormick, purebred and grade Holsteins, $18.86.

24 herds were tested, 328 cows in milk.
77 cows dry, 7 cows on official test.
60 cows produced over 40 lb. fat.
20 cows produced over 50 lb. fat.
85 cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk.
38 cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMAN'S COWS HIGH IN TESTS

Establishing a record of over five hundred lb. butterfat per cow with his dairy herd, William Steigerwalt, Lehighton, Penna., has been signally honored. For obtaining a production of 509.6 lb. butterfat per cow with his registered and grade Holsteins this Carbon County Cow Testing Association member was awarded a large, handsome silver loving cup by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Three other Carbon county Holstein herds were close to Steigerwalt's black and white milk producers in their butterfat production. Producing 482.9 lb. fat each the 17 cows in L. A. Zimmerman's herd, also at Lehighton, were second in the state. The herd of Wallace Drumheller, Lehighton, was third highest in the state, producing 478.6 lb. fat. Elmer Frey, of the same community, fed and milked the fifth highest producing herd, which averaged 465.4 lb. per head.

In all 377 Keystone dairymen had herds which topped the 300-lb. mark in butterfat production in 1926. All received prize ribbons in recognition of their efforts.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

C. T. A. WORK IN PA.

CHESTER COUNTY

Of the thirty-eight cows making over 400 lb. butterfat in the Chester County Cow Testing Association, twenty-three are members of Maple Shade Stock Farm owned by Mr. M. L. Jones of Westtown. The complete list is as follows:

Owner	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
M. L. Jones	16,176	537.3
Del. County Home	12,807	531.5
M. L. Jones	15,206	523.4
M. L. Jones	16,459	514.0
M. L. Jones	14,114	512.3
Del. County Home	14,951	509.5
M. L. Jones	20,027	489.1
Del. County Home	12,412	481.9
C. H. Marshall	12,920	475.0
M. L. Jones	13,726	472.6
M. L. Jones	13,924	463.3
M. L. Jones	14,184	459.9
M. L. Jones	14,609	458.5
M. L. Jones	12,989	454.2
M. L. Jones	13,631	453.2
Del. County Home	11,319	453.0
M. L. Jones	13,231	451.0
M. L. Jones	14,936	450.0
M. L. Jones	12,952	444.9
C. H. Marshall	12,504	444.2
M. L. Jones	13,996	443.8
M. L. Jones	15,348	438.2
C. H. Marshall	12,078	438.1
M. L. Jones	13,463	430.0
M. L. Jones	12,681	431.2
Del. County Home	11,441	427.5
M. L. Jones	13,679	424.1
Ed. Quigley	13,921	420.9
M. L. Jones	12,723	418.4
W. B. Rhoades	10,522	416.0
M. L. Jones	12,443	415.0
W. B. Rhoades	11,898	414.2
W. B. Rhoades	13,429	413.8
E. P. Allinson	12,030	407.0
C. H. Marshall	10,992	406.7
E. P. Allinson	11,904	404.4
M. L. Jones	12,015	403.1
M. L. Jones	12,219	402.5

GEORGE HANNUM, *Tester.*

CRAWFORD COUNTY

The Titusville Cow Testing Association, Lee McCauslin, Tester, closed its 2nd year, Dec. 31, 1926, with 20 whole year members. There were 345 cows in the association during all or part of the year. The result for the association for the 3 years is as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1924-1925	7510	291.1
1925-1926	7396	288.9

WASHINGTON COUNTY

The Washington County Cow Testing Association, F. M. Jockson, Tester, closed its third year December 1, 1926 with 23 whole year members. In addition, two members were in the Association for part of the year only. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 529. The results for the association for the three years is as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1923-1924	8100	291.7
1924-1925	8029	291.0
1925-1926	7997	292.9

CARBON COUNTY

The Carbon County Cow Testing Association, Julius B. Hund and Leo J. Coulter, Testers, closed its second year December 31, 1926, with 12 whole year members. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 263. The Carbon County Association is the first Association in the State to reach the goal of a production of over 10,000 lb. milk. It also holds the highest records for butterfat production in any C. T. A. in Pennsylvania. The result for the Association for the two years is as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1924-1925	9650	333.4
1925-1926	10378	358.6
Increase in one year	728	25.2

BRADFORD COUNTY

The Laurel Hill Cow Testing Association finished its 12th year November 1, 1926, with 17 whole year members. In addition one member was in the association part of the year. The total number of cows for all and part of the year was 453. The results for the Association for the twelve years are as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1913-1914	6,115	246.3
1914-1915	6,572	275.7
1915-1916	6,680	277.5
1916-1917	6,008	261.8
1917-1918	6,005	243.8
1918-1919	.....	.....
1919-1920	6,989	288.7
1920-1921	6,544	262.5
1921-1922	6,439	274.1
1922-1923	7,270	298.3
1923-1924	7,107	285.6
1924-1925	6,874	292.5
Increase	1,466	74.3
1925-1926	7,581	320.6

COWS CONTINUE HIGH AVERAGE

Report of high herds and high cows of the Connecticut valley cow test association for the month of February is: Tylers Farms, of West Newbury, Vt., leading the association—28 head of registered Holstein averaged 1,465 lb. milk and 47.39 lb. butterfat. Nine of the 28 head were heifers with first calf.

C. J. Shumway's herd of registered and grade Guernsey's was second, 14.2 cows averaged 880 lb. milk, and 44.55 lb. butterfat. C. E. Huse of Bradford was third high herd, 17 cows averaged 40.97 lb. butterfat. A. W. Minshull of Newbury, was a close fourth, eight cows averaged 40.88 lb. butterfat.

Pauline, a registered Holstein owned by Camp Quinibeck, of South Fairlee, led the association with a butterfat production of 73.3 pounds. Sarcastic Woodside Girl, a registered Holstein owned by Tyler farms, was second high cow with a production of 73 lb. butterfat. Association averages:—Milk 787.2 lb.; test 4.26%; butterfat 33.72 lb. gr. in 275 lb.—*Exchange.*

COW TESTERS' CONTEST

Casper Blumer, tester of the Macomb County No. 2 Association, was the winner of the first prize in the 1926 essay contest conducted among the Michigan cow testers, according to A. C. Baltzer, in charge of cow testing association work in Michigan. Mr. Blumer receives the award of $25 cash by the Michigan Creamery Owners' and Managers' Association, and a gold medal from the Blue Valley Creamery Company.

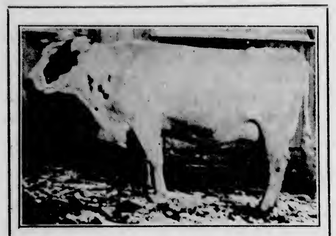
Other winners in this contest among the one hundred Michigan cow testers, are the following: Forrest Bender, tester of the Kent County South Association; second prize, awarded $20 cash by the Michigan Creamery Owners' and Managers' Association, and a silver medal by the Blue Valley Creamery Company. Bender won by the toss of a coin because the judges could not decide between his essay and that entered by Walter Kirkpatrick, of the Leelanau County Testing Association. Mr. Kirkpatrick was awarded third prize, and received $18 cash from the Michigan Creamery Owners' and Managers' Association, and a bronze medal from the Blue Valley Creamery Company.

Glen Bedell, tester in the Ottawa-Allendale Cow Testing Association, of Ottawa county, won fourth prize and was awarded $15 cash by the Michigan Creamery Owners' and Managers' Association. Lyle Anderson, tester of the Osceola-Reed City Cow Testing Association, of Osceola county, won fifth prize and was awarded $12 cash, and Clarence Prentice, tester in the Newaygo-South Cow Testing Association, won sixth prize and received $10 cash. John Goodall, tester of the Missaukee County No. 1 Association, and Coe Emens, of the Ingham-Lansing Association, received honorable mention.

Casper Blumer, the successful contestant, aptly expresses the belief that a cow testing association can never out-grow its usefulness in a dairy community as a progressive dairyman and cow tester never fully reach their goal. Cow testing associations help to elevate dairy standards and profits.—*Exchange.*

"I read an account of a man who slept past the time for his wedding.

"That's nothing. Lots of men can't wake up till after marriage."



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

For Sale.—8 Registered Holsteins, 7 Cows and 1 Bull. Three fresh. Two springers. Fine condition. 3 clean tests. Write for price. Thos. Reese, Montoursville, Pa.

WANTED *A Breeder of* **Holsteins**

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

ONE COW OR SEVEN

One cow that produces 400 lb. butterfat in a year will net the owner as much profits as seven cows that produce 250 lb. butterfat, according to records kept by five Paulding county dairymen during 1926, and summarized by Ivan McKellip, dairy specialist from Ohio State University, Thursday evening, February 10.

"These records show that a cow that produces less than 200 lb. butterfat in a year is not paying expenses, while a cow that produces 400 lb. is netting the owner nearly $100 above all costs including labor.

"These figures show," stated Mr. McKellip, "that a herd of 10 cows that average 400 lb. of butterfat in a year, will pay for their feed, pay all other miscellaneous expenses, pay a wage for the labor expended on them, and still slip nearly $1,000 into the pocket of the owner, while a herd of 10 cows producing an average of 150 lb. butterfat in a year will require the payment by the owner of over $400 for the privilege of keeping them."

OLSON HERD TOPS WISCONSIN C. T. A.

V. C. Starks, official tester for the Marshfield Cow Testing Association, reports that Elmer Olson of Richfield had the high herd for December. His herd of eleven high grade Holsteins averaged 1,194 lb. milk and 42.7 lb. butterfat.

The high cow honors went to J. C. Kieffer & Sons of Auburndale. Edgeland Creamelle Ormsby DeKol, a purebred Holstein, produced 1,723 lb. milk and 79.3 lb. butterfat. The high cow was retested.

The total of 40-lb. cows greatly increased during the month. December showed 92 and November 62, a gain of 30.

Those who had 40-lb. cows were: Joe Kautzer 6, C. F. Schroeder & Sons 1, J. J. Leukel 1, Wm. Schimmelpfenig 7, Carl Holmes 1, Bert Krohn 1, Carl Frederickson 1, Charles David 1, Walter Clark 1, John Niemann 3, Elmer Olson 6, E. E. Miner 1, Martin Viste 7, Clifford Albrecht 7, Harold Drews 1, C. A. Plank 1, J. C. Kieffer & Sons 16, Louis Gotz 8, Wm. Schultz 5, Geo. Baltus 6, Jos. See 5, Leo Varsho 1, and Philip See 4.

FACTS FROM C.T.A. TESTERS' REPORTS FOR DECEMBER MADISON, WISCONSIN

The Wayne Theresa C.T.A. has the high herd in butterfat for the month of December. This herd of 3 registered Holsteins is owned by F. Schuster, Theresa, Wisconsin. It averaged 1,541 lb. milk and 64 lb. fat, testing 4.17%. The Schuster herd was retested and all cows were included in the herd average.

The Marinette Tester reported the herd owned by P. Augustine as high. His herd average was 1914 lb. milk and 65.4 lb. fat but the dry cows were not included in the herd average.

The Columbus Columbia C.T.A. has 140-40 lb. cows for December. This is the largest number reported by any single C.T.A. The Poynette Columbia County C.T.A. Tester reported 23 of the 27 herds tested, that averaged over 40 lb. butterfat per cow for December.

There were 106 herds that averaged over 40 lb. butterfat. The high cow is owned by the Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha C.T.A. She is a registered Holstein, age four years and produced 2,319 lb. milk and 97.4 lb. fat, testing 4.2%. This cow was retested.

Testers reported 1,189 cream separators tested in December and found 140 skim-milk samples tested over .05%. Eight hundred and ninety-eight cows were culled as unprofitable and 90 purebred bulls were purchased by members. There were 134 testers, among 142, who reported association averages including dry cows with an average per C.T.A. of 20.6 lb. butterfat.

What Do They Feed a 400-lb Butterfat Herd?

The Jerry P. Riordan herd of 17 Registered Holsteins at Mayville, Wisconsin, recently finished the year with an average production per cow of 11,336 lb. milk 3.53% test and 400.3 lb. butterfat.

(The herd Improvement records figured heifers to full age, entitling the herd to an average production of 11,816 lb. milk and 412.9 lb. fat).

Liberal amounts of corn silage and alfalfa hay were fed morning and evening. At noon the cows received a feed of pea vine silage. The grain ration consisted of the following feeds:

400 lb. ground oats	@ $27.00 per ton
200 lb. ground barley	@ $32.00 per ton
200 lb. wheat bran	@ $28.00 per ton
100 lb. cottonseed meal	@ $38.00 per ton 43% protein
100 lb. oilmeal	@ $50.00 per ton

The cost of that grain ration was $31.60 per ton.

The Digestible crude protein is 15 per cent.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that 85 per cent of the mushrooms grown commercially in the United States are produced in Pennsylvania?

Do you know that Michigan, New York, and Ohio rank first, second, and third, respectively, as salt producing States?

Do you know that "corn sugar" is not included on an equality with cane and beet sugars in the official classification of sugars of the Department of Agriculture?

Do you know that lobsters, oysters and crabs contain copper, iron, maganese, and zinc, all of which minerals are essential in our diet?

Do you know that a vigorous campaign, calculated to increase the demand for American rice by producing and marketing a product of uniformly high quality, is being waged by the United States Department of Agriculture?

Do you know that it has been found that an excellent cooking syrup can be made from the stalks of sweet corn which rivals the best quality of molasses and the second grade sorghum syrups?

VETERINARY EDUCATION ENCOURAGED

By U. S. Department of Agriculture

As an important employer of qualified veterinarians, the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports a reduction in the number of veterinary colleges in recent years and also of applicants for further veterinary positions. It believes that veterinary education is worthy of consideration by young men about to prepare for their life work. In this connection the U. S. Civil Service Commission, which conducts the examinations for Federal veterinary work, calls attention to a general scarcity of qualified applicants. A recent announcement of a competitive examination for junior veterinarians at an entrance salary of $1,860, bears the statement: "As the Commission has had difficulty in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to apply."

According to the last annual report of Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the total student enrollment in the 13 accredited veterinary colleges in the United States and the one in Canada was only 582 last year. The number of veterinarians who completed the required 4-year course and were graduated from the various colleges was only 132, or 11 less than in 1925. In the combined freshmen classes of all the veterinary colleges there was an increase in 1926 of but two over the preceding year.

In view of the constant need for veterinarians by the Federal meat-inspection service, by forces engaged in disease-control work and by other branches of public service, bureau officials point out these opportunities for properly trained young men of good character and sound physical health. The Bureau of Animal Industry, alone, employs about 1,350 veterinarians and their resignations or separations average close to 10 per cent annually.

The number of last year's graduates from all veterinary colleges in the United States and in Canada was thus scarcely up to the replacement needs of this one branch of public service. Other government departments and State and city offices likewise require trained veterinarians, to say nothing of the field of private practice. While veterinary training attracts persons from various walks of life, Bureau of Animal Industry officials have found that farm boys who have a natural aptitude for handling livestock are especially likely to make a success in the veterinary field.

DAIRYMAN LEAGUE PRICE FOR FEBRUARY $2.67

New York, March — A net pool price of $2.67 per 100 pounds was announced today by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., as the basic price for February milk produced by its members.

This is exactly the same price as was brought by January milk. In former years the February price has usually declined below the January quotation. Last month's price is 31 cents above the February 1926 price; 37 cents higher than the February 1925 price; 85 cents above the February 1924 price; 36 cents above the February 1923 price, and 70 cents above the February 1921 price.

Final compilation of reports of the annual withdrawal period of the Dairymen's League, which is the period during which members may cancel their contracts if they so desire and which ended March 1, the announcement shows 1,043 contract cancellations. This is 651 less than the total of 1,694 received a year ago.

These cancellations are more than offset by new contracts during the current fiscal year of which 4,474 have been accepted during the eleven month period from April 1, 1926 to March 1, 1927. During February, when the cancellation period was on, the League accepted 488 new membership contracts, which established a new record for February. These were received, as were all of those during the past eleven months, without any strenuous campaigning of any kind.

COWS ON INSTALLMENT

How the humble cow can be purchased on the installment plan like motor cars, pianos, radios and victrolas was explained to the Ontario Legislature recently by J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture. To aid the dairying industry in Northern Ontario plans have been put into effect by the government, whereby a farmer can buy a cow for $35 cash and the balance at $3 per month.

JUST COWS

By Geo. H. Carey

A successful Dairyman you'll be
If BALANCED rations you can see
Are what make cows fill up the pail
And rob the sheriff of his sale.
If you will feed a LEGUME hay
Your cows will bring a brighter day,
And when the tester comes around
Take his advice, for it is sound,
If "SELL THE SCRUB" is his advice,
Sell and do not haggle over price
SCRUBS are the ones that always lose
And give the DAIRYMAN the blues.
If PROTEIN is on what he leans
You better GROW it, Sow more BEANS
Or COWPEAS or ALFALFA hay
It matters not, for that's the way
To keep the money on the farm
With which to build the big new barn.
Let cows around the straw rick gather
And soon you'll see what is the matter
The good old cows with hungry look
Can't help Red Ink on the Ledger book.
If you can't FEED them what they NEED
To him who can, please sell with speed
Those dear old cows are dumb it's true
So FEED them right they'll work for you.

—*The Southern Planter.*

Everything comes to him who waits,
But here is something slicker;
The man who goes after what he wants
Gets it a darn sight quicker.

—*The Sunkist Courier.*

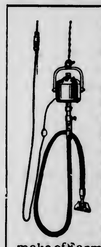
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LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

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For the Calves
COWS SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
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Stamped with your name, address and serial numbers. Free samples of labels. Dana line includes punches, tattoo outfits, herd books, bull rings, veterinary instruments, all breeders' supplies. Free catalog.
C. H. DANA CO., 30 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAG
The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.



CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE—
Cleaner and Better Milk.
CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request
GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP
Write for our special 3½ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

COW TESTING INCREASE DURING 1926 IN CALIFORNIA

"Cow testing in California showed a decided increase during 1926," said G. E. Gordon, dairy extension specialist University of California, speaking at a meeting of California Dairy Council.

"Cow testing showed a decided increase during the past year. During the year there were 1,748 members of cow testing associations having 66,364 cows under tests in 35 counties. This number is an increase of 10,947 cows, or 19 per cent increase over last year. There were 8,490 poor cows culled out of members' herds in 32 counties; this number representing 12.7 per cent of all the Association cows. During the year Extension Service held 289 meetings on cow testing in 28 counties, with a total attendance of 11,904. New cow testing associations were organized during the year in Colusa, Madera, Sacramento, Sutter, Yuba, Siskiyou and Del Norte counties. Additional units were organized in Fresno, Kings, Merced, Stanislaus, and Los Angeles counties—there being two more testers in Los Angeles County."

During 1926, purebred dairy sires were introduced onto 280 farms in 32 counties by the Extension Service. There were also 314 purebred and high grade females introduced into 182 farms in 30 counties during the past year.

JAPANESE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Japan looks to the Pacific Slope of the United States for dairy education, ideas and machinery. A. J. Cowell, San Francisco, manager of The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, is just in receipt of a letter from M. Satow of Sapporo, Japan, telling of the safe arrival and satisfactory installation of a large order for new equipment.

Satow gained his dairy education at Pullman, Washington, and took back with him to Japan a keen appreciation of American methods. He writes from Sapporo: "I believe our creamery is the finest creamery in the Orient and will be the biggest creamery before long. We are now making over 400 pounds of butter a day, notwithstanding that a majority of the cows are dry, as a rule, at this time of year."

The business is growing rapidly, Satow comments.

LIME (CALCIUM) IS IMPORTANT

A large production of milk and the production of thrifty calves are an impossibility if there is a lack of lime in the ration, according to the report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. The best way to furnish plenty of lime to dairy cattle is to grow and feed an abundant of alfalfa, clover or soybean hay whenever it is possible. All legume hays are rich in lime. Furthermore, well cured, sunlight exposed, legume hay contains a vitamin which animals need to enable them to assimilate and use the lime in their feed.

If poor roughage must be used for dairy stock such as hay from the grasses (non-legume), corn stover grown on acid soil or straw, add about 5 pounds of ground limestone, wood ashes or dried marl to each 100 pounds of the concentrate or grain mixture. Wisconsin limestone, which is usually high in magnesium, may be used and where it is used, about one-third more of the limestone should be added; that is, about 7 pounds to 100 pounds of concentrate mixture. If there is not 20 per cent of high phosphorus feeds in the concentrate mixture (wheat bran, wheat middlings, linseed meal and cotton seed meal), it is best to use about 5 pounds of steamed bone meal or acid phosphate for each 100 pounds of the concentrate mixture instead of using the limestone, wood ashes or marl. Bone meal and the phosphates supply both calcium and phosphorus; while limestone, wood ashes and marl furnish lime, but practically no phosphorus.

If plenty of alfalfa, clover, soybean or other legume hay is fed, then there may possibly be no advantage in adding a calcium rich material supplement to the ration. However, even with legume hay available for winter feeding, it can do no harm, and may do considerable good to add one of these lime carriers to the ration.

Brood sows receiving plenty of well cured alfalfa or clover hay need no extra sources of lime. Growing pigs, receiving plenty of pasture need no extra supply of lime when sufficient skimmed milk or tankage is used to balance the ration. In the winter feeding of growing pigs a ration of grains plus skimmed milk may lead to stiffness or rickets. This can be prevented by using ground alfalfa, as 5 per cent of the grain mixture.

Growing chicks placed in the sunlight will do very well on a ration of 99 yellow corn, 1 common salt and skimmed milk. No extra lime or phosphorus is needed, but maximum rates of growth for the chick are secured with the Wisconsin baby chick ration where it is supplemented with sunlight or with cod liver oil. This ration does carry extra amounts of lime. Laying hens should always receive extra amounts of lime. Present knowledge and practice indicates that its best sources are oyster shells or clam shells.

SUGGESTED RULES FOR RETESTING IN WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

"Retest rules have been sufficiently tried out to demonstrate that they tend to elevate the standard of cow testing work and increase the respect in which records are held by the members, the local community and farmers generally. They do away with unjustified suspicions as well as correct some evils that have arisen in cow testing work. They do not materially increase the work of the tester or the cost to the members, as there will be comparatively few retests after the system is well established.

For this reason, we submit the following standard rules for retests, and suggest their adoption by every association in the state. Commencing with the January 1926 news letter, in the publication of all records we have made note of these associations that operate under retest rules by a star before the C. T. A."

1. Cows producing 2.5 lb. butterfat or more per day for the regular monthly testing period, when milked twice per day, are to be retested during the following 24 hours.

2. Cows producing 3 lb. butterfat or more per day for the regular monthly testing period, when milked three or four times per day, are to be retested during the following 24 hours.

3. Herds averaging 50 lb. butterfat or more for the regular monthly testing period, when milked 2, 3 or 4 times a day are to be retested during the following 24 hours.

4. Retests are to be conducted by the local cow tester or tester designated by the State Supervisor in charge of cow testing associations. When a retest is made the average of the original test and the retest is to be used in figuring the final record.

5. The cost of the retest is to be paid for by the owner of the herd. The cost shall not be more than the prevailing rate schedule in use in the association.

6. If the owner does not consent to pay for a retest all publicity is to be withheld and the records of such cows are not to be included in the published monthly and yearly herd and association summaries, but the record is to be entered in the member's herd record book for his own information.

7. In case of abnormalities or uncertainties, decision in the matter shall be referred to the District Supervisor.

8. When a retest is required the whole herd is to be retested.

9. Any member can have the privilege of requesting a retest at any time for any reason. Circular 207.

FEED DAIRY COWS CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTS ON PASTURE

Fresh green crops usually contain more of the vitamin needed to enable animals to assimilate lime (calcium) than do the dried hays. Therefore, the best way of replenishing the calcium in the cow's body, which may have been seriously depleted by high milk production during the winter feeding period, is to feed a calcium supplement when she is on pasture. This statement, of course, applies particularly to non-legume pasture. Therefore, it is especially important to mix one of the calcium rich supplements with the concentrate mixture fed to cows on ordinary pasture. It is probably best to use somewhat more of the calcium supplements than for winter feeding, although 5 pounds of one of the calcium supplements mixed with 100 pounds of the concentrate mixture would furnish ½ lb. of a lime carrier per day if the animal is eating 10 pounds of the concentrate mixture. If this mixture should not be very palatable to the cows, the allowance of the mineral supplement may be reduced somewhat.

When the cows are not fed any concentrates during a part of the pasture season, the calcium supplement may be mixed with salt and the cows allowed

(Concluded on page 190.)

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN Wyandotte Cockerels $3. each. MRS. BEN PUDNEY, Truxton, N. Y.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, 12c. Wyandottes, Langshams, Orpingtons, 14c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

FOR SALE—Purebred Barred Rock Cockerels, fine birds, $3 each for this week only. Order direct from this ad. EDWIN EARL, Penn Yan, N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers. Excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. H, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched right from free range, healthy flocks, culled for high record layers, ten cents up. Book your orders early for best service. Write for prices and catalog. J. H. SNOOK, Middleburg, Pa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS from quick maturing heavy laying strain. All breeding stock range raised. State tested and over a year old—$22 per hundred. Reduction on thousand lots. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM, James S. Stetson, Marshfield Hills, Mass.



DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. WATSON, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Pedigreed. Finest bloods. Shipped on approval. $15 to $20. MRS. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. WHITACRE, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. $25, wolf grey. MILDRED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS that are sure to drive cows next summer. Males and females spayed. Two to seven months' old. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. White Blossom, large and Dwarf, and Yellow Blossom sweet clovers, red and Alsike common, and Blackfoot Grimm alfalfa. High purity. M. G. STOLLER, R. 2, Paulding, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. THERESSA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

CIGARS.—From factory, trial 100 large Perfectos, postpaid, $2. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. ALING WOOL MILL, Berlin, Ohio.

TOBACCO—Prepaid. Guaranteed, chewing 5 lb. $1.40, 10 lb. $2.50; Smoking 5 lb. $1.00; 10 lb. $1.90. W. B. ADAMS, Sharon, Tenn.

ASK FOR OUR CATALOG of Roses, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cannas, Perennial Plants, Vines, Ornamentals, Fruit Trees. Send $1 for 3 Roses our selection. PLEASANT VIEW GARDENS, Dansville, New York.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES at $16.15 for the 500-lb. and $18.90 for the 1,000-lb. Lower than pre-war prices. THE PECK CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FANCY OHIO MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure, 6 one gallon cans in case, Per case $14.00. J. W. MILLER, Middlefield, Ohio.

CORNCOB CRUSHER AND FEED GRINDER, 8" burr, late type, good condition, $15.00. A. A. MARSHALL, Brookline, N. H.

BUCKEYE, MAGIC AND JAMESWAY BROODER STOVES, all sizes reduced. Mardens Cod Liver oil $2.25 gal. Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn chicks April 15 cents, May 12 cents. Annual chick sale first week in June. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

HOWARD 17—STRAWBERRY WITHOUT A FAULT. Just the money maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, northern grown plants carefully packed to reach you in good condition, $1.00—100; $3.75—500; $7.25—1000. JIM BRITTON, Chepachet, R. I.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

FEED DAIRY COWS CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTS ON PASTURE

(Concluded from page 188.)

free access to it. A mixture of 1 part of salt by weight and 7 parts of limestone, wood ashes, marl or steamed bone meal may be used for this purpose. In recent experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment Station as much as ½ lb. of marl per head daily has been fed to dairy cows, under pasture conditions, with good results.

TENANT FARMERS CAUTIONED

Farm tenants and other farmers who find it necessary to move their herds into quarantined tuberculin tested townships are cautioned by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, of the dangers of violating the quarantine.

In making the procedure clear, Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian, says that it must be distinctly understood:

"First: that herds must be tuberculin tested before being moved into the quarantined tested townships.

"Second: that in order for the tuberculin test to be official and the owner to receive State and Federal indemnity the tuberculin test must have been authorized in writing by the Bureau.

"Third: that each tenant farmer must file an area application blank with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg, before the tuberculin test will be authorized by the Bureau.

"Fourth: that each owner (tenant farmer) must agree to pay the local accredited practicing veterinarian for his services for applying the initial tuberculin test and retest of infected herds.

"The necessary area application blanks may be procured from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg, Pa., the Bureau District Agent in charge, any local accredited practicing veterinarian or the County Agent."

When this procedure is properly carried out, the Bureau will promptly authorize the tuberculin testing of such tenant owned herds and will pay indemnity for any cattle that may react.

Persons who move untested cattle into tuberculin tested quarantined areas will be vigorously prosecuted by the Bureau for violating the State quarantine law.

DAIRY COWS' HEALTH IMPROVING

Ten thousand six hundred seventy-five dairy herds in California, including 122,248 animals, were examined for tuberculosis during 1926 by veterinarians of the State Department of Agriculture, according to Dr. J. P. Iverson, chief of the Division of Animal Industry. In 1925 the department figures show there were 103,319 cows tested. Eighty-two and five tenths per cent of the herds examined this year were found free from evidence of the disease.

The old-fashioned orator used to make his appeals to the "plain people," but that was before women voted.

WASHINGTON COWS GO TO IDAHO

One of Washington's good Holstein herds left the state recently when H. J. Smith of Prosser sold his herd of registered cattle comprising 19 head to Blair Brothers of Burley, Idaho. This same firm also bought the Walla Walla College herd. Dairy cattle are in very active demand just now, the best demand in several years, and the first thing we know Washington will be sold short on good dairy cows, if that is not the case already.

REINDEER RAISING GROWING

So profitable has become the raising of reindeer that it is developing into an important industry in Alaska. More than 350,000 head, in 110 herds, are now being kept there. Not only are reindeer valuable for food and clothing, but in some sections they are supplanting the dog teams for hauling. In the last seven years nearly 2,000,000 pounds of reindeer meat was shipped from Alaska. The cost of production averages only about $1 a year, and as high as $12 is received for the meat.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

When the wind moans it is extremely bad luck to burn rubbish near your buildings.

If you can see your shadow from an oil lamp while filling the tank of a gasoline stove, it indicates a gathering of old friends at your house.

If you smell gas or gasoline and look for it with a lighted match, it foretells that you are about to go on a long journey.—*Successful Farming.*

Theodore Roosevelt said: "We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which the nation was founded and judge each man, not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits." What are we going to have in this country—a government of the people, for the people, by the people or a government of the nightshirt, for the nightshirt, by the nightshirt?

Straw is cheap; use lots of it for bedding during these winter months. Gains will be better if the cattle on feed are allowed to lie down most of the time.

Can the sex of day-old baby chicks be determined? If so, how? Mrs. W. B. M.

There is no method of determining the sex of day-old chicks.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

Fools and sensible men are equally innocuous. It is in the half fools and the half wise that the great danger lies.—*Goethe.*

THE COW

It's nice to be care-free and wild,
And shout and play all day, my child;
But use your calf's brains, I appeal!
A calf becomes a cow—or veal.
Wouldst be a cow, my darling, OR
Veal cutlets in a butcher store?

—*Farm and Fireside.*

If you want to get a favor done by some obliging friend,
And want a promise safe and sure on which you can depend:
Don't go to him who always has much leisure time to plan,
But if you want your favor done, just ask the busy man.
The man with leisure never has a moment he can spare.
He's busy "putting off" until his friends are in despair;
But he, whose every waking hour is crowded full of work,
Forgets the art of wasting time—he cannot stop to shirk.
So when you want a favor done, and want it right away,
Go to the man who constantly works sixteen hours a day;
He'll find a moment sure, somewhere, that has no other use
And fix for you while the idle man is framing an excuse.

HIGH SOCIETY

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)—I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm.

Penelope (dubiously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood?

Mrs. Waldo—I have heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.—*Christian Endeavor.*

AN EVEN TRADE

"What's a'l the loud talk in the dining room, sister?"

"Father and mother are swapping animals."

"Swapping animals?"

"Yes. She passed the buck to him and got his goat."

UNFAIR

"Every time I take castor oil mamma puts a nickel in my money box."

"And when your money box is full?"

"She buys a new bottle of castor oil."

—*Pele Mele (Paris).*

FORESTALLED IT

About the best way some persons could get their minds off their troubles would be to put their hands to work.

Young Bride: "Now, dearie, what will I get if I cook a dinner like that for you every day this year?"

Answer: "My life insurance."

Many a man has good credit as long as he doesn't attempt to use it.

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity

and

Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using
the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read from cover to cover by men who value a Holstein for her ability to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110 Harrisburg, Penna.

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OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of
Purebred Holsteins

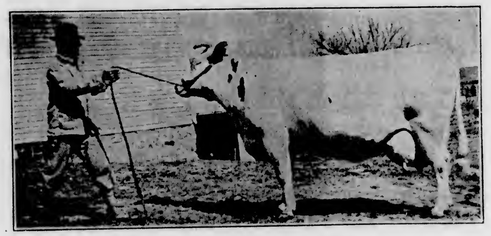


Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

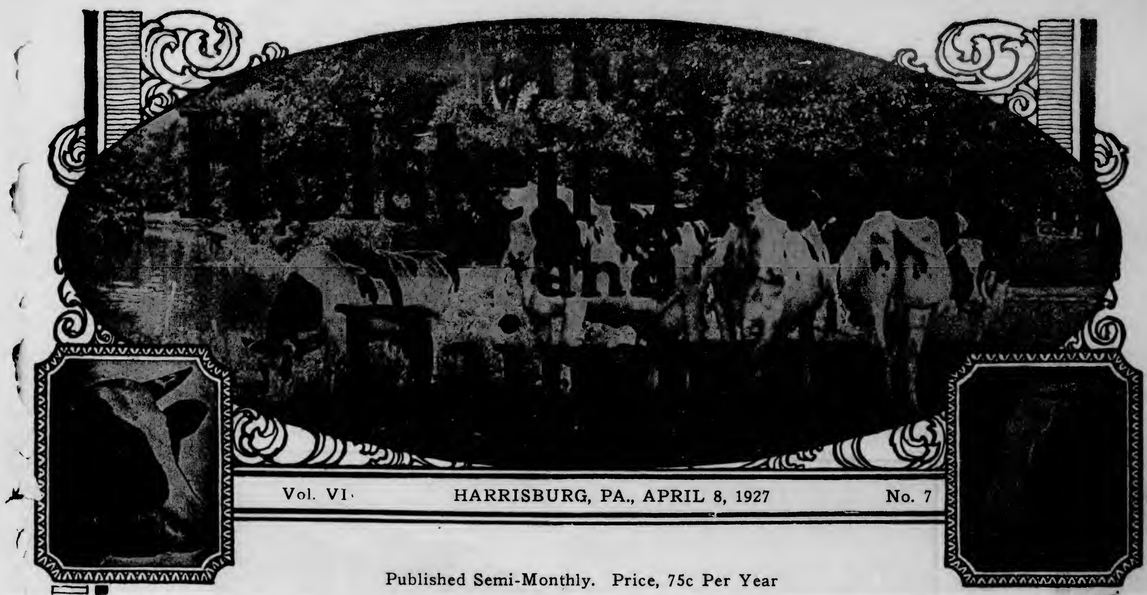


Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VI. HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1927 No. 7

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Banner Month for New Registry Association

The new Registry Association received a larger number of applications for registry and transfer during the month of March than any previous month in its history. During this same period the number of requests for Supplies, Literature and other Information exceeded that of any previous month, reports Secretary Howard C. Reynolds.

After a careful study of twenty-seven (27) different Purebred Registry Associations was made, the most up-to-date and accurate methods of keeping records and issuing certificates were adopted.

Sound business principles, coupled with Prompt, Efficient and Courteous service at Reasonable fees, fulfilling the long felt need of the Holstein breeders, are factors that have made the new Association popular and which will insure its future success and prosperity.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

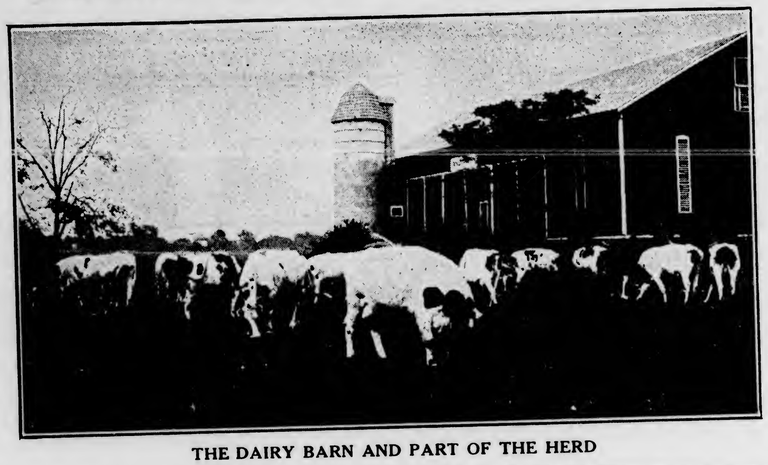


Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1927 No. 7

Why Not a Full and Searching Investigation Into the Maryland Matter?

IN OUR September 8th issue we reported an ALLEGED FRAUD that had been perpetuated in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital. We included affidavits made before the College authorities early in the year 1926 by testers sent to investigate conditions at Springfield State Hospital and others.

It was also brought out that after the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that cows on official test at Springfield State Hospital were being given dope and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken, that official testing was permitted to continue at Springfield State Hospital until certain cows then on test had completed their yearly records.

These records were accepted and one cow, Howard Star Annette Prince was admitted to the thousand pound butterfat class and given special publicity through the agricultural and dairy press over the signature of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of the Advanced Registry Department under date of May 11, 1926.

Following the completion of the yearly records and Mr. Gardner's announcement of acceptance, testing was discontinued at Springfield State Hospital and Mr. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy, announced that he was leaving his position.

During all of this time and for several months after official testing had been discontinued and the records accepted, the Holstein breeders and dairy public were kept entirely in the dark as to what had been going on at the Hospital until informed through the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Following our exposure of the affair eleven (11) records made at Springfield State Hospital were canceled, the announcement appearing in a printed leaflet carrying the following information:

ADVANCED REGISTRY OFFICE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
MALCOLM H. GARDNER, *Supt.*
Delavan, Wis.

To All Interested:

Investigation having disclosed that a reasonable suspicion exists that the rules of the Advanced Registry Department were violated in testing for advanced registration certain cows at the Springfield State Hospital, located at Sykesville, Maryland, the Advanced Registry Certificates of the following animals are hereby cancelled:

Brookfield Aaagie Hengerveld 580699.
Delilah Jewel Canary Repeater 720267.
Eli Prilly Ordelia 778691.
Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.
Kate Segis Burke Pontiac 778704.
Lydia Colantha Segis 523257.
Mary Prilly Netherland 565715.
Ouida Pontiac Carolyn 412639.
Sebewaing Flossie Elzevere 826353.
Segis Manor Star 778702.
Springsyke Carnation 901031.

This action is taken under Rule X.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, *Sup. A. R.*
JAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Note: In conducting this investigation your officers received the most hearty coöperation from those in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland.

The fact that the Maryland Agricultural College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetuated in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital as early as February 12th and March 25th and 26th in 1926, and that official testing was permitted to go on at Springfield State Hospital, we believe is a direct violation of the Advanced Registry Rule X which we quote in part as follows:

RULE X

"Entries Deferred, Refused or Cancelled"

"No test of any cow or cows shall be accepted for Advanced Registry by the Superintendent, unless it shall appear that such tests have been in all things honestly and fairly conducted, and that the Rules of the Association have been complied with. If the Superintendent shall be satisfied that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practice in connection with the making of any test has been employed, or a reasonable suspicion thereof exists, he may reject such test....."

Does not the fact that testing was permitted to go on at Springfield State Hospital after the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetuated, indicate that Mr. Farr was not alone in his conspiracy to make fraudulent records, but that some influence within the College or over the College was being exerted to shield Mr. Farr and protect him in his efforts to perpetuate fraud in the making of official records? Surely, it does not seem possible or probable that a mere Superintendent of a Dairy herd at a State Institution, unaided and single handed, could defy the organization at the College that were entrusted with the responsibility of guarding the accuracy and honesty of official records at least to the extent that he could continue the making of fraudulent records after once detected.

Would it not be admitting a defeat of the whole plan designed to record and authenticate records of milk and butter production officially, to assume that it was possible to continue to make fraudulent records; have them accepted and given wide publicity over the signature of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and at the same time assume that the College authorities and the Advanced Registry Department were making an investigation into the accuracy of these records with a view of accepting or rejecting them?

Not only was official testing permitted to be continued at Springfield State Hospital and the records accepted after the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetuated, but the truth as to what was going on was suppressed for several months or until exposed in our issue of September 8, 1926.

Do not the facts in the case indicate that some controlling influence on the Board of Directors at the Springfield State Hospital that was responsible for employing Mr. Farr, or some influence on the Board of Regents that has to do with the hiring and firing of the College Professors or some other influence may have been in league with certain officials in control of the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America that made it possible for Mr. Farr to continue making fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital; have them accepted by the Association and given wide publicity and the truth regarding the real condition of affairs that surrounded the making of official records suppressed and kept from the public?

We believe that a thorough and searching investigation should be conducted into the Maryland affair and that a full and complete report be rendered.

When we received the announcement that eleven (11) records made at Springfield State Hospital had been canceled on SUSPICION, we accepted it as a preliminary report believing and expecting that a full investigation would be made and a report rendered before testing was resumed at Springfield State Hospital.

While we were awaiting a report of a full and complete investigation of the Springfield matter, we received an announcement from the College that testing at Springfield State Hospital was again resumed.

Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent at Springfield State Hospital who seemed to be the master mind or one of the master minds who were perpetuating the fraud from the "Cow Barn End" has left his position and gone WEST according to press reports. It is also reported that his first assistant has left his position at the Hospital.

The test supervisors, through whose diligence Mr. Farr's fraudulent methods were detected and made known to the College, resigned their positions after it became evident to them that an attempt was being made to hush up the Springfield affair.

With a new man in charge of the dairy at Springfield State Hospital, and other test Supervisors employed to replace those who resigned, is it safe to again resume official testing at that Institution? If Mr. Farr in his effort to make fraudulent records was protected by some influence higher up, does not that same influence still exist?

We are reprinting the affidavits which were included in our issue of September 8, 1926. In our next issue we will analyze step by step every angle of the Springfield State Hospital affair including the various press reports and expressed attitudes of some of the officers and Directors of the Association and the Hospital, permitting our readers to judge the true situation that may have existed with reference to the making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital.

A careful study of all the evidence following up the various ramifications might make it very plain why there has been no "Searching Investigation" made into the Maryland affair and a detailed report rendered.

The affidavits are as follows:

College Park, Maryland, February 12, 1926.

In the presence of Supervisors Edward L. LaBroad and Warren R. Wallace, Dr. DeVoe Meade and LeRoy W. Ingham, I, Lawrence A. Gail, of my own free will and accord make the following statement: I have worked as test cow milker at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., from February, 1924, to March, 1925, and again from September 1, 1925, to February 8, 1926. I have helped to give a number of cows on official and semi-official test dope consisting of nux vomica and I. Q. S. while working at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., during the above periods. My part in this affair was holding the cow's head while the dope was being placed in the cow's mouth.

(Signed) LAWRENCE GAIL.

College Park, Maryland, March 26, 1926.

I, Lawrence Gail, wish to supplement my statement of February 12, 1926, with the following: Regarding the half pint cream bottle found by Edward L. LaBroad, Supervisor, in the bedding of the cow, Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, at the 4:20 a. m. milking January 6, 1926, I wish to state that I was the man who milked this cow at that time, and I was informed by the herdsman, W. C. Hawkins, that the above mentioned bottle of cream was hidden in the stall and I was ordered to pour this cream in the above mentioned cow's milk if I had an opportunity to do so. (Signed) LAWRENCE GAIL.

College Park, Maryland, February 12, 1926.

I, Warren R. Wallace, Supervisor, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of LeRoy W. Ingham and Dr. DeVoe Meade, wish to make the following statement in regard to the retest January 17th to 19th of Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, owned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland. Upon my arrival at the above farm I first made it my business to view the cow. I noticed that she was breathing normally and was normal in every other respect. When I made the second trip to the barn about three hours later I noticed that she was not breathing normally and seemed excited and very nervous and remained so during the remainder of the test period. I made it my business to remain on the farm 24 hours after the test was completed. At that time she appeared to be coming back to normal. The same conditions applied to the February, 1926, semi-official test on Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.

(Signed) WARREN R. WALLACE.

Witness:

A. MAUDE PHILLIPS, *Notary Public.*

College Park, Maryland, March 25, 1926.

I, Warren R. Wallace, wish to supplement my statement of February 12, 1926, with the following: In the presence of Edward L. LaBroad and myself, Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital, made a statement to the effect that the cows Clover Leaf Nina Korndyke 361577 and Belle Fawn De Kol 314965 had been treated with dope (nux vomica and strychnine), enough to kill them while they were being tested. This statement was made during the week of February first to sixth, 1926.

(Signed) WARREN R. WALLACE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1926.

A. MAUDE PHILLIPS, *Notary Public.*

(Continued on page 211.)

Dairymen's Profits Depend on the Price Cows Pay for the Crops Consumed

BY E. B. FITTS

In Charge, Dairy Husbandry Extension
Pennsylvania State College

MODERN dairying is an industry where business principles are more and more coming into practice and where methods, equipment or animals not yielding satisfactory returns are being forced into the discard. We are living in a changing age and farming, too, must change from old time practices and methods. Fortunately the dairy industry contains within itself elements of improvement which, if developed, are sufficient to meet the situation. Those dairymen who are now using available information and are putting into effect modern practices are getting ahead. Their business is prospering and they see in it opportunity for further improvement and development. It is from these leaders we should take our lessons.



PROF. E. B. FITTS

The great mass of dairymen, however, are making but slow progress.

The dairy farmer, in common with other farmers, is primarily in the business of growing crops. Having grown the crop he must then convert it into cash,—and into a sufficient amount of cash to meet all expenses and leave some margin for profit. He must have good prices for crops if he is to prosper. Lacking good prices for crops he is doomed to failure no matter how hard he works or how many cows he keeps.

His cows are the market for his crops. They vary widely in their value as a market. Some cows pay less than $5.00 per ton for hay consumed and a correspondingly low price for other feeds. Other cows pay $30.00 or more for hay. Perhaps in no other line of farm work is so little attention paid to prices received for crops raised as on the average dairy farm and yet the dairyman's success is dependent upon this very thing.

ALL GOES BACK TO THE ABILITY OF THE FARMER

Prices for crops fed to dairy cows are determined by the working or milk-making ability of the cows and this working ability in turn is determined by the skill and business ability of the farmer. In other words, the dairy farmer determines for himself, within rather wide limits, the price he will receive for his crops. He is in position to say for himself whether he will prosper or not. Weeding out the poorest cows coupled with a good system of feeding and herd management, will raise average milk production per cow and thus automatically increase prices received for crops.

Good cows are born. The ability of a cow to produce a large yield of milk and thus provide a good market for crops is born in her. Here again we go back to the man in charge of the herd. He governs this inheritance through his control of breeding. He can introduce into his herd, through careful selection of the sire, influences that will vitally affect his future prosperity.

All investigations into the costs of milk production show that costs are in close relationship to annual milk yield per cow. As yields increase costs per hundred pounds of milk decrease. The establishing of a better breeding practice is fundamental to a greater success in dairy farming. Results in breeding appear rather slowly but "time and tide wait for no man" and if we would have a better business and more success in the future we must do something about it now.

Figures from Pennsylvania cow testing associations show that each 1,000 pounds increase in annual milk production per cow has been accompanied by a decrease, on the average, of about 40 cents in cost of producing 100 lb. milk. Does not this fact point the way to a more successful dairy industry? The price the dairy farmer receives for his milk is largely fixed by the general law of supply and demand and there is little the dairyman can do to increase the price beyond producing a good quality of product and in coöperating with other dairymen in sel'ing their product.

On the other hand, by weeding out his poorer cows, replacing them with better ones and giving all good feed and care, he can continue year by year to cheapen costs of production, thus gaining exactly the same benefit as would follow if prices paid for milk were raised each year.

The fol'owing comparison of the returns from 10 cows and from 25 cows, representative of groups of cows in a Pennsylvania cow testing association, brings out in a striking manner the differences in value of the cows in the two groups.

	Ave. annual milk yield lbs.	Total milk yield lbs.	Total feed cost	Total returns above feed cost
10 cows	11,264	112,640	$1,241	$1,539
25 cows	4,397	109,915	2,016	869

It is thus shown that the 25 cows of about average producing capacity gave slightly less milk than did the ten better cows, that the feed cost of producing the milk with this group of 25 cows was $775 MORE than with the ten cows, and that the returns above feed cost were $670 LESS than in the case of the ten cows.

"TOTAL" AND "NET" AREN'T THE SAME

There was also a further handicap, for the 25-cow

group required a greater investment in cattle, in barn room, in labor, and in other items.

Then, too, "total returns above feed cost" should not be confused with NET returns. Other costs in milk production usually approximate costs of feed. If we were to apply this rule the 25-cow group would fail by $1,147 to meet the cost of production, while the 10-cow group would still have a good margin of profit to its credit.

There are other factors that affect the value of the herd as a market for farm crops. The more important of these are calf raising, feeding and the crops raised on the dairy farm.

Dairymen should see in the heifer calf the future cow and should seek to develop it into a strong, vigorous cow. Many calves with an excellent inheritance for milk production are neglected during the period of development and as a result enter the working herd in a more or less stunted condition which lowers their milk production throughout their entire life. This neglect is costly to the dairymen. Good feed and care for the calf from birth to maturity is an investment that will pay big dividends throughout the lifetime of the cow. Inherited capacities for work or milk production cannot help the individual unless they are developed.

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the principles of feeding but the subject is worthy of most careful attention. The source of milk is the feeds consumed by the cow, and the man who carefully balances his rations, or, in other words, adapts the feeds to the needs of his animals, will not only get more milk from a given amount of feed but will maintain his herd in a better condition of health. The cattle will also breed more regularly and live longer.

Feeding unbalanced rations is usually a wasteful and extravagant practice. Certain portions of such rations cannot be utilized by the cow in the production of milk and a long continued effort to make milk from materials from which milk cannot possibly be made results in depletion of the cow's vigor and lowering of her resistance to disease.

Feed Utilized in Two Ways

Mature cows use their feed mainly for two purposes, body maintenance and milk production. With the average cow the maintenance portion is high,—often two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire ration,—but this maintenance charge must be met; there is no escaping it. Its proportionate amount can be very materially reduced, however, through the use of good cows and liberal feeding.

The amount of feed used for maintenance remains nearly constant regardless of the amount of milk produced but the proportion used for this purpose varies widely according to amount of feed consumed and to milk yield. For example, a cow producing 20 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk daily, and fed according to her needs, uses approximately 60 per cent of her feed for maintenance, while a cow producing 40 lb. milk daily uses but 40 percent of her feed for body maintenance or upkeep, converting the remaining 60 percent into milk. Where good stock is kept the rule for feeding cows in milk should be to feed each cow up to her capacity to consume and digest feeds and thus keep the proportionate amount used for milk production at the highest possible point.

Rotation Includes Three Groups

The legume crops, alfalfa, clover, peas, soy beans, etc. are vastly important on the dairy farm and should be grown in the largest possible amounts. Corn too, for silage is very important. In addition such small grain crops as thrive best are desirable. A rotation including these three groups of farm crops helps to cheapen the ration and make easier the securing of balanced feeds. The legumes provide essential proteins and mineral matter; the silage, needed succulence and energy and the farm grains help to cut down the bill for purchased concentrates.

In reply to the question: Can dairying be made a success? we do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative, if a good market for milk is at hand and if the herd owner will weed out his poor cows, establish a good breeding practice, raise his calves well, feed liberally of a balanced ration and put into operation on his farm a crop rotation best suited to the business of his farm.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



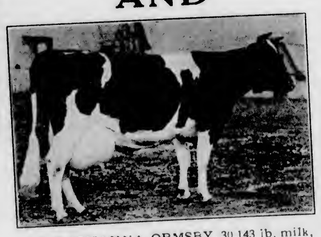
SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d. 20,532. 0 lb milk, 918 16 lb butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926 Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Proper Mineral Mixtures for Dairy Cattle

By L. A. Maynard

Department Animal Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture

THE only kind of a mineral mixture that the farmer should buy is one in which the ingredients are limited to salt and compounds of calcium, phosphorus and iodine. Even the iodine is probably not needed in New York State. The mixture should be sold under an open formula. There is no justification for keeping a mineral formula secret, and there is so much worthless material being sold in mineral mixtures and stock tonics that one can only be safe by knowing what he is buying.

The college recommends a mixture of equal parts of steamed bone, ground limestone and salt, with the suggestion that a compound of iodine may be added where troubles with goitre, "big neck" and "hairlessness" are occurring. Two parts of bone meal and one part of salt also make a good mixture. Where bone meal cannot be obtained, two parts of limestone and one part of salt may be used.

Most of the proprietary mineral mixtures on the market contain many other substances besides the needed salt, calcium, phosphorus and iodine. These other substances are simply filler. There is no justification for the addition to a mineral mixture of such materials as glauber's salts, epsom salts, sulfur, copperas, charcoal, foenugreek, anise and nux vomica. Exaggerated and untrue claims are made as to the value of these substances.

With the development of the mineral feed business has come a revival of the sale of condimental stock feeds and tonics. Most of the claims made for this class of materials are either misleading or absolutely untrue. If an animal is well it does not need medicine, if it is sick it needs specific treatment for its trouble, not a shotgun prescription of a variety of drugs constantly fed.

Many farmers whose animals are not producing satisfactorily or are in poor condition are being induced by clever salesmanship and advertising to pay an exorbitant price for a complex mineral mixture or stock tonic and are feeding it by the spoonful when all their animals actually need is another pound or two of real food. Both leading veterinarians and nutrition experts advise against their use in feeds.

Animal Industry Chief Refutes Misquotations By Radio Station KTNT

TO CORRECT misinformation issued by the owner and operator of radio station KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa, concerning bovine-tuberculosis eradication, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, issues the following statement for the information of livestock owners and public officials, especially those within the range of the station mentioned.

"Abundant correspondence indicates conclusively that the owner of radio station KTNT has quoted me as making several statements which are absolutely untrue, unauthorized, and not in accord with my frequently expressed views or with statements appearing in official publications. One statement to the effect that tuberculosis is spreading faster than ever before is obviously false and contradicts the fact that the extent of tuberculosis among cattle in the United States has declined from more than 4 per cent to about 2.8 per cent during the last few years.

"Another statement, credited to me, asserting that the tuberculin test may spread tuberculosis is also untrue. On the contrary, the disease is rapidly being eradicated and the tuberculin test is the diagnostic agent by which eradication is being accomplished.

"With the evident intention of making the false quotations plausible, station KTNT urged its listeners to write to me personally for verification. Persons who have done so have received personal letters branding the alleged statements as untrue as well as unauthorized. It is hoped that any other persons who have listened to lectures from that station on tuberculosis eradication will send me their names and addresses so that I may furnish them with authentic information on the subject.

"In general, public sentiment toward the eradication of tuberculosis in recent years has been most favorable. The press, radio stations, and public speakers, with few exceptions, have warmly supported that important branch of public service, which is a factor in public health as well as a benefit to the livestock industry."

As chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Doctor Mohler has declined in most instances to reply to misguided opposition, being a believer in free speech and the educational value of discussion. In the present instance, however, the importance of the subject from an economic and health standpoint, the distortion of scientific facts, and the unauthorized use of his name make a public reply desirable. Suitable recommendations also are being made to the Federal Radio Commission with a view of preventing, in the future, misquotations of the kind mentioned.

Are We Nearing the Limit of Production?

Writer Believes That Nature is Opposed in Cases of Forcing. Comparison With Experience of Plant Growers

By Chas. H. Darlington, *Pennsylvania*

WE ARE reprinting the following article which appeared in the *Jersey Bulletin and Dairy World* under date of March 23, 1927, believing that it will be helpful and of interest to our readers and to the breeders and owners of Holstein cattle.

It is a known fact that thousands of our best breeding animals have been made worthless as a direct result of being forced for milk and butter production.—*Editor's Note.*

Hogs in your orchard enjoy perfect freedom to do as they will—inside the fence. There, barbed wire checks them with an impassable barrier.

In her ordering things Nature works differently. There are no barbed wire fences. None the less, she absolutely confines things to their intended sphere.

The eagle is our symbol of freedom. He goes where he will, and climbs the air exultingly to heights beyond reach of the human eye. But he is none the less a creature of the earth, which he can no more leave behind than your hogs the orchard. Each rod of ascent is more difficult than the last, until he reaches the point where all his strength will get him no higher. His "fence" lies in the finiteness of his muscular powers—inside him. Each according to his vigor reaches an altitude somewhere where he is willing to quit climbing, willing to drop back where flight is not so exhausting.

In designing the original cow, Nature equipped her with an ample assortment of qualities, fitting her for the conditions in which she was intended to live, and these were elastic and delicately balanced one against another. Some of these qualities man found of use to him, and began to upset the balance in his own favor. Physical labor, beef, milk and perhaps some other lesser matters were emphasized by breeders, resulting in the many different breeds of cattle we know. It is doubtful whether one may truly say that cows have been improved. What we have done is to modify the balance to our own advantage. When the directing mind stops, and cattle revert to their own ways, they quickly revert to the original balance. And the further man takes her from that normal balance that Nature gave her, the more he finds difficulties multiplying just as the mounting eagle does, until the time comes when the result is not worth the effort, and the will surrenders. Nature never abandons her original plan for any "better" plan devised by man.

Increased difficulties, then, difficulties that previous generations of breeders did not have to cope with or only to a slight degree, would naturally seem to indicate that constructive breeders are approaching Nature's limit of modification. Three of those signs have been frequently mentioned among Jersey breeders and in published articles. The first of them is shy breeding. It has often been stated that the record-breaking cows are shy breeders, and prone to leave an unsatisfactory total of offspring.

There is a natural law, well known to greenhousemen, that a plant that is environed by ideal conditions for its own life and growth will not bloom. It revels in its wealth of supplies and has no disposition to reproduce. If it finally does, there is little tendency to bear seed that is fertile. Normally sexual parts tend to become transformed into blossom petals. The wild rose is single, and throws a pod full of seeds. The florist's best products are double, for the most part without seeds at all. The double flowering cherry has lost entirely its seed-producing capacity. The carnation, like the rose, has multiplied petals and only rarely seeds. The tomato of fifty years ago had a thin flesh like a pepper, large vacant spaces, and a core that hung full of seeds. They have been bred for flesh until the vacancies are filled up and the flesh of the core meets the rind flesh; and seedmen have great difficulty in finding seeds enough for another crop. Meticulous care and high living are eliminating the reproductive element.

Many a housewife wonders why her cherished plants will not bloom. In ample pots, with rich soil, plenty of water, congenial heat and sunshine they do nothing for her in return but grow a big lush crop of green leaves. At the florist's she sees the identical varieties in full glory of flower in three inch pots. He knows what she does not, that there is such a thing as being too good to them. He checks some requisite slightly, threatens the life of the individual, gives it a scare so to speak, and at once it starts reproduction processes, determined to leave its kind though itself perish. A nettle in rich rank soil, if not crowded, will grow four feet high and far into the summer before it sets seed. Another nettle in a sun-baked and hard-trampled dooryard will strive to mature a single pod full of seed with its last atom of energy before it is more than four inches high.

The meaning of all this is that the feeding and care deemed essential for a 1,000 or 1,100 lb. butterfat cow is the direct cause of her shy breeding. If that feeding and care are essential requisites of her high production, then the shy breeding may be taken as an indication that we are nearing Nature's limit. It is evidently useless to develop a production that will not leave progeny.

There is another law which runs parallel and tends to verify this in our practice, a mathematical one, that doubling the output requires four times (the square of) the energy. The cow that yields 1,000 lb. butterfat does four times the work daily of the cow that yields 500 lb. One can readily see that the demand on vital force increases so rapidly in proportion to product that the prime factor in breaking records becomes a matter of stamina. In poultry breeding for size, where results show rapidly, it is possible to produce marked improvement in the weight of the birds in a flock in two or three years; but the breeder then finds that his fowls have lost their springiness, and activity, and are soft and sluggish. He must abandon his ideal of size as a motive, and breed carefully for vigor and vitality.

Having attained that again he can resume carefully his efforts to secure more weight. His hens must learn to scratch for a living and stand weather changes as they occur instead of just eating out of a trough when they feel like it, and spending their time sitting on their heels in the henhouse. That kind of birds may be big, but they lay few eggs.

These laws manifest themselves with equal force in the human race itself. The wealthy, with every want supplied, have small families, or no children. It is the relatively poor, the physical worker, hardened by toil and a certain amount of privation, who replenishes the earth.

And the second sign—if it be a sign—appears to have definite relation to this matter of physical vitality. Milk fever is admittedly more troublesome among the cows of the best herds. Definitely, it is due to a germ. Now the germs we have always had with us, and shall continue to have while time lasts. One kind breeds and multiplies in the presence of air, of which the yeast is a type. Its products are carbonic acid and alcohol. Another class breeds only in nitrogenous substances, and where air is excluded, and its products are poisons of the most virulent character—ptomaines they call them. The germ attached itself to the half-dried drop at the orifice of the teat, and works beneath the surface up into the teat where it riots in the nitrogenous luxury of the warm colostrum, its resultant ptomaine being rapidly absorbed into the tissues of the cow and causing her death in a few hours. This is borne out by the veterinary treatment, always efficacious if resorted to in time, the injection of air into the teat. In the presence of the air the germ at once dies. The poison already in the cow's system is eliminated naturally.

Every animal normally has a defense police in its makeup, that arrests and destroys noxious intruders. In the scrub cow this policy appears to be efficient. Why does it fail so often in the best herds? There can be but one answer—lessened vitality. Unquestionably the unremitting call on the cow for more production and the efforts made to relieve her from any other drain on her vital energy leads to a submerged tendency to feverishness from which her life suffers no escape by utilization, and affects the alertness of her bodily police.

And the third sign, referred to is garet, also an admitted trouble of the best cows. It has been stated that the scrub, uncared for, neglected, has little or no annoyance of that sort for her milker. But over-feeding and over-care of the more valuable animal tends to the same feverishness which under other circumstances, and with the specific germ, brings on milk fever.

While Nature's fences are inexorable they are elastic. Intelligence and will power can push them back somewhat. She objects to human crowding. The city schools are demoralized every fall by a run of the "minor" epidemic diseases. Without the activity of boards of health the cities themselves would be depopulated. Army camps escape the ravages of typhoid only by the most sanitary watchfulness. Her method is very simple. When population gets too dense she just thins it out.—*The Jersey Bulletin.*

Absolute Dispersal Sale of Two of Cumberland County's Good Herds

45—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—45

Saturday, May 7, 1927

Our Herdsire, Huntsdale Quality Ormsby DeKol, will be sold.





These Cows now milking over 50 lbs. in C. T. A. work.

Others in the sale are:

HUNTSDALE QUALITY ORMSBY DEKOL

12 Daughters of Crary Farm Segis Buckeye Pontiac, whose dam produced 24,706 lb. milk and 1,008.7 lb. butter in one year.

20 Good producing young cows. Their milk shows an average percent of fat the past year of 3.75.

10 Bred Heifers.

2 Yearling Heifers.

2 Yearling Bulls.

10 Six-months-old calves, 8 heifers and 2 bulls, all sired by Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol.

Both herds are fully ACCREDITED and free from abortion. They will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest. *Send for catalog.*

Sale will be held at the farm of J. D. McCulloch, at Big Springs, 3 miles from Newville, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer

J. D. McCulloch, Newville, Pa. **J. M. Hemphill,** Shippensburg, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

APRIL 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Prolonging the Period of Service of Dairy Sires

DAIRY bulls at Beltsville, Md., have been put on a daily régime calculated by specialists of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to prolong their life of usefulness in the various breeding projects under way on the experimental farm. Systematic exercise and the feeding of sprouted oats are two of the most important features of the plan.

Investigations in the past have proved the beneficial effects of exercise in maintaining the health and fertility of bulls, and the practice has been consistently advocated. The feeding of sprouted oats to bulls is in line with the beneficial results this feed has shown in correcting breeding difficulties in cows and virgin heifers. Sprouted oats supply the so-called vitamin E, a shortage of which is often held responsible for abnormal functioning of productive organs in various kinds of animals.

The special need for determining the best methods of handling dairy bulls to maintain their potency for many years is a result of the "proved sire" idea recently brought into favor. Proved sires are those whose daughters have been tested in sufficient numbers to indicate a consistent ability on the part of the sire to transmit high production. Such proof obviously can not be obtained until the sires are older than the average dairy bull.

Five of the bureau's herd bulls are over 8 years of age and average 10½ years. One is 15 years old and continues an active breeder. Several young bulls are being fed experimentally to test the effect of rations on fertility, and two older bulls are now being examined to determine the effects on fertility of excessive service, lack of exercise, and close confinement.

Speck Goes to Allamuchy, N. J.

ONE of Pennsylvania's most popular and capable Holstein breeders, Mr. S. C. Speck, goes to Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, N. J.

Mr. Speck has long been identified with purebred Holsteins. For many years he was associated with Mr. C. P. Omwake doing business under the firm name of Omwake & Speck and operating a large dairy farm and purebred breeding establishment at Shady Grove, Pa.

The firm of Omwake and Speck was dissolved when their herd was dispersed on March 12, 1924. For a time, Mr. Speck was engaged in the retail milk business in Greencastle.

The announcement of Mr. Speck's going to Allamuchy Farms will be received with pleasure by his many friends among Holstein breeders.

Breeding for Butterfat

BY CAREFUL attention to breeding problems the milk yield and butterfat percentage average figures of all recorded cattle in Friesland have been substantia'ly increased during recent years.

In 1905 the average milk yield figure was 888 gallons, but the butterfat percentage had been raised in ten years from 2.9 to 3.17 percent. The number of cows recorded in 1905 was seventeen times greater than in 1895.

By 1915 tremendous strides had been made. The number of cows recorded in that year was 12,497, and the average milk yield had increased to 1,054 gallons, and the butterfat percentage to 3.26.

During recent years the payment for milk in accordance with butterfat content caused still further attention to be paid by breeders to butterfat percentage, and in 1924 the average milk yield figure was 1,008 ga'lons, and the average butterfat percentage 3.52. These figures represent the work of 14,341 cows, and demonstrate that butterfat can, by careful breeding, be improved without sacrificing quantity.

Improvements made by breeding are permanent, and what has been accomplished in Denmark and in Holland is gradually taking place in Britain, where growing attention is paid by constructive herd builders to this important feature.

An ideal for British Friesian breeders to attempt was stated in the very first issue of the *Journal*, published in 1919; and such ideal seems even more desirable and necessary today than it was then. It is this:—An extensive herd of females each producing a calf annually and averaging 1,000 gallons of 4 percent milk, each animal to be correct in type and symmetry, and to pass the tuberculin test.

When such British Friesian herds are the ru'e instead of the exception, the black-and-white will be the accepted utility breed of the stud-farm of the world. This glorious ambition is capable of achievement, and those who assist in its realization will be patriotic in the truest sense of that much abused word, for their work will be of lasting benefit to their country.—*British Friesian Journal.*

Letters to the Editor

Editor, HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

Dear Sir: I have noted with considerable interest the comments in your paper from time to time growing out of your exposure last fall of the testing of certain cows at Springfield State Hospital, Maryland, and the action of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in expunging the A. R. O. records, which you challenged.

I read in your paper and also in the *Holstein-Friesian Registry* that the executive committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association had expunged the records you challenged *"upon suspicion"* that they were fraudulent. You have also stated in recent issues that none of the witnesses which you named in your article of exposure have ever been examined, nor have ever given any evidence before such executive committee as to the facts in the case, and I am wondering how the executive committee could expunge records *upon suspicion* and without an examination into the facts of each case. If records are to be disposed of or expunged merely *"upon suspicion"* with what safety can anyone proceed to give a cow an advanced registry record? It seems to me as though it were like hanging a man and then trying him afterward.

Another thing I wish you would make clear to me. If the A. R. O. records of this institution are expunged, as stated by the executive committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, will the superintendent of Advanced Registry in that Association permit further records to be established at such institution? Please clear up this situation for me so that I may act advisedly.

Yours Truly,
NEW YORK STATE BREEDER.

P. S.—Keep Politics out of the cow business.



Eleven (11) records cancelled on suspicion. Does not such a report warrant a thorough and searching investigation, and is not the Holstein public entitled to a full and complete report before the record-making machinery is again set in motion?

Prices of Purebred Dairy Cattle, 1926

(Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds combined)

PRICES of purebred dairy cattle, including five of the leading breeds, were steady to higher in 1926 than in 1925, according to reports from individual breeders to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Although the sale price information this year is not directly comparable with that of previous years, due to a change in the form used in reporting the information, certain comparisons may be made and these comparisons indicate that the prices are somewhat higher.

Of the 21,137 purebred dairy cattle reported sold, 1,689 were Ayrshire, 270 Brown Swiss, 3,086 Guernsey, 10,950 Holstein and 5,142 Jersey.

Combining the auction and private sales of the above breeds, the results by ages are as follows: Of the 6,124 bulls under one year of age, 33 per cent sold for less than $50, 35 per cent for prices ranging between $50 and $100 and 32 per cent brought $100 or more. The 3,091 heifer calves divided into similar groups, show 36 per cent sold for less than $50, 37 per cent between $50 and $100, and 27 per cent at $100 or more.

Of the 1,741 bulls one year and under three years of age, 46 per cent sold between $100 and $200, 30 per cent for less than $100 and 24 per cent for $200 or more. 46 per cent of the aged bulls also brought between $100 and $200, 28 per cent selling for less than $100 and 26 per cent for $200 or more.

About 58 per cent of the 5,559 aged cows brought between $100 and $200, 25 per cent, $200 or more and 17 per cent, less than $100, while 49 per cent of the heifers one year and under three years of age brought between $100 and $200, 19 per cent, $200 or more and 32 per cent, less than $100.

Top prices were not reported in 1926, but the highest sales shown were: for bull calves, above $3,000 compared with a top price of $2,000 in 1925; for heifer calves, above $1,000 compared with $600; for bulls one year and under three years of age and for aged bulls, above $10,000 compared with top prices of $3,000 and $3,500, respectively; for heifers one year and under three years of age, above $1,000 compared with a top price of $1,500 and for aged cows, above $5,000 compared with a top price of $13,000 in 1925.

This report shows that 52 per cent of the purebred dairy cattle sold in 1926 were sold in the North Central States, 27 per cent in the North Atlantic States, 12 per cent in the Southern States and 9 per cent in the Mountain and Pacific Section.

Comparison of the percentages of the total sales in 1926 that sold below $50, $50 but below $250, and for $250 and above, with corresponding percentages in 1923-1925, indicates that, in general, prices in 1926 were higher than at any time since 1923.

Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle prices were steady to higher in 1926 than in 1925, according to reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although the sale price information this year is not directly comparable with that of previous years, due to a change of form used in gathering the information, certain comparisons may be made and these comparisons indicate that the prices are higher.

Questionnaires were sent to 3,937 listed Holstein-Friesian breeders and 1,284 reports were received. Of the latter, 37 reported they had gone out of business, 169 reported no sales or sales for slaughter only and 1,078 breeders reported sales of 10,950 animals during the year 1926. Of this number, 1,533 were sold at auction and 9,417 were sold at private sale.

There were 3,552 bulls and 1,466 heifer calves under one year of age, 822 bulls one year and under three, 201 bulls three years old and over, 2,022 heifers one year and under three years of age and 2,887 cows over three years old reported sold during the year.

The total number of sales reported, 10,950, is more than 12 per cent of the number of transfers recorded by the Holstein-Friesian Association and is considered representative of their sales.

Of the bull calves, 29 per cent sold under $50, 38 per cent brought between $50 and $100 and 33 per cent brought $100 or more. The average price for bull calves for 1925 was $103.

1,466 or 44 per cent of the heifer calves sold for less than $50, 35 per cent brought between $50 and $100 and 21 per cent brought more than $100. The average price for heifer calves for 1925 was $69. Of the 822 bulls one year and under three years of age, 29 per cent sold for less than $100, 52 per cent brought between $100 and $200, and 19 per cent brought $200 or more. The 1925 average price for this group was $153. The bulk of the 201 bulls three years old and over sold above $100, 23 per cent brought less than $100, 56 per cent sold between $100 and $200 and 21 per cent brought above $200.

Of the 2,022 heifers one year and under three years of age, 25 per cent brought less than $100, 58 per cent sold between $100 and $200 and 17 per cent brought over $200. The average price for 1925 was $150.

Sixty-four per cent of the 2,887 cows three years old and over, sold for prices ranging between $100 and $200, 15 per cent sold for less than $100 and 21 per cent sold for $200 or more. The 1925 average price for cows of this age was $151.

Comparison of the percentages of total sales in 1926 that brought below $50 or above $250, with corresponding percentages in 1923-1925, indicates that, in general, prices in 1926 were higher than in any of the three previous years.

This report shows that 63 per cent of the Holstein-Friesians sold were sold in the North Central States, 23 per cent in the North Atlantic States, 9 per cent in the Mountain and Pacific States and 5 per cent in the Southern States.

COMPARATIVE PER CENT OF SALES OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 1923-1926, BY PRICE RANGES

Year	*Below $50 Per cent*	*$50 to $250 Per cent*	*$250 and above Per cent*
1923	11.2	69.3	19.5
1924	18.5	73.5	8.0
1925	19.0	73.2	7.8
1926	1.4	92.7	5.9

PRICES OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Age and sex group	*1926* — *Number head sold within specified price ranges* — Under $50	$50 but under $100	$100 but under $200	$200 but under $300	$300 but under $500	$500 but under $1,000	$1,000 or above	*1925* Average price per head
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*
Bulls under 1 yr. of age	1,033	1,343	956	139	64	17	..	103
Bulls 1 yr. and under 3 yrs. old	19	217	430	103	38	13	2	153
Bulls 3 yrs. old and over	..	46	113	18	15	6	3	240
Females under 1 yr. of age	648	510	258	40	9	1	..	69
Females 1 yr. and under 3 yrs. old	64	430	1,178	282	48	20	..	150
Females 3 yrs. old and over	63	366	1,858	478	99	20	3	151
Total	1,827	2,912	4,793	1,060	273	77	8	127
Per cent	16.7	26.6	43.7	9.7	2.5	.7	.1	

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit — Dauphin County — Pennsylvania

Skimmilk a Good Calf Feed

NATURE provides the calf with food in the form of whole milk. The use of milk for human food has, however, largely deprived the calf of this natural food and very few calves now receive any whole milk except during the first two to four weeks. Skimmilk is now recognized as the proper food for the calf after that age. While a few dairymen still insist that good results can not be obtained when skimmilk is substituted for whole milk, it has been fully demonstrated on numerous dairy farms and at many experiment stations, that calves can be raised on skimmilk as well as they can on whole milk, and at about one-third the cost. The poor results sometimes obtained with it are almost always because of careless methods of feeding and handling rather than the skimmilk. It is true that the calf raised on skimmilk usually does not look quite so sleek as the calf fed whole milk during the first six months, but at the end of the first year the former is almost always the better of the two. This is because the skimmilk calf usually begins to eat hay and grain at an earlier age, and when weaned at six months of age the change in food does not cause any set-back in its growth.—*Bulletin No. 108.*

A woman gave her young son half a dollar to buy a pound of plums, saying: "Be sure, Tommy, to pinch one or two of them to see if they are ripe." In a few moments Tommy returned with both the fruit and the half dollar. "I pinched one, as you told me," he explained, "and then when the man wasn't looking, I pinched the whole bag full."—*Progressive Grocer.*

PLEASANT VIEW FARM
SECOND ANNUAL SALE
THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1927

at 12 o'clock sharp.

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, HEIFERS & BULLS
40 MILCH COWS—FRESH SPRINGERS AND FALL COWS 40

This lot of cows and heifers are of the best blood lines of the breed. They are bred to my herdsire, Ormsby Sensation Lockspur, a son of Ormsby Sensation from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, with more 1,000-lb. daughters than any bull of the breed. His dam has 900 lb. butter and 16,580 lb. milk in a year.

The offspring from this lot of great cows will be valuable to you as breeders.

1—23-lb. cow, a sister to a 1,000-lb. cow.

1—6-months-old daughter of a 36-lb. May Echo Sylvia sire.

15—Heifers bred and open—a fine lot.

5—Bulls from 6 months to one year old—all from tested dams with records from 20 to 25 pounds in 7 days. One from a 36-lb. sire.

Sale will be held at the farm in Salunga, 8 miles West of Lancaster, Penna., on the Harrisburg State Highway.

Mt. Joy trolley will stop at the farm.

My herd is accredited and sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest. They will all be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

COL. GLENN R. MEAD, AUCTIONEER,
East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, SALESMANAGER,
Chambersburg, Pa.

C. A. SPAHR, Salunga, Penna.

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1
Crawford Co., Pa.

Home Farm Dispersal

MR. AUSTIN BACKUS of Mexico, N. Y., who is managing the Home Farm Dispersal sent us the following sale announcement:

"The leading herdsire is King Pontiac Korndyke, who has 16 officially tested daughters—including three with four-year old records above 25-lb., and six yearly record daughters including two with records with 717 and 739 lb. butter at two and three years of age.

This bull is a son of the world's greatest sire, King of the Pontiacs, from a twice 30-lb. granddaughter, also King of the Pontiacs. There will be a number of sons and daughters of this bull sold.

Also several animals are in calf to Burke Sir Clyde Pontiac, a five year old son of Berke Farm's noted sire King Tweed Spring Farm. A dam of this bull to be sold made 25.51 at just two years and 30.02 as a senior three year old—she a daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde.

Charlotte Sadie Vale is probably the greatest animal in the herd. She has a junior four-year-old record of 24.74, and made as a senior two year old 2,162 lb. butter in seven days, 1,800 lb. milk in 30 days, 862 lb. butter and 18,747 lb. milk in a year as a two year old. This cow is five years old. She was fresh on March 15th, and her dam is Charlotte Lyons Korndyke—a 30 lb. cow with 11,790 lb. butter in a year and 1,032 lb. in 10 months. With the record of her daughter, Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke who made 10,680 lb. butter in 10 months as a four year old, constitute a world's record for mother and daughter.

Another important attraction will be Betsy Pontiac Pietertje, a junior four year old that made 2,586 lb. butter and gave 512 lb. milk. This cow is heavy in calf to King Pontiac Pondyke and will freshen early in June.

The sale also includes a daughter of Radium, the grand champion at New York State Fair in 1923, and who is a maternal brother to the world's record milk producer, May Echo Sylvia.

There will also be a daughter of King Perfecto Pontiac, a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac from the 26 lb. cow, Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic. Likewise a daughter of Sir Change De Kol Paul, whose dam is a 33 lb. cow and sire a son of Katie Pietertje Paul 5th—a 34 lb. cow that milks over 700 lb.

Evendale Farm

THE Evendale Farm herd of purebred Holsteins is one of the leading herds below the Mason and Dixon line. Mr. J. S. Haldeman of Winchester, Va., owner of Evendale Farm and his son Paul M. Haldeman, have achieved outstanding success in their Holstein breeding operations and have built up an excellent herd.

At the first Brentwood sale held April 29-30, 1920, Mr. Haldeman purchased Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370, who at that time was a young calf. He has developed into a wonderful sire and has proven his worth and transmitting ability through his many daughters that are now in the Evendale herd which is comprised of 44 females.

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia is a son of King Echo Sylvia Johanna and out of a 29-lb. junior two-year-old daughter of King Segis De Kol Korndyke Duchess, Sadie Vale Duchess.

The Evandale herd is unusual in that it is entirely free from slopers. The cows are large, handsome individuals, beautiful udders and broad straight rumps. Every female was raised at Evendale Farm.

The herd is entered in the North Valley Cow Testing Association and three cows in the Evendale herd have at times led the State of Virginia in Cow Testing Association work.

We are pleased to make this brief announcement and a little later on we will tell our readers more about Evandale herd and the good work that is being accomplished by Mr. J. S. Haldeman and his son Paul.

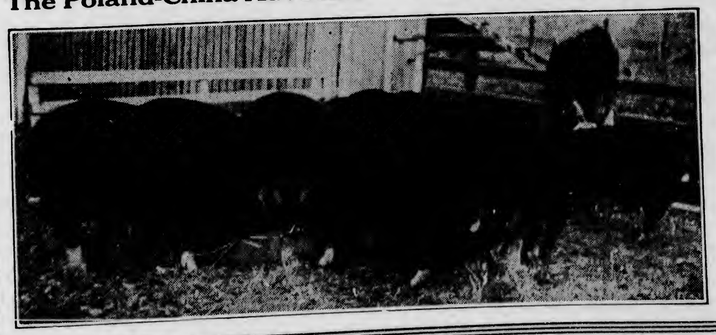
Farmer: "Samanthy, do you want me to bring you anything from the city today?"

His wife: "Yes, Si; you might bring me a few jars of that traffic jam I see advertised in the papers."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Dry Cow

By Roy C. Jones

Extension Dairy Specialist State College of Washington

TOO many dairymen do not realize the importance of liberal feeding while their cows are not actually producing milk. They sometimes think that there is no income from the cow during this period and so they reduce the feed to the lowest amount and poorest kind on the farm.

Ten or twelve years ago, in one of the Pacific Coast counties, the common question one dairyman asked another when they met, in the spring of the year was, "How many cows do you have in the lift?" By this they meant how many were so weak that they had to be helped up when they lay down. It was common practice to milk the cows through the pasture seasons and rough them over the winter on what they could pick and a little tide land hay. This condition does not prevail now but there is still too large a number who skimp on feed to the dry cow.

During a normal lactation period of 10 months, a good cow produces from 8,000 to 10,000 lbs. or more of milk. Careful experiments show that, for the first few months of lactation, the stimulation for milk production is so great that she cannot eat enough to supply all the elements necessary to produce the milk she does, and that she takes these elements from her own body fluids and tissues. This bears out the observations of every good dairyman when he says his cow milks down or that he cannot keep her in flesh when in full flow.

Later in lactation she reaches equilibrium or a time when her outgo balances her intake. Unless she has a long dry period or a shorter one with liberal feeding, she has no opportunity to build up her body to normal again and store up a reserve to draw on during her next milking period.

Common practice dictates that a ten month lactation is about as much as we should ask. The cow needs two months rest and liberal feeding in order to prepare for the next calf.

It is a common saying with the good Swiss dairymen, on the coast, that, "A pound of grain while the cow is dry is worth two pounds after she comes fresh." They realize the importance of building up the body reserve.

The dry cow should have all the good hay and silage or roots she can eat during this period. In addition, she should have a fattening and conditioning grain. The following mixture is recommended: 2 parts of barley, or corn; 1 part of oats; and 1 part of bran or mill run. To this add about 5 per cent linseed oil meal. Both barley and corn can be used to make up the 2 parts if desired and the price admits it.

The barley, corn and oats are used for their fattening properties, the mill run or bran for its mineral content and the oil meal for its conditioning effects as well as its minerals.

The amount to feed will depend on the condition of the cow when she goes dry. It will vary from 4 to 10 pounds per day, or even more, in some cases.

A week to ten days before the cow is due to freshen, this grain should be taken away and a lighter ration fed as a mixture of equal parts oats and bran with 5% to 10% of oil meal. Some good dairymen feed no grain during the last week except warm bran mashes. Roots are especially valuable at this time and can be fed liberally. During the last few days before calving, and until the placental membranes have been expelled, it is well to warm the water the cow drinks. This will tend to hasten the expulsion of the membranes and act as a preventive against milk fever.

Such a system should bring the good cow to the time of parturition in the best of physicial condition, with her eliminating organs working well, and with a reserve supply of energy to enter into a year of economical production and consequent profit to her owner.

17,000 Have Pledged to Use Only Purebred Sires

THE last report of progress in livestock improvement under the systematic "Better Sires—Better Stock" plan conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and various states shows 17,047 participants. Some of these persons have large herds and flocks, while others are beginners, but all have agreed to use nothing but purebred sires for all classes of livestock raised.

The report, which summarizes progress to January 1, 1927, shows that three new counties took up the work during the last three months. These new centers of activity were Piscataquis, Maine; Breathitt, Kentucky, and Cascade, Montana. In the last named county the 15 newly enrolled participants owned among them more than 1,000 cattle and 3,000 sheep.

During the last three months' period of activity, Campbell County, Kentucky, of which Gordon B. Nance is county agent, qualified for the honor roll of counties containing 100 or more livestock owners enrolled in this progressive means for improving the domestic animals in the country. The list of such counties, several of which have more than 500 persons so enrolled, now totals 44 distributed among 10 states.

The outstanding achievement during the calendar year in the better-sires campaign was the success of Union County, Kentucky, in eradicating all grade and scrub bulls, thereby being the first county in the United States to achieve this much-sought distinction. Persons participating in the campaign receive a suitably engrossed certificate of recognition and also, on request, an attractive barn sign entitled "Purebred Sires Exclusively Used on This Farm." It is lithographed on heavy weatherproof cardboard and resembles a metal tablet. Further details concerning the conduct and progress of the work may be obtained from county agricultural agents.

At the Marion County Holstein Breeders' Club held at Salem, Oregon, on February 12th, J. W. Cooley of Jefferson was elected president and Frank Durbin, Jr., of Salem, secretary. Prof. Coleman, Paul Adams, and R. E. Everly, western fieldmen, addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed to arrange for a Holstein breeders' tour and picnic, which will probably be held in July. This association voted $50.00 to be used for decorating the Holstein barn at the Oregon State Fair this fall.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

House Cleaning

TWICE a year, the housekeepers of the land undergo that temporary aberration of the mind known as "house cleaning" the spring attack being usually, by far the more violent. However, today, this does not mean what it did a generation ago. No longer is it necessary to endure such an extended state of confusion in the house, for many changes for the better have taken place since the days of our mothers and grandmothers. Very seldom are there dusty tacked-down carpets to be taken up, cleaned and relaid. To do this in just one room used to be a day's work in itself. Hardwood or finished floors, with rugs which can be easily handled, and a vacuum cleaner to keep both rugs and hangings in a fairly clean condition have all combined to make the semi-annual tearing up much less to be dreaded. The work may also be lightened by the method in which it is done. While it is quite desirable that the main cleaning in the spring should be postponed until furnace fires are out for good, and all ashes cleaned away, yet there are many little things that take time which may be done early.

Nooks and Crannies

For instance bureau drawers and storerooms may be gone over reasonably early, and kitchen cupboards may be cleaned. These are fussy jobs that take a lot of time, yet are most necessary. When cleaning the storeroom one often brings to light many treasures that would otherwise be forgotten. If these treasures have no further value to the members of the family, and could be of any use to any one else they should by all means be given away. If kept in drawer or box, a list of the contents should be fastened near by, so that there need be no wild hunt for some suddenly needed article. When the storeroom is cleaned first, it is then ready for the winter bedding and such heavy clothes as are laid away for the summer. Moth proof bags are a worth while investment for the storage of woolen clothing, for the saving of one article of wearing apparel would pay for bags enough to contain the clothing of the entire household.

Preparation

The work will be greatly facilitated if all the cleaning utensils are in good condition, and if there is on hand a proper supply of cleansing agents such as soaps, cleaning powders, and polishes. Dustless dusters for both furniture and floors, should be washed out and renewed by a dose of cedar oil and kerosene. If this is done a week or so in advance, any excess oil will have a chance to evaporate, yet the cleaner contains enough to catch all the dust. For cleaning windows, there is nothing better than a chamois skin which leaves no streaks. If one does not own one, there should be plenty of clean cotton cloths, making sure that they do not shed lint.

When the actual work is on, it is wiser to tear up only one room at a time, and to finish that before tearing up another. Don't plan too much for one day. There are other days coming and one must conserve strength to meet them. The vacuum cleaner can be used on mattresses and upholstered furniture and save much beating. Every housewife should have the proper brushes for walls and ceilings, the long handles make the work easy and the woolen brush may be washed and so be clean for another room.

It will also help quite a good deal, and keep the rest of the family good-natured, if a certain amount of food is prepared beforehand, so that meals may be easily prepared. Above all avoid family jars, for at this time of the year, when people are working hard, tired to death, it takes very little to start something. Cleanliness is all right and much to be desired, but it should not be placed before the family peace of mind.

Easter

AS EASTER draws near, almost every year, some one asks about the date of it, and how it is decided, since it comes on a different date of the month each year. The proper date for observing Easter was long a matter of dispute in the early Christian church, the fourteenth of April being observed for many years, that being the day on which the Passover fell, as observed by the Jews. In 325 A. D., the Council of Nice fixed as Easter Sunday, the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after March 21st. If the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter is celebrated one week later. March 22d is the earliest date on which Easter can fall and April 25th the latest.

The name of the festival is derived from *Eostre,* an Anglo-Saxon goddess of light or spring whose festival is in April. Some of the customs observed at this time come from other countries. For instance, eggs are symbolic of new life, and coloring them red is a reminder of the blood of redemption, and the custom of using them at Easter time comes from Persia. The other colors used on eggs are simply a development and have no significance.

Walk on the Left

MANY of the rural schools are located along the busy highways, beside which there are no sidewalks for foot passengers. Children going to and from school are often in danger from passing automobiles, and for this reason it would seem wise that they should be instructed to walk on the left, thus facing approaching automobiles, and avoiding that sense of confusion which sweeps over one when cars come roaring up from the rear.

Children should also be taught that when walking in groups along the highway, and meeting or being overtaken by cars, the entire group should go to one side

of the road or the other. Nearly every motorist has had the experience of having children run to and fro in confusion, until he can barely drive between them with safety, and all are in danger, shou'd two cars meet at such a time. Instruction and drill on walking to school are as necessary as fire drill, for very often losing one's head leads to more fatalities than any other cause. Above all, if there is a footpath along side the road it should always be used.

Royal Show Milking Trials

COWS and heifers competing in the Milk Yield and Butter Tests at the Royal Show at Newport next July may be milked twice or thrice daily, but exhibitors must state on the entry forms their intentions in this respect.

British Friesian enthusiasts have another opportunity to add to their laurels and to demonstrate the superiority of their breed. Victory in this important national contest means much to the supporters of any breed, and the cash prizes, considerab'e though they are, seem insignificant compared with the credit and distinction brought to the successful exhibitor and his favoured breed. For four years have British Friesian won the Open Milking Trials at the Royal Show; whether 1927 sees a fifth successive and well deserved victory depends upon breeders. More must try and further cows must be found. The Ariadnes, Sunrays, Susans, and Jennies are not eternal.—*British Friesian Journal.*

Henry's Flivver Cow Fails to Register

THE following from the editorial page of *Pacific Rural Press,* as a left-handed laudation of the dairy cow, should be worth one broad grin to you, or perhaps an outright laugh:

"We must be old-fashioned, for Henry Ford's flivver cow does not sound alluring to us.

"Somehow, we would rather have Nature's great protective food with an occasional hoof-print in it than to find a washer or a loose nut in our milk bottle.

"The thought of turning on the milk with a wrench rather than kicking and pinching it out of a cantankerous cow sounds too good to be true.

"'I'm going a-milking, sire,' she said.

"You recall the poetic setting of the above. Pretty girl, frilly dress, pert sunbonnet."—*Jersey Bulletin.*

Autoist: I haven't paid a cent for repairs on my machine all the ten months I have had it.

Friend: So the man who did the repairs told me.

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES
BRED TO MATRONS
IN OUR HERD
HAVE PRODUCED
ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

Floyd E. Mack

L. N. Mack & Son

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

Affidavits in the Maryland Matter

(Continued from page 196.)

"To Whom it May Concern:

"This is to certify that I, Warren R. Wallace, of New Park, Penna., completed a course in dairy husbandry at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

"For over two years I served as a licensed official tester under the direction and supervision of the Maryland State College of Agriculture located at College Park, Maryland. While working under the direction of the Maryland Agricultural College, I was sent to many farms and Institutions where purebred cattle were kept to supervise official records of milk and butter production.

"While engaged in this work I was directed by Prof. Ingham to go to the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland. Prof. Ingham informed me that the Superintendent, Mr. Farr, at that Institution had been complaining of the testers that had been sent there and he wanted me to find out just what the difficulty was. This was about November, 1924, when I made my first visit to the farm. I was assigned to this Institution for several consecutive months during the winters of 1924 and 1925.

"The rules for milking test cows provide that only one milker be allowed to milk for one Supervisor. I found that this rule had not been the custom practiced at the Springfield State Hospital but on the contrary several men were milking test cows at the same time with only one Supervisor, making it possible for irregular practices to be perpetuated should any be attempted.

"In January, 1926, I was again assigned by Prof. Ingham to run a retest at the Springfield State Hospital and advised in a letter to exercise extreme care and caution in checking up the records, which I did. It was on this visit that I suspicioned that the cows were being doped or the milk was being tampered with. I called Mr. Farr's attention to the physical condition of the cow then on retest, as she seemed to be restless and breathing rapidly, and he replied by inquiring of the herdsman, if he did not think the cow was subject to "thumps." During the next twenty-four hours after completing the test, I made several observations of this same cow and her physical condition seemed to rapidly improve toward normal.

"When reporting my results of this retest to the College, I requested the privilege of being returned the following month and further that another Supervisor be assigned to assist me in checking up the records, thinking that it might be possible with two testers on the ground at one time to detect irregularities if any were being attempted.

"Mr. Edward LaBroad and I were assigned to supervise the test for the month of February. I arrived at the Hospital on the 31st of January, 1926, and took the first sample at the evening milking, 10 p. m. The reading of the butterfat of this milking was 2.9 and at that time the cow seemed to be in a perfectly healthy condition, breathing naturally.

"The next sample was taken at 4:00 a. m. on February 1st and the reading of the butterfat was 2.8, the cow still breathing naturally.

"The following milking was at 10 a. m. of the same day. The butterfat reading was 4.3. The cow was breathing rapidly and continued to breath rapidly during the remainder of the test.

"The reading of the samples during the retest period were as follows:

Jan.	31st	10:00 p. m.	2.9
Feb.	1st	4:00 a. m.	2.8
Feb.	1st	10:00 a. m.	4.3
Feb.	1st	4:00 p. m.	3.7
Feb.	1st	10:00 p. m.	3.4
Feb.	2d	4:00 a. m.	3.2
Feb.	2d	10:00 a. m.	3.7
Feb.	2d	4:00 p. m.	3.7
Feb.	2d	10:00 p. m.	4.7

"There is a marked variation of butterfat percentage of the samples taken on January 31st at 10:00 p. m. when I first arrived at the Institution, and the samples taken at the same hour at the completion of the test two days later, the cow testing 2.9 on the first test and 4.7 on the last test.

"After finishing the test I telephoned the College and suggested that they grant me the privilege of running a constant watch test on Howard Star Annette Prince 603305, which is the animal whose record is mentioned above. Prof. Ingham was not in and Prof. Harvey answered the phone and promised to give Prof. Ingham the information. I did not hear from Prof. Ingham and there was no constant watch test placed on this animal.

"I remained at the Institution testing other animals for about ten days and during this time had an opportunity to observe Howard Star Annette Prince and noticed that after her test was completed her breathing gradually became natural.

"Mr. Lawrence Gail, who was employed at the Springfield State Hospital as a milker of test cows, and who milked Howard Star Annette Prince during the February test, disclosed to me the fact that the cows were given dope which he stated contained a solution of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine and that he had helped on several occasions to give cows that were on test this dope. He also told me that Wilbur Hawkins, the herdsman, working under the direction of Mr. Farr, had placed bottles containing cream under the bedding in the box stalls where the test cows were milked and that he was instructed to pour this cream into the milk pail if he could do it without being detected by the Supervisor. He acknowledged that he had been successful in adding cream to the milk before samples were taken and stated that he did so on the January test.

"Mr Gail said he would be willing to go to the College and repeat his story to those in charge.

"At the conclusion of this test at the Springfield State Hospital, Mr. LaBroad, the other official Supervisor, and I returned to the College and took Mr. Lawrence Gail, the milker of test cows, with us. We talked the whole matter over with Prof. Ingham who had charge of the making of Advanced Registry records, and Dr. Meade of the Dairy Husbandry Department. At this conference Mr. LaBroad and myself made separate detailed reports as to the conditions and methods practiced in making official records at the Springfield State Hospital.

"Mr. Gail, the milker of test cows, also gave in detail the methods practiced at the Institution stating that it was the custom to give certain test cows dope during the time they were being tested and that he had assisted the herdsman in giving this dope.

"The information together with other statements was set forth in a sworn affidavit by Mr. Lawrence Gail as were the statements made by Mr. LaBroad and myself.

"After the conference, Prof. Ingham, Dr. Meade, Mr. LaBroad, Mr. Gail and myself went before a Justice of the Peace at Berwyn, where the statements were acknowledged.

"Mr. Lawrence Gail further stated at the conference before Prof. Ingham, Dr. Meade, Mr. LaBroad and myself, that bottles containing cream were placed under the bedding in the box stalls when test cows were being milked. Mr. Wilbur Hawkins, the herdsman who was employed by Mr. Farr, instructed milkers to pour the contents of the bottles into the milk if it was possible to do so without being detected by the Supervisors. Mr. Gail stated that he was successful in placing this cream in the pail of milk and stated one specific instance in January when the cow, Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, was on her January test. Mr. Gail particularly requested that this statement should not appear in his sworn affidavit, which he understood would be published, because of the fact that it implicated Mr. Hawkins whose daughter at the time the affidavit was made, was lying at the point of death.

(Mr. Wallace's affidavit continued in our next issue.)

"To Whom it May Concern:

"I accepted a position as herdsman at the Springfield State Hospital and went on duty the middle of December, 1922. I left that Institution the following December.

"I have followed dairying all my life, and have been employed by different breeders and stock raisers. I had experience in growing and feeding high-class cows; in testing and making special high-class milk and butter before accepting the position at the Springfield State Hospital.

"The first and only time that I was ever called upon or ever asked to do crooked, unclean and dishonest work in order to

hold my position was at the Springfield State Hospital, while working under Mr. Farr's direction. Mr. Farr said that he had rather have a man that would be loyal in carrying out his suggestion and plans than to have a man that knew cows. He also stated that it was one of his greatest ambitions that Springfield State Hospital should have at least one 1000 lb. butterfat record and that he did not give a "damn" how it was made.

"I had only been on the job at the Hospital a very short time before Mr. Farr directed that the cows on test be given a stimulant which was labeled Nux Vomica and Gentian, stating that this would raise the butterfat percentage in the milk. It was a custom to give this medicine to the cows that were on test as soon as the Tester arrived at the Institution or as soon as we received word that he was coming. Our instructions were to give the first dose of medicine, five to twelve hours before the Tester took his first sample, and to continue to give this medicine as long as the animal was on test. This dope was also given to the cows that were sent to the Institution from the farm of Mr. John M. Dennis to be tested.

"Another of Mr. Farr's schemes to make a cow's milk test high was to place cream in the milk pail. Bottles of cream were placed in the stables under the hay or straw. Usually there was a large pile of hay or bedding in the box stall under which the bottle was placed. The milker was told to pour the cream into the milk pail if he could do it when the Tester was not looking. If the Tester watched the milker so that he could not pour the cream into the milk pail, Mr. Farr would plan something to take the Tester's attention. When the Tester was not looking, the milker would put the cream in the milk pail.

"If the Tester was careless and would leave the key of his sample box in the lock, Mr. Farr would take the key and keep it until the Tester was about to leave then he would give it to the Tester saying that he had found the key and was returning it. Mr. Farr also had a skeleton key to fit the lock where the samples were kept.

"One night, as I was going through the barn, I saw Mr. Farr in the test room where the samples were kept. I stepped into the room, the sample box was open and Mr. Farr was pouring cream into the samples. I excused myself and he remarked, "Get the Hell out of here."

"During the winter the cow, Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, stable number 36, dropped a heifer calf that died when a few days old, and a heifer calf dropped by a grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741. This particular animal was a member of Mr. John M. Dennis' show herd. Calves from other grade cows were sold by Mr. Farr, who represented them to be purebred and telling the buyer that they would be registered.

"Signed L. M. NELSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1926.

EUGENE J. DUTTON, *J. P.*

My commission expires First Monday in January, 1930.

"Will you let me kiss you if I give you a penny?" asked the little boy's aunt.

"A penny!" he exclaimed. "Why I get more than that for taking castor oil."—*Union Pacific Magazine.*



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 11—Huntingdon, Quebec, Butternut Grove Farm Sale, H. T. Cunningham, Prop.
April 12—Haddam, Kans., J. L. Young Reduction.
April 12-23—Madison. Wisconsin H. Sales Assn. 600 Head. Jas. R. Garver, Madison In Chg. Publicity & Sales Correspondence.
April 14—Towanda, Pa., J. G. Kerrick, 50 Head. Col. T. Merril Moore & Geo. W. Baxter, Salesmen.
April 19—Center Valley, Pa., Home Farm Dispersal.
April 20—New Berlin, N. Y., Earl J. Matthews Dispersal, R. Austin Backus Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
April 20—Trenton, N. J. Consignment Sale, W. W. and R. J. Stevens, managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
April 26—Oconomowoc, Wis., U. S. National Blue Ribbon Sale, Haeger, Baird, Darcey, managers.
April 27-30—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Spring Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Dareey, Watertown, Wis.
May 3—Wooster, Ohio, State Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 5—Saltnga, Pa,. C. A. Spahr, S. R. Miller, Sale Mgr.
May 5—White Bear, Minn., Dr. Egil Boeckmann's Echoland Herd Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
May 7—Newville, Pa., J. D. McCullough. A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Manager.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
May 19—Elmira, N. Y., Chemung County Breeders' Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
May 27-28—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.

LUDT-LEAR DISPERSAL

The Ludt-Lear dispersal held at Carlisle on March 17th again demonstrated that good cows with Cow Testing Association records are in demand at good prices. Thirty-four animals sold at an average price of $183.00.

The top price of the sale was $300.00 for Boiling Springs Ormsby Abbekerk, purchased by John Raudabaugh, Carlisle, Penna.

We are listing below the animals that sold for $150.00 or more with the name of the purchaser:

Boiling Springs Ormsby Abbekerk (498934), John Raudabaugh, Carlisle	$300.00
De Kol Pietje Segis Lyons (969566), L. R. Walters, Gardners, Pa.	205.00
Bess Fenwick Snookums (1127701), H. W. Haifold	190.00
Clothilde Pietertje Snookums (1127703), F. B. Sellers, Jr., Carlisle	165.00
Clothilde Burke Donsaskia (1088918), John Raudabaugh	170.00
Loc-Pine Ormsby Polly (1096551), G. E. Frommeyer & Son, Chambersburg	187.50
Echo Sarah Ormsby (974970), E. G. Bubb, East Berlin	245.00
Annie Clothilde Ormsby (966259), F. B. Sellers, Jr.	185.00
Ormsby Burke Clothilde Donsaskia (1127706), Enos H. Hess, Mechanicsburg	150.00
Violet Prilly Bonair Colantha (1099397), L. D. Strayer, East Berlin	225.00
Sadie Vale Bonair Colantha (1099392), Joseph Bowman, Union Bridge, Md.	162.00
Mercedes Calamity Pontiac De Kol (710244), Joseph Bowman	157.50
Mabel Ormsby Clothilde (966258), J. W. Rupp, Mechanicsburg	172.50
Mercedes Calamity Pontiac De Kol (710244), Burton Kephart, Tarreytown, Md.	155.00
Clothilde Burke Ormsby (11309956), F. B. Sellers	152.50
Snookums Burke Tritomia (1127708), Abner E. Reder, Mechanicsburg	160.00
Burke Fidessa Bess (1094146), Enos Hess	150.00
Aaggie Snookums Pauline (1134954), Paul Rice, East Berlin	255.00
Burke Donsaskia Aaggie (1130955), L. D. Weary, Carlisle, R. No. 4	165.00
Clothilde Ormsby Snookums (1079541), Geo. B. John, Union Bridge, Md.	247.50
Lady Ormsby Clothilde Pietertje (838874), Luther Walter, Gardners, Pa.	207.50
Johanna Tritomia Snookums (1079542), P. C. Shade, Mifflinburg, Pa.	225.00
Burke Clothilde Donsaskia (505300), S. B. Wachter, Union Bridge, Md.	150.00
Clothilde Ormsby Snookums (1079541), Geo. B. John, Union Bridge, Md.	247.50
Lady Ormsby Clothilde Pietertje (838874), Luther Walter, Gardners, Pa.	207.50
Johanna Tritomia Snookums (1079542), P. C. Shade, Mifflinburg, Pa.	225.00
Burke Clothilde Donsaskia (505300), S. B. Wachter, Union Bridge, Md.	150.00
Cherry Ormsby Segis Korndyke (1130397), Joseph Bowman	160.00
Ormsby Pontiac Korndyke Pet (1130398), Geo. E. Wilson, Mechanicsburg	165.00
Ormsby Fleta Boon (751186), A. L. Smith	175.00
Ormsby Spring Farm Polly (883798), Geo. B. John	325.00
Ormsby Towanda Polly (821019), J. W. Kinger	285.00
Ormsby Victor Lady (1131226), A. L. Smith	175.00
Ormsby Yankee Yula (1131225), Geo. E. Wilson, Boiling Springs, Pa.	180.00

H. R. REMLEY DISPERSAL SALE

The H. R. Remley dispersal sale was held at Watsontown, Penna., on Saturday, March 19th. Considering the very unfavorable weather, it was a successful sale. The drizzling rain which continued throughout the entire day no doubt had its influence in reducing the attendance. It also made it necessary to do the selling in the enclosed shed, making it somewhat difficult to show the animals off to an advantage. Mr. Remley is a very capable and experienced breeder and fitter and offered his herd of handsome individuals in the pink of condition.

Blacres Luna Ormsby topped the sale and was purchased by James Fisher, Allenwood, Penna., for $400.00. She is a large handsome individual milking in the neighborhood of 100 lb. milk at the time of the sale.

Following is a list of animals that sold for $175.00 and above and name of the purchaser:

Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad (452969), H. B. Rote, Millville	$315.00
Blacres Luna Ormsby (946153), James Fisher, Allenwood	400.00
Blacres Colantha Ormsby (946142), J. M. Rauk, McClure	280.00
Blacres Beatrice Pontiac (949428), Harvey Rettwe, Manheim	255.00
Star Hengerveld Johanna Beets (959978), W. H. Tegley, Elimsport	275.00
Cherry Veeman Hengerveld Korndyke (985913), Jas. Fisher, Allenwood	300.00

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Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

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East Aurora New York

Blacres Ormsby Cornucopia (949430), Allen G. Brubaker, Mt. Joy	$250.00
Blacres America (946145), Rudolph Steppen, Horseheads	1.0.00
Blacres Morning Glory (346148), Shoemaker Bros., Wyoming	275.00
Highland Pleiades Hartog (358193), O. P. Van Kirk	285.00
Zama Lilith Hengerveld Beets (617610), James Fisher	230.00
Dolly Veeman Hengerveld (73352S), Geo. F. Will, McClure	230.00
Highland Johanna Hark (839559), Milton Roy, Horseheads	175.00
Kat e Korndyke De Kol Lass (793870), Geo. Wesner, Watsontown	210.00
Colantha Beatrice Pontiac (1081484), Geo. Howell, McClure	210.00
Co.nucopia Lyons Ormsby (1081485), Geo. T. Will	285.00
Cornucopia Posch Ormsby (1081482), H. C. Rishel, York	175.00
Colantha Posch Korndyke (1081483), G. M. Gortner, Millville	225.00
Korndyke Pontiac Highland Lad (506587), J. D. Nicholas, Dewart	165.00
Korndyke Colantha Cornucopia Lad (506585), F. Reber, Milton	175.00
Hengerveld Korndyke Beets (506588), J. M. Bryson, Watsontown	

SUSKANNA FARM

At the Suskanna Farm Dispersal Sale, 26 animals sold for a total of $4,200.00, an average of above $160.00 for the entire herd. Six animals sold above $300.00.

The top price of $355.00 was paid by Mr. J. L. Bernheiser, Loysville, Penna., for S. F. K. Agatha Pontiac, a daughter of Spring Farm King, and dam of the herdsire at Suskanna Farm.

Suskanna Pledge Segis Colantha, one of the very best daughters of the foundation herdsire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, went to Mr. P. C. Shade of Mifflinburg, Penna., for $345.00. This was the top price for a daughter of old Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna and second highest in sale.

Several calves 3 and 4 months old sold up to $100.00 and $125.00. The good herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac, was lame, and Mr. Savidge did not think it just to offer him without reserve. He was returned to the stable and is for sale at private treaty as soon as cured.

Following is a list of animals selling above $150.00:

S. F. K. Agatha Pontiac, J. L. Bernheiser, Loysville, Pa.	$355.00
Suskanna Rose Segis Colantha, J. L. Bernheiser,	230.00
Suskanna Pledge Segis Colantha, P. E. Shade, Mifflinburg, Pa.	345.00
Onyx Pledge Veeman, F. S. Shumaker, Loysville, Pa.	310.00
Suskanna Alcartra Gladi, F. S. Shumaker,	305.00
Walker Pontiac Veeman, John E. Shumaker, Loysville, Pa.	300.00
Suskanna Duchess Colantha, Samuel Mauer, Danville, Pa.	225.00
Suskanna Queen Gale Colantha, Frank Sheffer, Danville, Pa.	230.00
Suskanna Sylvia Pauline, O. P. Van Kirk, Pottsgrove, Pa.	200.00

GRAND-VIEW SANITARIUM DISPERSAL SALE

The dispersal sale of the Grand-View Sanitarium held at Wernersville, Penna., February 24, 1927, comprised of 32 head which sold at an average price of $142.00.

The top price of the sale was $236.00 for Lady Bekker Pontiac, purchased by M. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Penna.

The following is a list of the animals selling for $150.00 or more:

Dean Ormsby Bekker Pontiac (47168), St. Francis Orphanage, Reading	$187.50
Lady Bekker Pontiac (423767), M. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Pa.	236.00
Edith Bekker Pontiac (784812), Frank Dummer, Mt. Wolf, Pa.	200.00
Ethel Bekker Mayflower (968141), David Z. Erb, Sheridan, Pa.	175.00
Ota York Bekker Pontiac (1044368), Job Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.	160.00
Effie Ormsby Bekker Pontiac (1044375), Walter Z. Tobe, Reading, Pa.	157.00
Sennie Mayflower Bekker De Kol (977793), F. Y. Kitzmiller, Robesonia, Pa.	218.00
Ruth Pontiac Pauline Wayne (423768), Wm. Menz, Breinigsville, Pa.	171.00
Priceless Belle Mechthilde 3d (426692), Floyd M. Merkel, Hamburg, Pa.	189.00
Bess Gelsche Pontiac Mayflower (897194), David Z. Erb	165.00
Belle Mechthilde Mayflower (897198), Wm. D. Degler, Sinking Spring	165.00
Edith Spofford Mayflower (897196), H. S. Werner, Wernersville, Pa.	150.00
Nora Mayflower Pauline Wayne (977794), Frank Dummer	175.00
Dana Pontiac Regis Wayne (968137), Paul O. Degler, Sinking Spring, Pa.	200.00
Blanche Spofford Pontiac (897199), Roy T. Shenk, Hershey, Pa.	185.00

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

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COMPLETE LIST OF NOMINATIONS FOR SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION

Delegates will be elected from this list of nominations to attend the Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, June 1 and 2, 1927, Springfield, Mass.

ALABAMA

(1 Delegate)	(2 Candidates)
Jas A. Carpenter	New Hope
C. E. Thomas	Prattville

ARIZONA

(1 Delegate)	(3 Candidates)
Frank Reed Sanders	Phoenix
Guy L. Jones	Glendale
James L. Coman	Phoenix

ARKANSAS

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
H. W. Hollard	Palestine

CALIFORNIA

(4 Delegates)	(6 Candidates)
W. R. Elliott	Riverside
R. A. Underwood	Loma Linda
E. S. Hass	Downey
A. M. Dunn	Los Angeles
F. R. Stenzel	San Lorenzo
E. E. Freeman	Modesto

COLORADO

(2 Delegates)	(2 Candidates)
Paul V. Pattridge	Mt. Morrison
L. T. Winger	Brush

CONNECTICUT

(2 Delegates)	(4 Candidates)
T. S. Gold	West Cornwall
Thos. Wood	Waterford
A. P. Thorne	Bridgeport
F. M. Peasley	Cheshire

DELAWARE

(1 Delegate)	(2 Candidates)
J. Russell Danks	Winterthur
J. D. Reynolds	Middletown

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Wm. B. McGrath	Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Windle W. Smith	Jacksonvile

IDAHO

(2 Delegates)	(5 Candidates)
A. H. Jagels	Buhl
Chester D. Pipher	Nampa
R. T. Davis	Weiser
Carl E. Johnson	Idaho Falls
Hermann Weick	Notus

ILLINOIS

(8 Delegates)	(15 Candidates)
A. J. Gafke	Woodstock
H. M. Wood	Delavan
W. W. Yapp	Urbana
H. W. Allyn	Byron
C. W. Wray	Grayslake
John R. Logan	Seward
Eugene Nagel	Highland
John K. Rathbun	Lombard
John A. Carroll	Chicago
Harold C. Vial	Downers Grove
C. W. Gibbs	West McHenry
Herman Schwake	Arlington Heights
W. H. Fitch	Aurora
R. V. Rasmussen	Deerfield
Fred B. McConnell	Woodstock

INDIANA

(3 Delegates)	(8 Candidates)
C. W. Newman	Culver
D. V. Whiteleather	Columbia City
P. L. White	Oxford
Elmer Frazier	Middletown
Charles Ohlfest	Valparaiso
J. Frank Frain	Winamac
Thomas Keene	Hobart
Noble C. Hoover	Goshen

IOWA

(5 Delegates)	(11 Candidates)
H. O. Larson	Dike
H. W. Glenn	Ft. Dodge
R. A. Arnold	Norwalk
P. P. Stewart	Maynard
E. H. Maytag	Newton
Col. G. Watson French	Davenport
J. P. Eyes	Des Moines
J. H. Cleverley	Maxwell
L. E. Ferguson	Laurens
L. S. Gillette	Fostoria
E. E. Underwood	Bagley

KANSAS

(4 Delegates)	(19 Candidates)
R. E. Bausman	Independence
Grover G. Meyer	Basehor
Ira Romig	Topeka
H. N. Holdeman	Meade
Chas. Stephens	Columbus
H. C. Loewen	Peabody
Walter A. Smith	Topeka
C. A. Branch	Marion
Ralph O. Button	Elmont
J. M. Barnett	Denison
W. H. Mott	Herington
A. M. Davis	Hutchinson
B. R. Gosney	Mulvane
H. L. Cone	Norton
E. Allott Brown	Pratt
O. H. Hostetler	Harper
I. Victor Coleman	North Cedar
George B. Appleman	Mulvane
A. G. Van Horn	Sabetha

KENTUCKY

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Hubert Conner	Burlington

LOUISIANA

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Gustave B. Spaht	Baton Rouge

MAINE

(3 Delegates)	(3 Candidates)
L. E. McIntire	East Waterford
George Coe	Lovell
A. E. Hodges	Fairfield

MARYLAND

(2 Delegates)	(7 Candidates)
John M. Dennis	Lutherville
Chas. Wertheimer	Frederick
Wm. P. Morsell	Frederick
Vincent Rogers	Frederick
J. Homer Remsburg	Middletown
William R. Whittingham	Glencoe
Granville H. Hibberd	Brooklandville

MASSACHUSETTS

(4 Delegates)	(5 Candidates)
F. P. Knowles	Auburn
T. E. Elder	Mt. Hermon
F. H. Metcalf	Holyoke
R. Walter Hurlburt	Ashley Falls
Earl D. Upton	Brockton

MICHIGAN

(10 Delegates)	(31 Candidates)
F. J. Fishbeck	Howell
D. D. Aitken	Flint
J. E. McWilliams	Mt. Clemens
M. W. Wentworth	Battle Creek
M. D. Buth	Comstock Park
J. B. Strange	Grand Ledge
George W. Foster	Fostoria
William A. Austine	Saline
Fred Martin	Owosso
J. G. Hays	Howell
H. W. Norton, Jr.	Lansing
Ben Smith	Rives Junction
Fred Knopf, Jr.	Blissfield
W. E. Balch	Kalamazoo
Phillip Stein	Port Huron
J. B. Tooley	Howell
Elmer Lundberg	Diamondale
Frank Mason	St. Charles
F. B. Ainger	Northville
D. E. Waters	Grand Rapids
Vernon J. Carpenter	Cass City
William J. Gracey	Cass City
Albert V. Pangborn	Bad Axe
Frank Sweet	Deckerville
Stanley E. Jackson	Cass City
O. F. Buschlen	Snover
Wm. Gleason	Sandusky
Albert Vogel	Cass City
M. J. McPherson	Howell
Mark H. Piper	Flint
John C. Buth	Grand Rapids

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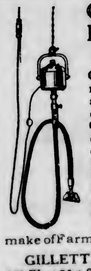
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MINNESOTA

(9 Delegates)	(21 Candidates)
Edw. H. Ulrich	Biscay
John B. Irwin	Minneapol s
J. C. Marlow	Mankato
Axel Hansen	Minneapolis
W. S. Moscrip	Lake Elmo
A. J. Lashbrook	Northfie'd
V. S. Culver	Austin
Ivan L. Fredrickson	Cobden
C. L. Spaulding	Warren
F. E. Murphy	Minneapolis
M. L. Enright	East Grand Forks
H. G. Miller	Northfield
Dr. Christopher Graham	Rochester
E. A. Barthelemy	St. Cloud
A. R. Knutson	Pelican Rap ds
N. P. Grass	Owatonna
Dr. H. P. Fischer	Shakopee
E. M. Pitcher	Easton
G. R. Melin	Minneapol s
Leslie Sullivan	East Grand Forks
N. P. Hanson	Detroit

MISSISSIPPI

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
W. G. Wyckoff	Meridian

MISSOURI

(2 Delegates)	(2 Candidates)
Glenn G. Davis	Columbia
F. W. A. Vesper	St. Louis

MONTANA

(1 Delegate)	(3 Candidates)
Dr. Joseph Piedalue	Bozeman
G. A. Abbott	White Sulphur Springs
C. G. McDermott	Fairfield

NEBRASKA

(2 Delegates)	(6 Candidates)
Shelby Ramsay	Seward
W. J. Jenkinson	Monroe
W. A. Peterson	Harvard
I. S. Golder	Oakland
T. J. Current	Tecumseh
Henry Stubbe	Central City
Chas. A. Williams	College View
Harry A. Gordon	Harvard

NEVADA

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Alfred R. Peckham	Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(2 Delegates)	(3 Candidates)
C. E. Kendall	Milford
F. A. Lovering	Manchester
Clarence H. Thomas	West Rindge

NEW JERSEY

(3 Delegates)	(3 Candidates)
Peter P. Van Nuys	Bellemead
Samuel W. Ridgway	Salem
Eli D. Van Meter	Bridgeton

NEW MEXICO

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Joseph C. McCarty	Las Cruces

NEW YORK

(25 Delegates)	(48 Candidates)
Harry Yates	Buffalo
L. H. Jamison	Fillmore
James Young	Angelica
Lamotte Breese	Elmira
Fred Blewer	Owego
H. H. Wing	Ithaca
J. A. Leach	Cortland
C. F. Bigler	Syracuse
S. C. Pendergast	Phoenix
Willard Hall	Oswego
K. A. Overton	Adams
R. M. Thompson	Heuvelton
H. F. Farrington	Lowville
Walter Thompson	Holland Patent
C. B. Marshall	Morrisville
H. V. Noyes	Oneida
I. M. Howard	Sherburne
D. W. McLaury	Portlandville
W. D. Robens	Poland
Howard Knapp	Mechanicville
H. L. Stafford	Peru
H. V. Bump	Cambridge
C. W. Halliday	North Chatham
E. J. Chaffee	Wassaic
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	Hopewell Jct.
L. E. Doty	Geneseo
B. B. Andrews	Syracuse
R. W. Bloomfield	Richfield Springs
C. A. Talbot	Edmeston
Dr. H. D. Stebbins	West Winfield
W. R. Porteus	Portlandville
Edwin M. Jarvis	Fly Creek
Ward W. Stevens	Liverpool
H. C. Wood	Morrisville
Frank N. Decker	Syracuse
S. T. Wood	Liverpool
Floyd H. Stevens	Lacona
James S. Randall	Avoca
Wm. M. Rider	Syracuse
Ralph J. Stevens	Liverpool
Clarence J. Coye	Earlville
S. A. Day	Peru
George W. Brown	Cherry Creek
George N. Smith	Watertown
Bert J. Butts	Sherburne
H. D. Scott	Granville
H. N. Kutschbach	Sherburne
Whitman Follett	North Norwich

NORTH CAROLINA

(1 Delegate)	(3 Candidates)
Tom Pemberton	Greensboro
J. O. Lindley	Guilford College
H. L. Brake	Rocky Mount

NORTH DAKOTA

(2 Delegates)	(8 Candidates)
A. M. Challey	Fargo
G. Herman Knobel	Buchanan
Andrew E. Sauer	Washburn
R. B. Huffman	Minnewaukan
Dr. I. H. Wells	Harvey
George Hammond	Golva
Frank Gaebe	New Salem
John Chritiansen	New Salem

OHIO

(12 Delegates)	(60 Candidates)
Jas. A. Reynolds	Cleveland
Clair I. Miller	Medina
H. O. Frederick	Ashtabula
H. C. Barker	Chardon
W. I. Biddle	Wauseon
Paul McNish	Burton
L. J. Clemons	Youngstown
G. B. Warner	Wellington
W. A. Dietrich	Garrettsville
Charles Line	Middletown
I. D. Hadley	Cleveland
Fred Koons	Medina
Benjamin Studer	Orrville
C. O. Morton	Rootstown
Charles A. Dowd	Seville
E. Paul Ford	Nankin
J. F. Sidle	Van Wert
E. E. Spring	Wauseon
E. M. Lamb	Bowling Green
S. S. Burtsfield	Toledo
B. L. Creesy	Williamsfield
O. L. Thomas	Marshallville
L. E. Doll	Sugarcreek
Clarence Steiner	Pandora
Harvey Good	Columbiana
L. F. Jennings	Olmsted Falls
A. J. Portman	Birmingham
Howard Smith	Parkman
F. M. Osborne, Jr.	Willoughby
F. H. Allen	Oakharbor
C. A. Workman	Copley
J. W. Denham	Lagrange
Adam P. Rudibaugh	Leetonia
Charles Zingg	Lime City
Ross Baker	Kinsman
E. W. Nettleton	Medina
O. L. Robinson	Medina
E. J. Haight	Medina
W. J. Allard	Medina
Chas. G. Gibbs	Brunswick
C. E. Hoover	Mogadore
B. F. Boise	Wellington
Will H. Hale	Burton
H. J. Russell	Burton
William Bixler	Orrville
James C. Lampman	Chardon
F. S. Bartlett	Chardon
M. E. Konigslow	Cleveland
E. L. Pierce	Wellington
W. H. Stevenson	Wellington
O. C. Arndt	Sullivan
Clayton R. Arndt	Sullivan
H. Vaughn	Sullivan
S. W. Kelner	Lagrange
Robert W. Montgomery	Canfield
J. H. Sparling	Andover
F. M. Andrus	Ashtabula
Keith C. Hoover	Toledo
Burnie F. Potter	Lyons
Albert Egnew	Lyons

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Small rounded end easy to insert



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MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

(2 Delegates)	(2 Candidates)
A. G. Hirschi	Oklahoma City
Edward P. Boyd	Stillwater

OREGON

(2 Delegates)	(2 Candidates)
Frank Durbin, Sr.	Salem
Paul C. Adams	Warren

PENNSYLVANIA

(12 Delegates)	(22 Candidates)
W. A. Woods	Huntsdale
John A. Bell, Jr.	Coraopolis
Dr. L. M. Thompson	Montrose
Ivo V. Otto	Carlisle
H. E. Robertson	York
John H. Shirk	Lancaster
Abner S. Deysher	Reading
Albert B. Craig	Sewickley
James M. Paxton	Houston
J. W. Hunter	Grove City
Frank A. Keen	West Chester
Charles B. Dayton	South Montrose
J. B. Henderson	Hickory
Raymond B. Arnold	Milan
Isaac S. Gross	Plumsteadville
G. A. Boger	Bethlehem
F. W. Gorham	Wysox
H. R. Paulhamus	Hepburnville
W. C. Dale	Grove City
H. W. Montgomery	Grove City
L. C. Tomkins	Ellenton
W. G. McDougall	Grove City

RHODE ISLAND

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Franklin N. Strickland	Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Sanford Bee	Charleston

SOUTH DAKOTA

(2 Delegates)	(4 Candidates)
Frank E. Johnson	Hetland
A. F Test	Mitchell
G. G. Gilman	Missionhill
F. Willard Barth	Mitchel

TENNESSEE

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
Paul Reaves	Concord

TEXAS

(2 Delegates)	(4 Candidates)
J. F. McCarty	Riohondo
B. F. Kiles	Dallas
R. L. Pou	Dallas
C. M. Evans	Bryan

UTAH

(1 Delegate)	(4 Candidates)
Joseph Skeen	Ogden
J. T. Quayle	Logan
J. I. Atkinson, Jr.	Woods Cross
Hans P. Anderson	Hyrum

VERMONT

(3 Delegates)	(7 Candidates)
A. L. Miller	Vernon
O. L. Martin	Plainfield
G. A. Perkins	Brattleboro
A. P. Bigelow	Middlesex
F. B. Howe	Burlington
Dr. J. N. Jenne	Burlington
Frank W. Weeden	Bellows Falls

VIRGINIA

(2 Delegates)	(4 Cand'dates)
Frank S. Walker	Orange
C. Nelson Beck	Charlottesville
J. Abner Clarkson	Brookewood
W. W. Lynn	Petersburg

WASHINGTON

(3 De'egates)	(6 Candidates)
Alfred M. Ghormley	Seattle
H. R. Shoultes	Chehalis
George A. Gue	Auburn
Thomas J. Owens	Kirkland
John L. Smith	Valley
Harold Stimson	Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA

(1 Delegate)	(3 Candidates)
Perry B. Williams	Triadelphia
L. E. Smith	Pocotaligo
L. J. Posten	Morgantown

WISCONSIN

(23 Delegates)	(67 Candidates)
George J. Weiner	Sparta
Charles Van der Schaaf	Sparta
Theo. Lehmann	Watertown
Francis Darcey	Watertown
I. P. Riordan	Mayville
Wm. L. Baird	Waukesha
Archibald G. Campbell	Barneveld
Rudolph J. Schaefer	Appleton
Malachi Ryan	Appleton
S. W. Pierce	Rando'ph
John Zoberlin	Plymouth
Harry Ellsworth	Elkhorn
Ellsworth McKinney	Barron
L. L. Oldham	Madison
John Wuethrich	Greenwood
C. L. Babcock	Manitowoc
A. O. Collentine	Madison
F. H. Everson	Lakemills
Arthur J. Rust	Lakemills
Harvey A. Nelson	West Allis
W. W. Kenyon	Union Grove
L. V. Garvens	Lakemills
W. H. Swartz	Waukesha
Elam P. Coon	Waukesha
F. J. Southcott	Milton Junction
W. H. Krause	Dousman
A. A. Thomson	Thorp
G. P. Nace	Richland Center
J. E. Mack	Mt. Horeb
Witt Swart	Ft. Atkinson
A. C. Oosterhuis	Plymouth
H. C. Tills	Oconomowoc
Theo. M. Pritzl	Manitowoc
H. F. Schroeder	Cato
George Malcolm	West Bend
H. A. Brace	Chetek
S. H. Bird	Lone Rock
Charles H. Hampke	South Byron
C. W. Symons	Manitowoc
W. J. Martin	Edgar
Theo. Bayrhoffer	Darlington
Louis Sorenson	Monroe
Joseph E. Piek	Larsen
John D. Jones, Jr.	Hartford
Fred Pabst	Racine
John Zoberlin	Oconomowoc
Emil Titel	Plymouth
D. W. Huenink	Plymouth
Arthur V. Jensen	Cedar Grove
Hazel T. Camniff	Luck
Edward Carlson	Juneau
Irvin Hooker	Ashland
Art. Weihert	Watertown
Frank Bartelt	Watertown
John Bergin	Juneau
John Kreuziger	Watertown
O. E. Sette	Watertown
Thomas Darcey	Juneau
Henry B. Dolan	Watertown
Emil Nitschke	Columbus
Otto H. Erdman	Burnett
F. G. Lehmann	Juneau
Frank E. Bell	Watertown
S. T. Jones	Columbus
John G. Jones	Watertown
William Coogan	Beaver Dam
John Bradley	Watertown
	Randolph

WYOMING

(1 Delegate)	(1 Candidate)
J. L. Werts	Garland

CANADA

(1 De'egate)	(2 Candidates)
W. H. Cherry	Hagersville
Chris. Houck	Chippewa

AS IF THAT MATTERED

Johnny's grandma lived with the family, and it was her constant complaint that the house was too cold for her. All father's stoking efforts were fruitless, so Johnny turned to Heaven for aid.

"God bless Mamma and Papa," he prayed, "and make me a good boy—and, oh, dear Lord, make it hot for Grandma."—*Columns.*

THE GOAT

"The eggs I bought from you yesterday weren't fresh!"

"It's your own fault!"

"How my fault?"

"I offered them to you last week and you wouldn't have them!"

DRY MILK SOLIDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
W. A. RANDELL SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE 1 HUDSON ST.

For Sale.—8 Registered Holsteins, 7 Cows and 1 Bull. Three fresh. Two springers. Fine condition. 3 clean tests. Write for price. Thos. Reese, Montoursville, Pa.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

LEARN TREE SURGERY



And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL
STAMFORD Under direction of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. CONNECTICUT

SHEBOYGAN TESTER WINS CONTEST

Results of Dairy Cow Judging During Farmers' Week

There were 82 entries in the dairy cattle judging contest held recently, at Madison, and some keen competition developed for the winners. There was one class of each of the dairy breeds, and the winners were selected on the average made.

There was only a variation of about three points in the averages of the four high men, and first and second were only eight-tenths of a point apart. First place went to Earl Alexander tester in Sheboygan C. T. A. with an average score of 88.8 and second went to C. F. Feldbruegge of Norwalk. Third and fourth places went to W. C. Barnetzke, Mendota and Earl Rice Boscobel, respectively.

This contest was in the charge of A. O. Collentine and the classes were placed by a committee of which Mr. Collentine was in charge. The men doing the final placing were selected from the leading breeders and showmen of the state.

KENOSHA C. T. A. ANNUAL BANQUET WAS A SUCCESS

On March 9, 1927 there were 151 plates set for members' families and their friends who attended the first Kenosha C. T. A. annual banquet, held in a community church near Bristol, Wisconsin. The success of this banquet was due to the coöperation which Gordon Dana, tester (and president of the Wisconsin Testers' Association) received from Mrs. E. H. Burgess, Mrs. Wm. Van Liers and their co-workers in charge of the refreshments.

Gordon Dana planned on this banquet and told his members about it at the beginning of the association year. It was not an easy task to put across since it was the first banquet of its kind ever held in Kenosha County or its vicinity.

The idea of the banquet was to stimulate more interest in better dairying and to bring out the importance of keeping records on our dairy farms.

KING COUNTY, WASH., COW TESTING FOR FEBRUARY

The monthly summary of the King County Cow Testing Association, shows average production for the month of February, 1927, slightly higher than for the same period of 1926. The average fat production for the month this year was 32.7 lb. fat per cow, while the milk average for the same time was 858.8 lb., about twenty-five lb. higher than for February of 1926. Practically the same number of cows was tested.

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Hollywood Farm headed the association by a comfortable margin. The milking cows of this herd averaged 41.9 lb. fat per cow, with 1,283.7 lb. milk. No cow in the herd is being milked more than twice per day. Also I wish to mention in this connection that the grain ration, most of which is home grown, is being fed about one lb. grain to four and one-half lb. milk. The Jersey herd of Mr. Funk of Duvall, was the only other herd which averaged above forty lb. fat. Their average being 40.1 lb.

Four of the five high purebred cows of the Association for the month were Holsteins, which were owned by Hollywood Farm. Hollywood Canary Segis led this class with 63.7 lb. fat and 1931 lb. milk.

COW TEST REPORT

The report of the North-Eastern Ohio Holstein Cow Testing Association, for the month of February shows that thirty-seven cows made over 1,200 lb. milk, and 48 over 40 lb. butterfat. Herd averages for the month are as follows:

Charles Gill, Bloomfield, 8 grade Holsteins, 1042 lb. milk, 39.0 lb. butterfat.

H. F. Payne & G. Flower, 13 Ayrshires and Holsteins, 1,000 lb. milk, 38.46 lb. butterfat.

William Huntington, 11 grade Holsteins, 1115.8 lb. milk, 38.45 lb. butterfat.

J. S. Dixon, 9 Holsteins, 1052.2 lb. milk, 38.26 lb. butterfat.

R. B. Hobart, 10 Holsteins, 1164.8 lb. milk, 36.56 lb. butterfat.

Alexander & Sons, 14 Registered Holsteins, 925.0 lb. milk, 34.35 lb. butterfat.

J. Schein, 18 Grade Holsteins and Jerseys, 793.0 lb. milk, 33.7 lb. butterfat.

A grade Holstein owned by Charles Gill, Bloomfield made 1892.8 lb. milk and 64.36 lb. butterfat. A Holstein owned by J. S. Dixon made 1422.4 lb. milk and 66.85 lb. butterfat. A. F. Dunkerton had a Holstein which made 1478.4 lb. milk and 60.61 lb. butterfat. R. B. Hobart, Holstein, made 1722 lb. milk and 53.38 lb. butterfat. C. C. Moore & Son, Holstein, made 1842.4 lb. milk and 60.8 lb. butterfat. H. F. Payne and Flowers, Ayrshire, made 1192.8 lb. milk and 57.25 lb. butterfat.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

A. A. Raudabaugh, tester for Cumberland County, Pa., C. T. A. reports that 31 herds were tested during the month ending March 16th. There were 325 cows in milk and 30 dry cows.

During the month 9 profitable cows were sold and 2 unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher.

Seventy-seven cows produced over 40 lb. and 29 produced over 50 lb. fat. One hundred and nine produced over 1,000 lb. and 64 over 1,200 lb. milk.

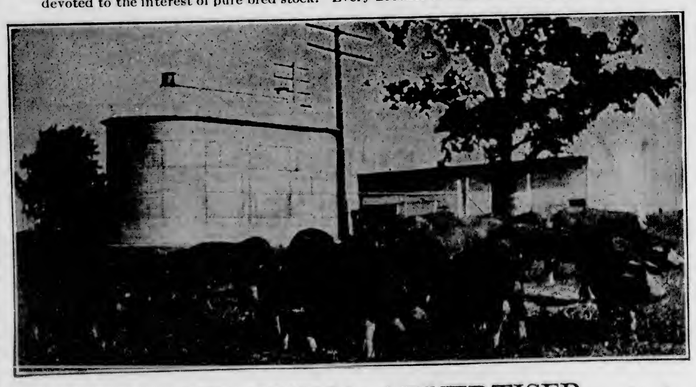
The records of the ten highest producing cows in the butterfat for the month were as follows:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Paul M. Lehman ...	2003	4.2	84.1
Jesse E. Kurtz	2037	3.9	79.4
Ivo V. Otto	2156	3.6	77.6
Jesse E. Kurtz	2331	3.1	72.3
Ivo V Otto	1927	3.5	67.4
A. M. Lehman	1764	3.8	67.0
Ivo V. Otto	1758	3.7	65.0
A. M. Lehman	2120	3.0	63.6
H. K. McCullough .	1101	5.3	58.4
J. L. Boshore	2327	2.5	58.2

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3½ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

We Don't Keep Holsteins *They Keep Us*

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1926

Cow testing association work in Pennsylvania continued to make material progress during the calendar year 1926. There was a distinct gain in the number of cows tested and in average production per cow of both milk and butterfat. This gain in production was accompanied by a decrease in costs of production.

Forty-one associations completed a full year's work. Several additional associations began work during the year, results of which will appear in the next annual summary. There were 16,103 cows on test during all or part of the year, the average number on an entire year basis being 12,303.47. This is 1,269.48 more cows than in the 1925 summary.

The average production per cow was 7,585 lb. milk and 294.4 lb. butterfat, an increase of 242 lb. milk and 11.4 lb. butterfat over the previous year. Thousands of cows on test for the first time are included in this summary; otherwise both average production and increased production would have been materially higher.

Association Averages

Three hundred pound butterfat average per cow is a goal sought both in associations and in individual herds. The Canton Association in Bradford County was the first to reach this goal which was accomplished in 1920. The following table shows the increase year by year of associations averaging 300 lb. or more of butterfat per cow, also those exceeding 8,000 lb. milk.

Year	*Associations Above 300 lb. fat*	*Associations Above 8,000 lb. milk*
1920	1	0
1921	1	1
1922	3	3
1923	5	3
1924	8	5
1925	8	9
1926	15	11

Of the eleven associations averaging more than 8,000 lb. milk in 1926, three averaged more than 9,000 lb. and one above 10,000 lb. per cow. To Carbon County association belongs the honor of first exceeding an average of 10,000 lb. milk per cow.

Herd Average

Of the 377 herds averaging more than 300 lb. butterfat during 1926, ninety-six herds (96) had an average of between 350 and 400 lb. butterfat and thirty-five (35) herds an average of more than 400 lb. One herd of 13 cows averaged 509.6 lb. butterfat per cow. The Pennsylvania Dairymens Association awarded prize ribbons to each of the 377 herds exceeding the 300 lb. goal during 1926, a complete list of which appears in their annual report.—*Excerpts from O. I. Sidelmann's report.*

Do you know that this country imports annually about 35,000,000 pounds of Brazil nuts, valued at over $2,000,000

TESTING ASSOCIATIONS BACK CALF CLUBS

Practically every official Cow Testing Association of Nebraska, and there are 12 of them now, is planning to back up the boys and girls of their counties in dairy calf clubs this year. M. L. Flack, dairy extension man in charge of cow testing work, has been visiting the associations the last month or more, talking to the members about organizing clubs.

Various ways will probably be followed in getting the calves for the boys and girls. In all cases, however, the club member is to be made responsible for the investment in the calf. It is very likely that most of the calves will be found among the Cow Testing Association members in the state this year. All the calves will be from cows with 300 lb. records or better, because most of these heifers will become the foundation for the boy or girl's herd.

THE WORSE THE BETTER

"It's an old saying that the better the wares the greater the sale."

"Yes," was the reply, "but it's the other way round in my business. The worse the article the more they are used."

"What do you sell?"

"Matches."

The Goodwin Sisters of Thorp, Washington, report the sale of a nicely marked young registered Holstein bull, Prince Pietje Segis Eraklia to R. M. & R. A. Osborn of Thorp.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

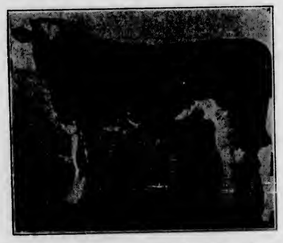
They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

I am offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

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In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. Elmdale Rabbitry, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

FOR SALE—Stahl's Gold Certificate stock. Chinchilla Rabbits, pedigreed and registered. Prize winners, unrelated. Price reasonable. Mrs. E. L. Albert, Wooster St., Naugatuck, Conn.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY

BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN Wyandotte Cockerels $3. each. Mrs. Ben Pudney, Truxton, N. Y.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

EXHIBITION TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, Chicks, Stock. Circular. Shore Acres Red Farm, Big Lake, Minn.

EGGS—BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Pedigreed Matings, Stock vaccinated. Won three firsts, one second 1926. Mrs. Anderson Motley, Chatham, Va.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. Uhl Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio.

QUALITY TALKS—Thirty breeds chicks, hatching eggs. Bred to lay and win. Prices, 12c up. Mating list and special prices free. Supreme Hatchery, Box G., Shelbyville, Ill.

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers. Excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. Empty Package Supply Co., Dept. H, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS from quick maturing heavy laying strain. All breeding stock range raised. State tested and over a year old—$22 per hundred. Reduction on thousand lots. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. Overlook Poultry Farm, James S. Stetson, Marshfield Hills, Mass.



DOGS

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, oppossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. Doran, Murray, Kentucky.

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

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THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, $12.50, males, $20. M. Whitacre, Boggstown, Ind.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW SWEET CORN. Best Quality. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs., $1.50, 25 lbs. $3.50, 50 lbs. $6.00, 100 lbs., $10.00 Postpaid. Frank W. Williams, Buckland, Conn.

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. Albert Miller & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write Harry D. Gates Company. Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY AND STRAW—Ask for delivered prices on clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feeding hay, also oat, wheat and rye straw in car lots. Can give quick shipments if desired. Quality guaranteed. Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine quality seed corn. 100-day Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bucks Co., sweep stake, Lancaster Co., sure crop. Wilson soybeans. Write for prices and samples. Shull Farm, Box 7, Tullytown, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. Theressa Hyland, Andover, N. Y.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. Aling Wool Mill, Berlin, Ohio.

CORNCOB CRUSHER AND FEED GRINDER, 8" burr, late type, good condition, $15.00. A. A. Marshall, Brookline, N. H.

FANCY OHIO MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure, 6 one gallon cans in case, Per case $14.00. J. W. Miller, Middlefield, Ohio.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. Greenleaf, Anson, Maine.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Here's your chance. 75 large blooming size bulbs for $1.00, postpaid. Sent C. O. D. Pay postman. Valley Stream Nursery, Box 355, Valley Stream, L. I.

ASK FOR OUR CATALOG of Roses, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cannas, Perennial Plants, Vines, Ornamentals, Fruit Trees. Send $1 for 3 Roses our selection. Pleasant View Gardens, Dansville, New York.

BUCKEYE, MAGIC AND JAMESWAY BROODER STOVES, all sizes reduced. Mardens Cod Liver oil $2.25 gal. Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn chicks April 15 cents, May 12 cents. Annual chick sale first week in June. Glendale Poultry Farm, Dillsburg, Pa.

HOWARD 17—STRAWBERRY WITHOUT A FAULT. Just the money maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, northern grown plants carefully packed to reach you in good condition, $1.00—100; $3.75—500; $7.25—1000. Jim Britton, Chepachet, R. I.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. Farmers Agency, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.





LIVE STOCK

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. $25 and $30, Fall Pigs, either sex, $20. Arthur Wulff, Stockton, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Choice Bred* Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. Square Deal Farm, Route No. 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DeFord, Wabash, Ind.

OLD HOME FARM



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

I have seven young Holstein heifers that I will sell if I can move them within the next twenty days. Will make the price attractive.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

Evendale Farm

We are offering for immediate sale young bulls, straight tops, broad rumps, large boned, nicely marked and out of good producing dams with records ranging from 50 to 100 lb. fat in Cow Testing Association. These young bulls will be priced right for prompt shipment.



One of the many producing daughters of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia to be found in the Evendale herd.

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, 280370, our senior herdsire, is a son of King Echo Sylvia Johanna, 13 A. R. O. daughters, and out of Sadie Vale Duchess, 29.06 lb. butter in 7 days, one of the best daughters of King Segis De Kol Korndyke Duchess.

Our herd is free from tuberculosis and under State and Federal supervision.

J. S. HALDEMAN & SON
WINCHESTER VIRGINIA

Hillscroft Farms Spring Sale

50 HEAD OF EXTRA GOOD PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 50

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927

at 12:30 o'clock

My herdsire is a son of King Ona and a nearly 1,000-lb. daughter of Spring Farm King, a real show bull.

The sales includes:

25 good young cows, due soon after sale, some fresh just before sale.

15 bred heifers, outstanding individuals from dams up to 30 lb. butter and 700 lb. milk in 7 days.

8 young bulls from 4 to 18 months old—good individuals from high producing dams with outstanding records and breeding.

Several heifer calves from a 1,300-lb. grandsire, and dams with fine Cow Testing Association records.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Trains met by appointment.

Auctioneers: Baxter and Moore.

J. G. KERRICK
TOWANDA PENNA.

HOME FARM DISPERSAL

Tuesday, April 19, 1927

at 1 o'clock

The sale will include:

27 head high class cows, some fresh and others close springers.

Bull calves by a son of King of the Pontiacs; a son of King of the Ormsbys and a son of King Tweede Spring Farm (World Record Bull).

Berks Sir Clyde Pontiac, the 30-lb. sire will also be sold.

The cows have been in C. T. A. for three years.

This herd is accredited and sold under the standard 60-day retest guarantee.

The farm is located 8 miles from Allentown, toward Philadelphia, one mile north of Coopersburg, Pa.

Write for catalog.

THE HOME FARM
Center Valley, Penna.

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity

and

Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read from cover to cover by men who value a Holstein for her ability to produce and reproduce.

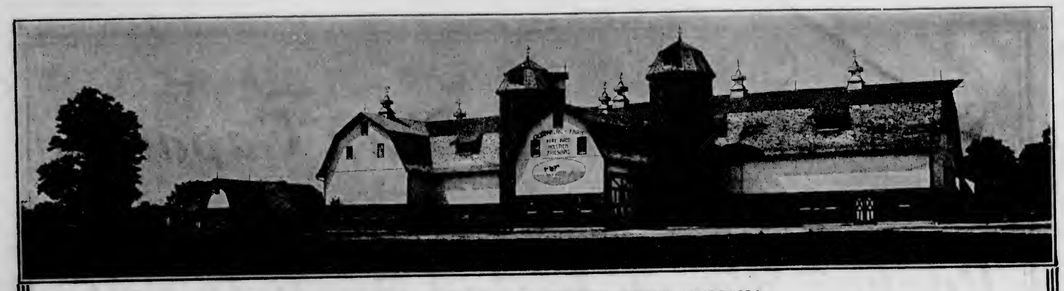
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Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of
Purebred Holsteins



Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



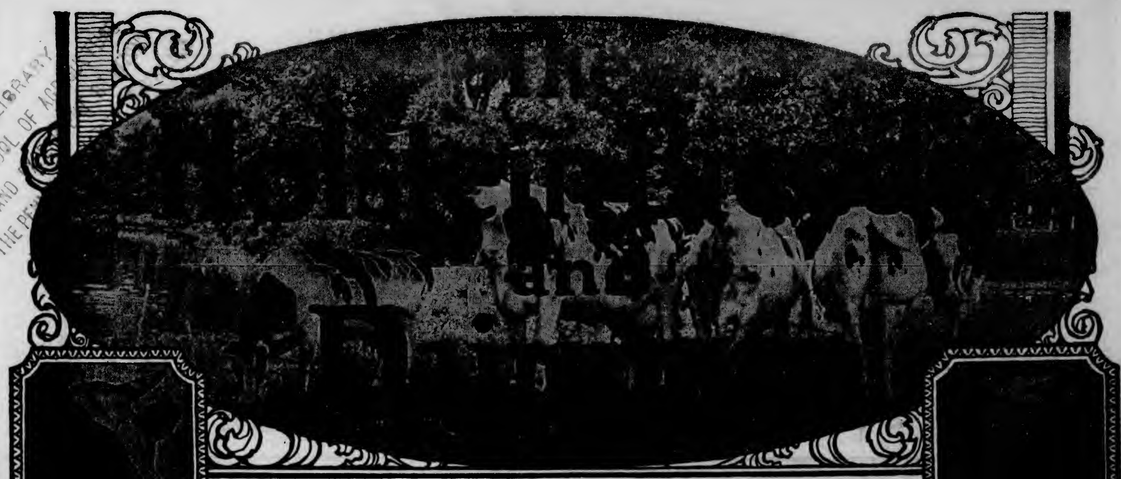
Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

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THE PE



Vol VI HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1927 No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Ohio Court Decides in Favor of the New Association

Officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America endeavored to have the authorities in the State of Ohio refuse to pay indemnity claims as Purebred for animals registered in the new Association, which would give that Association a monopoly.

The case was tried in the Franklin County Courts at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1926.

We have just received a wire announcing that the Court has decided *in favor of the new Association.*

A complete text of the Court's opinion will appear in our next issue.



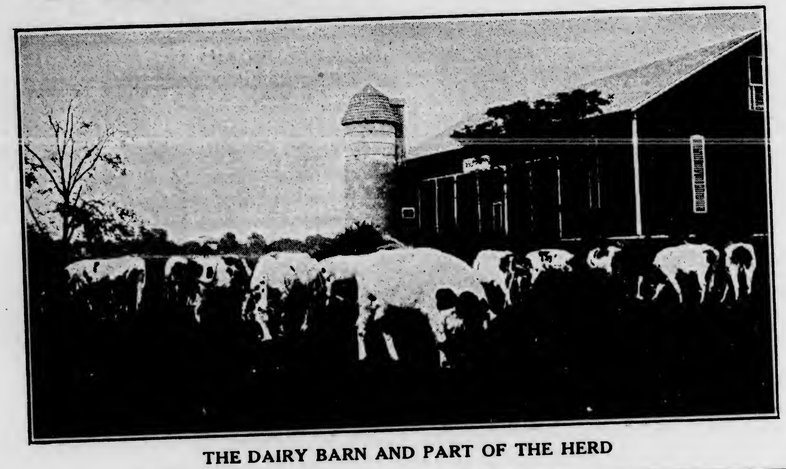
Evendale Farm, Owned by J. S. Haldeman & Son, Winchester, Va.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

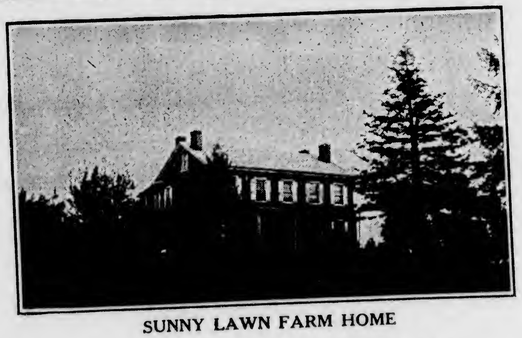
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1927 No. 8

Why Not a Full and Searching Investigation Into the Maryland Matter?

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, which was exposed by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in our September 8th issue, presented a very unusual situation. The case not only involved the conduct of Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent at Springfield State Hospital and his organization who were directly charged with doping cows on official test and adding cream to the milk before the samples were taken, but official testing was permitted to be continued at Springfield State Hospital after fraud was uncovered by the College and until certain cows then on test had finished their yearly records, the records accepted and one cow admitted to the 1000 lb. class and given special publicity over the signature of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

After the yearly record was completed, testing was discontinued, Mr. Farr announced that he was leaving his position and the fraud that was uncovered by the College and other circumstances in connection with the making of the records were kept from the public until exposed by us.

If, after the College had uncovered the fraud at Springfield State Hospital, which was early in the year 1926, a thorough investigation had been made, testing discontinued and no records accepted until the whole affair had been cleared up, there would have been little grounds on which to base the contention or suspicion that Mr. Farr was being shielded and protected or that others higher up were in league with him.

The fact that testing was permitted to go on, the records accepted and special publicity given Howard Star Annette Prince, over the signature of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of the Advanced Registry Department under date of May 11th, might indicate that there was a conspiracy to defeat the purpose of the machinery designed to supervise the accuracy and honesty of official records and that the conspirators were using the machinery to certify to fraud.

It is the duty of the authorities at Maryland Agricultural College, under a gentlemen's agreement with the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations, to supervise the making of official records in accordance with and in compliance to the rules and regulations prescribed by the breed associations.

Advanced Registry Rule X of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America provides that all irregularities or attempted fraud in the making of official records, shall be reported to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and that no record shall be accepted when there is the least question or suspicion as to the honesty and accuracy of the record.

The rule above referred to is as follows:

RULE X

"ENTRIES DEFERRED, REFUSED OR CANCELLED"

"No test of any cow or cows shall be accepted for Advanced Registry by the Superintendent, unless it shall appear that such tests have been in all things honestly and fairly conducted, and that the Rules of the Association have been complied with. If the Superintendent shall be satisfied that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practice in connection with the making of any test has been employed, or a reasonable suspicion thereof exists, he may reject such test, or, if the same has been previously accepted by the issuing of a certificate therefor, the Board of Directors, if satisfied that the rules of the Association have been violated or that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practices in connection with the making of any test has been employed, may cancel such acceptance and certificate after notice and a hearing, given and had in the manner prescribed in Sections 9 and 10 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association in reference to charges against members. And if it shall be ascertained that the spirit and intent of the Rules for the conduct of tests for Advanced Registry have at any time been wilfully violated or evaded in the making of any test, or that any improper, dishonest or fraudulent practice in the making of any test has been employed, or that an application to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the acceptance of a test or a record that was made by the employment of any such means, or the reporting of any record to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry made or influenced by any such practice, the person or persons so violating or evading these Rules or employing such improper, dishonest or fraudulent practice or applying to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the acceptance of any test made or influenced by any such practice, or reporting to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry a test, or record, made or influenced by any such practices may be censured, suspended or expelled from the Association after notice and a hearing given and had as prescribed in Sections 9 and 10 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association in reference to charges against a member."

If the evidence in the Springfield State Hospital affair involves the conduct of the officers in Maryland that have to do with the supervising of official records; the conduct of Forrest G. Farr, former superintendent of the dairy herd at the Hospital, and if the evidence involves the conduct of the officers of the Registry Association entrusted with the responsibility of guarding

the accuracy and reliability of official records; should these three principals, whose conduct is questioned in the Maryland affair, get together and render a statement and assume that such a statement would be accepted as an investigation and not a confession?

The Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are appointed by the Board of Directors. Should the Superintendent or the Chairman of the Executive Committee be guilty of misconduct in office or a betrayal of the trust which is placed upon them, is it not the duty of the Board of Directors of that Association to conduct a thorough investigation into the official conduct of the officers and render a full and complete report to the members?

On the other hand, the Board of Regents in the State of Maryland and the Directors of Springfield State Hospital are appointed by the Governor of that State. If the College authorities are guilty of misconduct in the matter of supervising official records, the Board of Regents is the proper body to investigate such misconduct. In like manner, if the Board of Regents or the Board of Directors of Springfield State Hospital are guilty of misconduct, the Governor or a Committee appointed by the Governor, would, in our judgment, be the proper tribunal to make a searching investigation.

Is not the announcement that eleven (11) records had been cancelled at Springfield State Hospital, after our exposure, signed by Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry and James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, with a P. S. to the effect that they had received the coöperation from those in charge of Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland, an admission or a confession that faud was being perpetrated?

Ought not this announcement or confession be sufficient proof to warrant the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, making a thorough and searching investigation into the conduct of its Advanced Registry Department?

Does it not also warrant a thorough investigation on the part of the authorities in the State of Maryland into the way the affairs are being managed or manipulated at the College and Hospital?

We are not accusing the Superintendent of Advanced Registry or the Chairman of the Executive Committee of knowingly or intentionally being a party to concealing fraud and permitting fraudulent records to be placed on the Association's books and given special publicity. Neither do we accuse any member of the Board of Directors of Springfield State Hospital or member or members of the Board of Regents or of the College of being in conspiracy with Mr. Farr in his efforts to make fraudulent records and have them accepted by the Association.

We propose merely to review the Springfield State Hospital affair, cite the evidence and permit our readers and the breeders to draw their own conclusions.

We have tried to show that circumstances surrounding the Maryland-Springfield State Hospital affair were such that a thorough and searching investigation should be made by the authorities who were responsible for employing or appointing those whose conduct was involved.

It is the duty of the officers entrusted with the supervising of official records to see to it that the Association's rules and regulations governing the making of official records and the accepting of such records, are in all respects complied with. If the officers fail to enforce the rules and because of this failure, fraud is permitted to be practiced boldly, the conduct of the officers who fail to properly perform their duties should be investigated as well as the conduct of those who are trying to perpetuate a fraud.

If the investigation should reveal that a conspiracy existed between the parties who were trying to perpetuate the making of fraudulent records and the officers who were lax in enforcing the rules and regulations, the situation should be dealt with accordingly.

Early in the year 1926 the College authorities sent testers to Springfield State Hospital to make an investigation. It is fair to believe that if those in charge of official testing at the College had been in league with Mr. Farr in his attempt to make fraudulent records, they would not have made a special investigation.

The Superintendent of Advanced Registry announced in a printed leaflet dated September 14th, after our exposure of the affair, that he knew nothing regarding the Maryland matter only as he read it in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, using the following language:

"Without expressing any opinion whatever on other charges made by this writer, of which I have no knowledge other than his statements, I wish to say that his allegations as to the Advanced Registry Office are positively false and wish Holstein-Friesian breeders to know the following facts:

"That no announcement has been made by the Advanced Registry Department declaring any 'cow to be the champion cow below the Mason and Dixon Line.'

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not to the present time laid before me any charges against any Maryland man or institution.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not submitted any affidavits of any kind made by anyone connected with testing in Maryland.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not advised me of any investigation made or hearing given in relation to any testing in Maryland."

The authorities at the College, to our knowledge, have never denied or affirmed the above statements. If the College authorities failed to render a prompt and full report to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, is not such failure misconduct on their part and does it not require a full and complete explanation as to why a full report was not rendered promptly?

It was brought out in the affidavit of Warren R. Wallace, one of the testers who conducted the investigation at Springfield under the direction of the College, that Prof. LeRoy Ingham, in charge of official testing at the College, had advised him that the Board of Regents had taken the Springfield State Hospital matter out of the hands of the College authorities.

If the Board of Regents interferred with the College authorities and because of this interference they were not permitted to render a full and complete report to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, ought not

the College be relieved and the Board of Regents held responsible for not rendering a report?

If the work of supervising official records in the State of Maryland is to be interfered with by the Board of Regents in such a way that fraud in the making of official records is permitted to be continued, does it not warrant a thorough and searching investigation on the part of the Directors of all the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations that do Advanced Registry Testing?

According to the rules under which Advanced Registry records are made, there is no provision whereby authority is given to the Board of Regents to supervise the making of official records. If, however, the Board of Regents usurp the authority invested in the College to supervise records, is not the Board of Regents assuming the same responsibility that the College authorities assume and should not the Board of Regents report all evidence of fraud to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry just the same as is required by the College?

Again, why did the Board of Regents interfere with the College authorities in the matter of supervising official records?

Had the College been permitted to go on uninterrupted, is it not fair to assume that official testing would have been discontinued at Springfield State Hospital until a thorough and searching investigation had been conducted and the fraudulent records that were accepted and given wide publicity would never have gotten on the Association's books?

If the Board of Regents interferred with the College authorities to insure the public against fraud, why did they permit testing to be continued and why was not the Superintendent of Advanced Registry advised?

There is an interlocking of the Board of Directors of Springfield State Hospital with the Board of Regents who have supervision over the College. For the College to expose the results of their investigation into the conduct of Mr. Farr in making official records, might in a way reflect discredit on the Board of Directors who were responsible for employing Mr. Farr.

If, however, their only interest was to avoid unfavorable publicity; if no one was in league with Mr. Farr and no one but Mr. Farr was seeking fame, publicity and glorification through continuing the making of official records, having them accepted and given wide publicity, why was not his services dispensed with and testing discontinued when his conduct was first uncovered by the College?

Does the fact that Mr. Farr was permitted to continue the making of official records, under cover, have any bearing on the question as to whether or not he was being shielded or whether he was acting alone or in conspiracy with others to make fraudulent records?

The statements made in Mr. Warren R. Wallace's affidavit might be helpful in forming a conclusion as to why the Board of Regents took the Springfield State Hospital matter out of the hands of the College authorities.

We are quoting a part of Mr. Wallace's affidavit:

"Mr. LaBroad stated in his affidavit that while in the box stall watching the test cow being milked, he discovered a hard object under the straw which proved to be a bottle said to contain cream.

"Previous to this special investigation that was conducted of the methods practiced at the Springfield State Hospital in January, I had a conference with Prof. Ingham of the Maryland State Agricultural College in which he informed me that James McGarvey who was also doing official testing under the direction of the College, had reported that methods practiced at the Springfield State Hospital had aroused his suspicion and it was under the direction of Prof. LeRoy Ingham that Mr. LaBroad and I were detailed and instructed to carry on the special investigation.

"After the conference was held at the College, and Prof. Ingham and Dr. Meade were informed as to conditions and methods being practiced, and after Mr LaBroad, Mr. Gail and I had made statements under oath, which were further substantiated by the daily reports, it was my understanding and belief that the College acting upon this information would report the matter to the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and that the matter would be disposed of in a proper manner and any misleading information that had gone out concerning the records made at the Springfield State Hospital, would be corrected.

"During the week of March, 1926, I called at Essex Farms, Lutherville, Maryland, owned by John M. Dennis. Mr. Dennis is a Director of Springfield State Hospital, a Director of the Maryland State College and a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle; is reported to be a personal friend of Forrest Farr, Superintendent of the Springfield State Hospital and at various times purebred Holstein cattle owned by Mr. Dennis, have been taken to the Hospital and placed on official test under the direction of Mr. Farr and his organization.

"During this visit at Essex Farms, I talked with Mr. Mac Dennis, a son of Mr. John M. Dennis, and asked him if he had heard of the developments at the Springfield State Hospital and if he knew what disposal had been made of the matter. He expressed his regret as to the development at Springfield and particularly because Mr. Farr was such a booster for the Holstein breed and said that inasmuch as the results of the investigation were not generally known that the best thing to do would be to hush the matter up.

"Not hearing anything from the College authorities and further reading in the Maryland Farmer and other publications that the records of Howard Star Annette Prince had been accepted and that she had been declared the champion cow in the State of Maryland and the champion Holstein cow below the Mason-Dixon line, I called at the College to learn what disposal had been made of the case. I found Prof. Ingham in his office who said that the information concerning the records made at the Springfield State Hospital had been referred to the Board of Regents and had been taken entirely out of his hands.

"I asked for a copy of the sworn affidavits and also for a copy of the test report sheets. Prof. Ingham hesitated about giving me this information before talking the matter over with Dr. Meade so we went to Dr. Meade's office and the Dr. promised to furnish me with a copy of my own affidavit and granted me the privilege of copying the test report sheets which I had sent in to the College but denied me the other information stating that the whole matter was in the hands of the Board of Regents.

"Prof. Ingham told me that the College had discontinued sending testers to the Springfield State Hospital and also that Mr. Farr was leaving that Institution, which I took to mean, that the College authorities and also the Hospital management have accepted the statements made in the sworn affidavits, that dishonest methods were used in making records at that Institution.

"My sole reasons and purpose for making this statement is that I believe the truth should be known and further that I believe an attempt has been made, and is being made to withhold the truth regarding the making of dishonest records at the Springfield State Hospital from the public.

"Signed WARREN R. WALLACE."

There are other facts that might be helpful in coming to some determination as to whether Mr. Forrest

G. Farr, Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital herd was seeking personal fame and glorification or whether others were sharing the glory with him.

Mr. L. M. Nelson, a former herdsman of Springfield State Hospital, in an affidavit which we printed in full in our previous issue, makes reference to a Grade calf being substituted and registered as a Purebred that died.

We quote from Mr. Nelson's affidavit:

"During the winter the cow, Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, stable number 36, dropped a heifer calf that died when a few days old, and a heifer calf dropped by a Grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered in the name of Springsykes Fobes Violet 823741."

In the published report of the winnings in the Holstein classes at Maryland State Fair held at Timonium in the Fall of 1923, we find that John M. Dennis and son were given credit of winning third place in the Senior Calf Class with Springsykes Fobes Violet, the calf which Mr. Nelson mentions in his affidavit.

In the published report of the New York State Fair held September 22, 1923, we find that John M. Dennis is credited with winning second place in the Senior Heifer Calf Class with Springsykes Fobes Violet.

In the report of the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Massachusetts, September 29, 1923, we find that Mr. Dennis won third place in the Heifer Calf Class with Springsykes Fobes Violet.

There is no credit given the State of Maryland or the Springfield State Hospital for developing this prize winning calf, in connection with the winnings.

In the list of winners of prizes and prize money published by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, for the year 1923, Mr. Dennis' name appears as showing and winning with Springsykes Fobes Violet.

The following year, 1924, Springsykes Fobes Violet, is credited with winning third place in the Senior Yearling Heifer Calf Class at the Maryland State Fair, exhibited as the property of Springfield State Hospital.

In 1925 it appears that she was again exhibited at the Maryland State Fair as the property of Springfield State Hospital in the Class of Cows Two Years Old and Under Three, winning sixth place.

It was further disclosed in the affidavits that cows from Director John M. Dennis' herd were sent to Springfield State Hospital and placed on official test under Mr. Forrest G. Farr.

At least two other Directors of Springfield State Hospital are breeders of Holstein cattle. Their farms are located in close proximity to the Hospital grounds.

The evidence does not disclose that these two Directors have at any time placed their own cattle at the Hospital to be officially tested. Neither is there anything to show that these Directors have ever exhibited cattle belonging to the Hospital.

We will not attempt to enter into a discussion of the rights of the Directors entrusted with the responsibility of managing a State Hospital or Alms House, to use the State funds appropriated to care for the sick and unfortunate in developing show cattle or making forced records.

Neither will we enter into the discussion as to whether a citizen of the State of Maryland, a Director of a State Institution or an officer of the State, has a right to select cattle from State herds, exhibit them in his own name and accept the prize money.

Those are matters of special interest to the citizens of Maryland and if such conduct is improper or irregular they are the ones to complain and demand a thorough investigation.

We are merely referring to them so that our readers can have the information in passing finally on the Maryland affair.

To be Continued.

Feeding and Developing Dairy Calves

By Prof. E. B. Fitts

THE object in raising calves should be not only to maintain the herd but to also improve its quality. Good cows make more money for their owners than do poor ones. A cow producing 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year will often make more profit for her owner than five or more cows each producing 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of milk yearly.

To get good cows, high milk production and most profit the calves must be *well born, well grown,* and have *good feed* and *care.*

To be well born a calf must be from a cow with a known record of high milk and butterfat production and by a sire from a high producing cow. Other closely related animals should also have good records. It is important too, that the ancestors of the calf be of good type and style.

For a heifer or cow to be well grown or developed it is necessary that it have the right feed and care as a calf and be kept growing from birth to maturity. Many dairymen who are good feeders after a heifer freshens do not properly grow out their young animals. The result is a stunted and undeveloped heifer at first freshening. Such a heifer will never develop the size or produce the milk that she would if not stunted while young. Good feed and proper care are the secrets of success.

How To Feed the Young Calf

The young calf should always have the colostrum or first milk of its dam. Many leave the calf with its dam for the first few days. Not later than three or four days from birth the calf should be taken from its mother and taught to drink.

Amounts of Milk to Use. The calf at first has a small stomach and can use but a small amount of milk. Two pounds at a feed three times a day or three pounds at a feed twice a day is usually sufficient at first. The milk should always be about blood temperature or 100 degrees F. As the calf gets older the amount can be somewhat increased. The exact amount to feed will depend upon the size of the calf. A good rule to follow is to give one pound of milk for each 8 to 10 lb. weight of the calf. If no scales are available for weighing the calf, start Jersey and Guernsey calves on 6 to 8 lb. milk daily and Holstein and Ayrshire calves on 8 to 10 lb. Do not overfeed. Always weigh or measure the milk. It is better for the calf to be a little hungry than to get too much milk. If appetite lags or indigestion appears cut the amount of milk in half until the trouble disappears.

Changing to Skimmilk. If the calf is in a thrifty growing condition the change from whole milk to skimmilk can be begun at two to three weeks of age. The change should be gradual. A good rule is to substitute one half lb. skimmilk for an equal amount of whole milk at each feeding. A week or more will thus be taken in making the change. The amount of skimmilk should not be increased except as the calf gets older and larger. If skimmilk is available it is desirable to feed it six months or more. Where skimmilk is not available skimmilk powder is a very satisfactory substitute. This is prepared by mixing one lb. of the powder with nine lb. warm water and feeding exactly as in the case of skimmilk. In addition to milk the calf should always have what water it wants to drink.

Use of Calf Meals or Milk Substitutes. If skimmilk or skimmilk powder are not available fairly satisfactory results can be obtained by the use of milk substitutes. Where these are used whole milk should be fed somewhat longer than where skimmilk is available and the change from milk be more gradual. It is well not to start the change until the calf is three or four weeks of age and then use two weeks in weaning the calf from milk. Calf meals should always be fed in gruel form. If commercial meals are used follow carefully the directions for mixing. If home made meals are used a common method of preparing the gruel is to mix one pound of the gruel with 4 quarts or eight lb. water. It is well to have the water at a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit and then allow the gruel to cool to proper feeding temperature The gruel should be made fresh for each feeding. The amount to feed should be about the same as given for skimmilk. If scours or digestive disturbances appear reduce the amount of gruel at once.

The following home mixtures are good:

Purdue Mixture

100 Hominy	100 Red Dog Flour
100 Oil meal	100 Blood meal
	2 lb. salt

Beltsville Mixture

50 corn meal	15 ground rolled oats
15 Oil meal	10 skimmilk powder
10 blood meal	½ lb. salt

Feeding Grain

When the calf is two to three weeks old it should be taught to eat grain. This is most easily done by putting a small amount of grain in the pail just as the calf has finished drinking its milk. The taste for grain is thus quickly acquired. After the calf has learned to look for grain it should be fed in a box or manger. Grain should always be fed dry so that it will be properly masticated.

Amounts of Grain to Feed. For the first six months it is usually safe and advisable to give the calf all the grain it will eat. Only as much grain as it will clean up should be given at each feed. Grain should never be allowed to accumulate in box or manger to become rancid and sour.

After six months the calf should have what grain is necessary to keep it in good growing condition. Under ordinary conditions this would require one half to three-fourth of a lb. grain daily for each 100 lb. weight of the calf. Grain feeding when calves or heifers are on pasture should be in amounts necessary to keep them in thrifty growing condition. Calves should not be turned to pasture before six months of age.

A Good Grain Mixture

150 corn or hominy	100 wheat bran	
100 oats	50 oil meal	3 pounds salt

The corn and oats in the mixture may be left whole for the first few months.

Feeding Hay and Silage

At about three weeks of age the calf will begin to nibble at hay and from that time on until maturity it should have all the hay at each feeding that it will clean up. Clover or alfalfa hay is best. Early cut, well cured grass hay is good. One to two lb. hay daily for each 100 lb. live weight will be required.

Silage should not be fed before the calf is three months of age. At the start very small amounts should be used which may be gradually increased. After six months of age silage is very desirable and about two lb. daily per 100 lb. live weight may be given.

Growing Out the Heifer

Good feed and care after the calf is weaned from milk is as important as during the earlier period of its life. The feeding of a good quality of alfalfa or clover hay should be continued giving all the heifer will clean up in two feeds daily. Silage, roots, or other green feeds are very desirable. Grain feeding should be continued according to the needs of the animal. The grain mixture may be that given to the younger calves or the mixture given the producing herd. When on good pasture little or no grain feeding is necessary. There is, however, almost certain to be periods during the pasturing season when feed will be short. Keep watch of the heifers on pasture and when feed gets short give some supplemented feed. It is important to keep the heifer growing.

Wide Water Farm

WIDE WATER FARM, owned by J. Harry Rakestraw, Williamsport, Penna., is offering for sale some very desirable young herdsires, sons of his senior sire, Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Mr. Rakestraw is one if the foremost breeders of Central Pennsylvania, a close student of bloodlines and type with production, and a good judge of Holsteins.

The bull at the head of this Wide Water Herd, represents some of the very best producing strains of the breed. His sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, now has more 1000 lb. daughters than any other bull in the world, this total number being twenty-one daughters in the 1000 lb. class. His nearest competitor is Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes with sixteen 1000 lb. daughters. These two noted sires are very closely related, the former world's champion producer, Pietertje Maid Ormsby, being the dam of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, and the granddam of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Hengerveld De Kol, and Pontiac Korndyke, also appear in the pedigree of the sire of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Polly Posch, the dam of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, was the first cow of the breed to make two official records above 700 lb. of milk, her highest butter production being 34.61 lb.

The dam of Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad, was Korndyke De Kol Clothilde. She is credited with 31.12 lb. butter, 515.5 lb. milk in 7 days; 109.73 lb. butter, 2155.4 lb. milk in 30 days as a junior four-year-old. She is a daughter of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, the sire of the first 40 lb. heifer, Mabel Segis Korndyke and is therefore a granddaughter of the noted King Segis.

The high standard of breeding, and the exceptionally high known production of the ancestors of the foundation animals in Mr. Rakestraw's herd, should make Wide Water Farm a desirable place to procure herdsires and other foundation stock.—*L. E. G.*

United States Civil Service Examination

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

ASSISTANT MARKETING SPECIALIST
(LIVESTOCK MARKET REPORTER)

Applications for assistant marketing (Livestock market reporter) must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than May 17.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is $2,400 a year. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon the individual efficiency, increased usefulness, and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

The duties will be to interview members of the trade and others at livestock markets and obtain information relative to current supplies, movements, prices, and other market conditions pertaining to livestock, and to compile the information obtained in the form of concise, readable reports suitable for publication.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience; and a thesis or discussion to be filed with the application.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Cool the milk regularly now as warm weather approaches. Changeable weather is uncertain and milk may sour if it is not properly cooled. Use a cooler if you have it, but if not, put the milk in a clean can, set it in running water, and stir it every five minutes for a half hour.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d. 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Maryland Breeders' Meeting

OUTSTANDING features have been arranged for the annual meeting and banquet of the Maryland State Holstein-Friesian Association at the Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Maryland, Thursday evening, May 26. President Charles Wertheimer announces that Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland is to be the principal speaker and that means a whole lot to those who have been fortunate enough to hear Dr. Pearson, especially on dairy subjects.

In addition to the addresses, an entertainment program will be given by John T. McCaslin, of Baltimore. At the conclusion of the banquet a business meeting will be held at which new officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The association has had a successful year under the leadership of Mr. Wertheimer, the number of Holstein breeders having largely increased throughout the State.

Mr. Wertheimer, President of the Maryland State Association is also Vice-President of the new Registry Association, being one of the original charter members. He has been very active in getting new members.

The following day, Friday, May 27, is to be held the annual consignment sale of Holstein cattle at the Fair Grounds beginning at 11 A. M.

Does Cow-testing Pay?

SOMETIMES we hear expressed a doubt as to the actual value of cow-testing associations and a skepticism as to the policy of continuing and enlarging the scope of their work, says the Editor of *Farmstead Stock & Home*. These doubts come from people who are not familiar with the actual results that have been and are being obtained through consistent and systematic cow testing.

County Agent W. E. Watson of Dakota County, Minn., has made a compilation of cow-testing statistics in his county that bring out some most illuminating facts.

By good feeding, rigid culling, and intelligent breeding 54 members of the two cow-testing associations in Dakota county had in 1926 an average income per cow of $209.37. Their average labor return was $98.60 per cow, or 58 cents per hour on the basis of 170 hours' work of this kind during the year.

In compiling figures for the approximate average overhead cost per dairy cow of the associations, the item of depreciation was estimated at $9.00, building costs $5.50, sire $4.00, and miscellaneous expenses including milk hauling, taxes, interest, etc., $30.00, making a total of $48.50. The average feed cost in the association was $62.27 per cow, making a total expense of $110.77. Deducting this from the average income per cow, $209.37, the average labor return is found to be $98.60.

One of the high herds in the county returned a labor income per hour of $1.10. The items of expenses, including the feed cost, amounted to $137.03 per cow. The average income per cow from this high herd was $324.63, leaving a labor income balance per cow of $187.60, or $1.10 an hour.

By way of contrast one of the most inefficient herds had total expenses, including the feed cost, of $71.82 per cow and an average income of $97.32 per cow, returning a labor income per cow of only $25.50 for the year or an income of 15 cents an hour.

During the year members of the two associations culled out 95 cows which were shown to be unprofitable by the records. This was a factor in increasing production and profits. In the four high herds 42 cows averaged 466 lb. butterfat produced at an average feed cost of $84.65. This left an average income above cost of feed of $177.09. The 54 cows in the four low herds produced 210.08 lb. butterfat each at an average feed cost of $41.03, giving an average income above cost of feed of $73.96. The difference in income between the two herds was $103.13 per cow.

Repeatedly it has been shown in Dakota County that it pays to test continuously and not by any hit and miss method. Sixteen herds in the association continuously averaged 295.4 lb. of butterfat per cow in 1923, 302.71 pounds in 1924, and 335.41 in 1925. The dairy herd of William Carroll & Son of Rosemount averaged 240 pounds in 1922. By weeding, feeding and breeding this production has been steadily increased year by year until in 1926 it was 423.5 pounds per cow.

Yes, cow-testing does pay and if every community had the practical demonstration of its value as has Dakota County and 82 other communities in Minnesota, every dairy cow in the state would be a member in good standing (or bad standing) of a cow-testing association.

League Price a Record for March

LEAGUE farmers will receive a base net pool price of $2.60 per 100 pounds for their March milk, according to official announcement made by the Association in its report of March business. This is the highest March pool price in the history of the organization. On the basis of milk testing 3.5 butterfat, previous March net pool prices have been as follows:

1926, $2.42; 1925, $2.46; 1924, $2.00; 1923, $2.33; 1922, $1.80.

The official reports of milk handled were not complete at the time of the announcement but the officials estimate that the total amount handled in March will exceed that of March a year ago by at least 3,000,000 pounds. The approximate March total for this year is 186,000,000 pounds.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

APRIL 22, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Normal Records Not Sensational

A STUDY of Cow Testing Association records reveal that the daughters of about one-third of the Purebred dairy sires produce milk containing an average butterfat percentage lower than their dams. About one-third of the Purebred bulls, sire daughters that increase the butterfat percentage slightly and the daughters from the remaining one-third show a marked increase of butterfat percentage over that produced by their dams.

Henry & Morrison in their Textbook on Feeds and Feeding state that it is possible through a process of fitting and feeding to increase the butterfat percentage contained in the milk of a Holstein cow on official test that normally test 3.5 so that she will test 5, 6, 7 or even higher.

If it is possible to increase the butterfat percentage by a process of fitting, feeding and handling from 3.5 to 5, 6, 7 per cent or higher, then it is impossibe to increase the butterfat percentage of a cow that normally tests 2.4 or 2.6 per cent so that on official test she would average 5, 6 per cent or possibly higher.

The publicity which such records have and are now receiving has misled many breeders to pay long prices for young bulls because the dam made a sensational record with a high percentage of fat.

Cows that inherit the ability to produce large quantities of milk low in butterfat percentage are known to respond more readily to manipulation on official test and as a result many high-priced sires from low testing dams have been placed on the market.

Forced and sensational records are unreliable. The most reliable method of selecting a herdsire is to select a proven sire with known transmitting qualities.

National Dairy Show at Memphis

THE twenty-first annual National Dairy Exposition will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, in connection with the Tri-State fair. The dates are October 15th to 22d, 1927.

Arangements have been made by the Exposition and Fair associations whereby the two events will be combined for the year in one big agricultural exposition. The large cattle barn will be devoted entirely to dairy cattle entered in the Exposition and a judging arena will be provided immediately adjoining the barn. The farm and barn machinery and equipment exhibits will be housed in a roomy building which is being designed for this purpose. It will be large enough to contain the United States Department of Agricultural display, dairy products exhibits, boys' and girls' club activities and other educational features of the Exposition.

The Executive Committee of the National Dairy Association decided to hold the Exposition in the South this year because of the rapid development of dairying and the demand for diversified agriculture in that section. Southern Jersey breeders are expected with an outpouring of their herds. Memphis is centrally located and has splendid railroad facilities, which make it easy to reach from all parts of the country. The hotel facilities are very good. Assurances from all interests having at heart the advancement of agriculture promise a wonderful exposition which will be of great and lasting service in the agricultural development of the South.

Arrangements are under way for holding the 1928 Exposition in St. Louis, in buildings to be erected especially for it.

Pedigree

THIS means more than knowledge of names, as it should imply knowledge of the characteristics of individuals and families represented in the ancestry of one particular animal. In their presentation of pedigree most British Herd Books are woefully inadequate, and accordingly of little real value to a constructive breeder. The object of each pedigree breeder is, or should be, to obtain definite and desired results, and to avoid haphazard methods that are not reliable. Consequently the maximum of success cannot be obtained by any breeder unless he has complete and accurate knowledge concerning the ancestors of his cattle, and particularly of his stock bull.

Because the bull sires many calves in a year and a cow has only one, more attention is paid to the sire than to the dam. On several occasions the thought has been expressed in this *Journal* that many breeders either pay too much attention to, or expect too great results from the bull. A bull's greatness is sometimes inherited mainly from his dam, and when pedigree students say they are line-breeding to a particular bull they are perhaps concentrating on the excellencies of the dam of such bull. Many breeders say they would prefer to use a fairly good bull from a very good cow than a very good bull from a fairly good cow.

In breeding Friesians it seems essential that a bull should be out of a strong cow with a good udder. Care should be taken to avoid following a bull with another of an entirely different type or blood-line. Any change should be gradual. Nature will not be hurried. Some breeders say they prefer to use bulls that are good all round animals without any one big fault, rather than to try to get a bull that excels in one particular feature in the hope that he will counteract the harm done in that direction by his predecessor.

Sometimes it happens that line-breeding does not produce the desired uniformity, even although the name of one bull may appear more than once in the pedigree. Perhaps this is because the females in the pedigree were of such varying types that they outweighed the influence of the chosen bull. Another form of line-breeding that seems to have little to recommend it is following a bull by his son when that son is of a type different from that of his sire.

It seems safe to say that all those breeders who have obtained lasting fame have combined line-breeding with consistent and ruthless elimination of the inferior.—*British-Friesian Journal.*

Appearance of a Heavy Milker

AT ONE time, in order to be regarded from her appearance as a heavy milker, a cow had to be ewe necked, razor backed, sickle hocked, light of bone, and thin, narrow or shelly, whatever term is preferred. To-day the heavy milking cow has a clean neck that is neither long nor short. She is neither too sharp nor too flat at the withers, and she has a broad level back, wide loins, great spring of rib to allow for the capacious barrel, square and flat hindquarters without undue hookiness or prominence at the hips; the buttocks are wide, flat and very elastic, and the udder is attached to the buttocks instead of being swung between the hind legs. Width between the fore legs and also between the hind legs is essential. So is depth of chest. Of equal importance is great width of muzzle and strength of jaws. Great attention must also be paid to the veins on the udder and along the belly.—*Exchange.*

A Wizard at Figures

THE Secretary of the New York State Holstein Association in his report for the past year's work makes the following statement:

"The finances of the Association are better by about $400.00 from a debit standpoint than a year ago. If we consider that in 1925 the State Association received a revenue of $900.00 from State sales and in 1926 we lost $300.00 on the January sale and that the indebtedness of the Association is now $400.00 less than a year ago, it shows we have made a gain over 1925 of $1,600.00."

If you make $900.00, lose $300.00 and spend $400.00, are you $1,600.00 better off?

Are we to conclude from the above that the Secretary is a "Financial Wizard" or is it just a case of plain dumbness?

"The membership of the New York State Association was very light for the year 1926. The Secretary states this is not due to a lack of interest in the State Association affairs but a lack of solicitation on the part of officers and County Clubs."

In former years when the famous drives were being conducted to increase the membership in State Associations, it was reported that solicitors in New York State were paid as high as $8.00 a day and expenses for soliciting memberships. In some cases the solicitors were not able to collect enough in fees to pay their salary and expenses. Moving picture shows, "Ladies Aid" dinners and most every conceivable scheme to "take the breeders across" and induce them to pay their membership fee has been tried out in the State of New York. The State Association with a paid Secretary, has utterly failed in New York State as it has in other States and will exist only as long as the breeders of Holstein cattle are willing to support a Registry Association that levies a tax of 50 cents on each transfer to support such work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the recommendations of the Secretary of the New York Association is a project to place 100 or more men in the State of New York, under the supervision of the Department of Farms and Markets, to visit the 1,009 milk receiving stations and check up on the butterfat test. The Secretary states in his report: "If the expense was $300,000.00 a year with a return to the farmers of from five to ten million dollars, it could well be done."

We will grant that dairymen who sell their milk on a butterfat percentage basis may be robbed through an unfair test but why should a few breeders of Holstein cattle living in the State of New York be taxed to father a movement to correct this situation if it exists? Should not such a project be fathered by all dairymen rather than a few owners of Purebred Holsteins?

Again, in the State of New York, there exists the DAIRYMAN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION INC., the largest organization of its kind in America. A large percentage of the 1,009 receiving plants, referred to by the Secretary of the New York State Association, no doubt are operated by dairymen through the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc.

Again, should the Department of Farms and Markets place a supervising teacher in charge of the creameries which the breeders own coöperatively to see that they do not rob themselves?

We are inclined to look upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the New York Association as Loose Talk.

Speaking of Holstein organizations, the Holstein breeders years ago, organized a National Association to maintain a Herd Registry to preserve the purity of the blood of the Holstein-Friesian Breed. For years this Association grew and prospered. Attracted by its prosperity Politicians conceived the idea of organizing innumerable local organizations similar in name—the purpose of which seems to be to milch the breeders through the parent Association. The various State Associatiins with their paid Secretaries may be looked upon as illegitimate children of the parent Association, conceived in the WHIRLWIND of Misrepresentation and fathered by the $12,000.00 President.

Less Education---More Energy

THIS comes from a pedagog:

"The great need of education is less of it—less education and more energy."

From an outsider, the criticism might be held unfair by educators. Coming as it does from within the academic ranks, it must be given serious consideration by them. The statement is that of Dr. Charles Gray Shaw, professor of philosophy at New York University, noted as an educator, a lecturer and a writer. He says further:

"Instead of having professors exchange chairs in their respective colleges, it would be better to have the professor swap his chair for the desk of a business man. Business men do not know the rules of syllogism, but they reason better than teachers of logic. They have to do it. These men of affairs may not be so familiar with foreign languages, but they speak and write better English than those who teach rhetoric. They have to, or business would fall off or go to the wall. The captain of affairs is doubtless so weak in economics that he would flunk a sophomore examination, but he knows how to make the thing the professor talks about. The college ought to set up practical relations with the world, not for the world's sake but for its own."

That is good sense. It should be brought to the attention of every university professor and every high school teacher in the country. The college ought to set up practical relations with the world. Real advice to educators from an educator! Formal education in recent years has seemed something apart from the world, not of it. It has dealt in theories rather than practicalities, it has tended to create a paper existence while ignoring the physical basis of life. Sharp criticism has been leveled at the modern educational system, but the criticism has come largely from business men. Now it comes from the college. That is a hopeful sign.—*Dearborn Independent.*

Pennsylvania Dairymens Association Spring Meeting

THE Pennsylvania Dairymens Association will hold a meeting at State College, Penna., in the OLD CHAPEL, on Friday evening, May 6 beginning promptly at 7 o'clock.

An interesting program of timely subjects has been arranged and it is hoped that many dairymen of the state will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending this meeting and visiting the college.

On the day following, Saturday, May 7 occurs the "Penn State Dairy Exposition" an annual event staged by the dairy students of the college. This will include a cattle show, judging contests, fitting and showing contests and other interesting events.

In addition to the opportunity of seeing the show there will be opportunity of joining a tour of some of the college departments and over some of the field experimental plots. There will also be college athletic events in the latter part of the afternoon including a base ball game between Penn State and Syracuse University.

The dairy students annual banquet will be held Saturday evening and visiting dairymen are invited to stay over for this event.

In case room reservations are desired notify R. H. Olmstead, 58 Dairy building, State College, Penna.

PROGRAM

Mr. and Mrs. Dairy Farmers We Welcome you to Penn State. Dr. R. D. Hetzel, President Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Response, M. T. Phillips, President State Federation of Agricultural Organizations, Pomeroy, Pa.

What the College Teaches the Dairy Student. A. A. Borland, Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry. State College, Pa.

New Dairy Legislation—State and National. R. W. Balderston, Secretary, Interstate Milk Producers Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Soy Beans for Hay. J. W. Warner, County Agent, Indiana County, Indiana, Pa.

Now is the Time to Consider Silos and Silage Crops. R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Specialist, Extension. State College, Pa.

Interesting Features of Dairying in Other Countries. R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture, State College, Pa.

Entertainment, A Play, "Judge For Yourself," Staged by Philadelphia Dairy Council, Philadelphia, Pa.

At Big Spring

TWO of the successful breeders of purebred Holsteins in Cumberland Co., Pa., J. D. McCulloch and J. M. Hemphill, are advertising elsewhere in this issue a complete dispersal of their herds. The sale will be held on the McCulloch Farm at Big Spring, Pa., Saturday, May 7, 1927 and offers to the dairymen and breeders an opportunity to secure some high class foundation stock as well as some very profitable producers.

These two good herds are the result of careful breeding and developing on the part of two practical dairymen, who have coöperated in the purchasing of the best herdsires they could find, and in the selecting of the best offspring of these sires for their dairy herds. By so doing, they have each developed a herd of which they can justly be proud, and from which they receive a good profit above the cost of production.

The first bull, owned jointly by McCulloch and Hemphill was Beauty Westside Johanna King. His pedigree contains the names of many famous animals. His sire, Johanna King Segis was a son of King Segis Beets and Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the second 40 lb. cow, while the dam was a 29 lb. four-year-old.

The next sire used in the upbuilding of these herds was Crary Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac, a son of Crary Farms Segis De Kol Burke and a grandson of Grand Champion Segis 2d, a 37 lb. bull, and Meadowside Helena De Kol Burke 3d, a cow who in 3 different lactation periods made over 30 lb. butter per week, her highest being 34.93 lb. made at six years old.

Twelve daughters of the Crary Farms bull are now in these herds and at the present time, in C. T. A. work, many of them are averaging about $20.00 per month profit to their owners. One of the original foundation cows in the McCulloch herd, Della De Kol Segis Pontiac, now 11 years old, showed a profit of $16.36 above cost of production for March while her daughter Big Spring Della Segis Pontiac made a profit for her owner of over $20.00 for both February and March.

The present sire is Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol, a grandson of the Century sire King of the Ormsbys. Eight of his daughters are in the present herds and are a very promising lot. There are also four young bulls, two yearlings and two calves. These youngsters are of good type and well bred, and should make an improvement in any herd.

These herds are fully accredited having been under State and Federal supervision for several years and are free from abortion.

Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh, tester in the Cumberland County C. T. A. is managing the sale and the selling will be done by Col. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y.—*L. E. G.*

Feed and Care of the Dairy Heifer from Weaning to Freshening

BY R. R. WELCH

THE manner in which the young heifer is fed and cared for will determine in a large measure her size at maturity. The cows that have made the largest milk and fat records have been large animals for their breeds.

WEANING

When the calf is six months old milk feeding may be discontinued. The change, however, from milk feeding to a ration composed entirely of grain and roughage should be made gradually. A calf consuming from two to three pounds, each, of hay and grain, daily, can be taken off a milk diet in four or five days, while a calf eating less than these amounts, will require from six to ten days to make the change. When the change is made to a ration without milk the grain mixture should be changed to one with a higher protein content to replace the protein in the milk.

Heifers under ten months of age have not developed the capacity to eat and digest enough bulky feed to make a normal growth. Liberal grain feeding to supplement the pasture grass or roughage should therefore be continued for three or four months after milk feeding is stopped.

SUMMER FEEDING

Heifers over ten months of age on good pasture will usually make normal growth without additional feed. In early spring when the pasture grass is mostly water, and later in the season when the pasture is short, heifers should have some hay and grain. Heifers under ten months of age, even though on good pasture, should have two pounds of grain a day. A mixture of three parts corn meal and one each of oats, bran, and linseed meal, makes a satisfactory grain feed for heifers on pasture. Where no pasture is available the directions given for winter feeding should be followed. Green feed of some kind, however, is very desirable and should be provided, if possible.

WINTER FEEDING

In winter the heifers should have all the legume hay and silage they will eat and enough grain to keep them in a thrifty growing condition. Alfalfa, clover and soybean hays are bulky and distend and develop the digestive organs, and furnish the protein and minerals required in building muscle and bone in the growing animal. Silage furnishes succulence and energy to the ration, and when fed with a legume hay will produce larger gains than when alfalfa or other legumes are fed alone. The quantity and kind of grain to be fed depends upon the kind of roughage used. Following are several recommended rations or feed combinations. The amounts of grain should be varied to meet the needs of the animal which should always be kept in a thrifty growing condition.

1. When silage and legume hay are available: Corn silage, alfalfa, clover or soybean hay at will. Add to this roughage two to three pounds daily of corn, and oats, equal parts. Corn and cobmeal or hominy may be substituted for corn meal and wheat bran for oats if costs are less.

2. When silage is available, but no legume hay: Corn silage at will together with some other hay or fodder. Feed three to four pounds per day of a grain mixture of equal parts corn, oats, bran, linseed meal and cottenseed meal.

3. When legume hay is available and no silage: Clover, alfalfa, or soybean hay at will and three pounds of corn and oats, equal parts, per day.

4. When corn fodder or timothy hay is on hand, but no silage or legume hay, it will be best to purchase legume hay enough to furnish one half the roughage. If, however, no legume hay can be secured more grain of a high protein content must be fed in order to get fair results. Under these conditions feed hay or fodder at will and five pounds a day of a grain mixture of two parts linseed meal and one part each of corn, oats and wheat bran.

FEEDING HEIFERS BEFORE CALVING

Heifers should be in good condition at time of freshening so that they can continue to grow while giving milk. Good pasture, or corn silage and legume hay will furnish desirable roughage. If, however, no pasture or silage is available, roots or beet pulp may be used to give succulence to the ration. When the heifer is within three months of calving, the grain ration should be gradually increased. The amount required will depend upon the kind of roughage used. Feed from four to six pounds a day of a mixture of equal parts of corn, oats, and bran, with one half to one part of linseed meal depending upon the kind of roughage fed. Two weeks before calving change the grain mixture by dropping out the corn, so that only wheat bran, oats, and linseed meal will be fed for the ten days just prior to freshening. For the last four or five days before freshening the amount of grain given should be reduced. The day before and the day after freshening it is desirable that the grain should be only wheat bran in the form of a mash. To make a mash put one to two pounds of bran in a pail then add hot water and allow the mixture to cool to blood temperature. The mixture should be quite moist when ready

Elmwood Farm

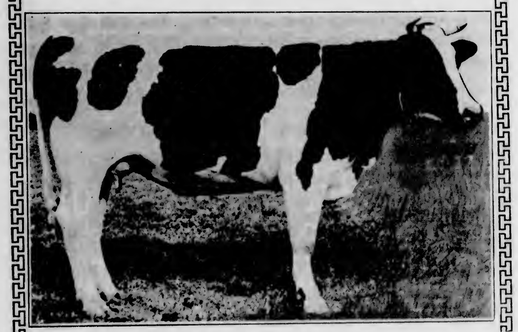
I am consigning to Maryland Holstein-Friesian Association Sale at Frederick, Maryland, May 27, 1927,

3 Splendid Sons of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047

son of the world's highest record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol credited with 51.93 lb. of butter in 7 days. These bulls are perfect in confirmation and from high producing dams of royal breeding. One is old enough for service.



ROLO STAR BELLE LYONS

I am also consigning three young cows bred to "Rolo." They will be fresh by sale time, and are perfect in every respect. *This is an opportunity to buy world record breeding together with type and production at your own price.*

Chas. Wertheimer

Frederick **Maryland**

to feed. The heifer should have warm water only to drink for 24 hours after freshening.

Age To Breed

Heifers should not be bred too young. Guernsey and Jersey heifers, which have been well grown, may be bred to calve at 26 to 28 months of age. While Holstein, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss should not calve until 28 to 30 months old. Undersized heifers should be allowed more time to grow before being bred.

Training the Heifer

Heifers should be taught to lead and become accustomed to the stanchions before they are due to calve. A little care in training the heifer will insure a gentle cow. An animal trained to lead and stand properly has an advantage at time of round-ups or other shows.

Stabling

In winter keep the heifer in a clean, light, dry stable with plenty of bedding. When it is not too cold or stormy give her free access to an exercise lot. Lots of sunshine is good for the growing heifer. About ten days before the heifer is due to calve she should be put in a well bedded box stall, kept under close observation and given extra care until a week or more after the birth of the calf.

Water, Salt and Minerals

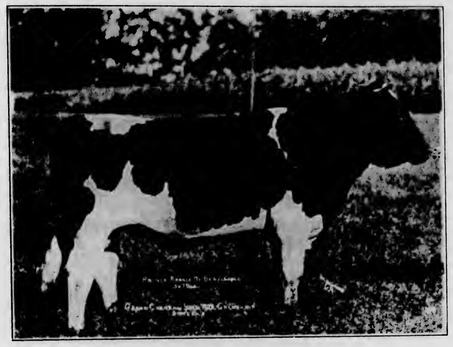
The heifer should at all times have access to plenty of good fresh water that is not too cold. If this is not possible water her at least twice a day. A quantity of salt should be placed where the heifer can get it, or a small amount may be fed. A satisfactory plan is to add one pound of salt to each 100 pounds of the grain mixture. If no legume hay is fed, it will be advisable to feed some steamed bone meal. Three pounds of bone meal may be added for each 100 pounds of the grain mixture.

New Recording Association Formed By Goat Breeders

A $25,000 corporation whose prime motive is to advertise the dairy goat and her products was organized at a meeting held in the chamber of commerce rooms, Lincoln, Nebraska, on February 5, 1927. A representative group of milk goat breeders from several parts of the country were present and a temporary organization perfected to secure articles of incorporation and lay the foundation for the association, and to function until the regular meeting, to be held the second Tuesday in July. Until the elected board of directors is able to assemble P. E. Clement, University Place, Nebraska, was elected temporary secretary, and all interested in this movement should correspond with Mr. Clement.

This new organization, under the name of the International Dairy Goat Record Association, is composed of 5,000 shareholders, non-assessable, with a par value of $5 a share, one share allowing full membership in the corporation. The functions of a recording society will be carried out as an adjunct to the other operations of the corporation, and all available money will be used in dairy goat propaganda.—*The Milk Goat Journal.*

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield **Bradford Co.** **Penna.**

We Don't Keep Holsteins *They Keep Us*

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine **Pennsylvania**

Absolute Dispersal Sale of Two of Cumberland County's Good Herds

45—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—45

Saturday, May 7, 1927

at 12:30 P.M.

Our Herdsire, Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol, will be sold. His dam is a 21.93-lb. 3-year-old. His sire is a 23-lb. son of King of the Ormsbys.



HUNTSDALE QUALITY ORMSBY DEKOL



These Cows now milking over 50 lbs. in C. T. A. work.

Others in the sale are:

12 Daughters of Crary Farm Segis Buckeye Pontiac, whose dam produced 24,706 lb. milk and 1,008.7 lb. butter in one year.

20 Good producing young cows. Their milk shows an average percent of fat the past year of 3.75.

10 Bred Heifers.

2 Yearling Heifers.

2 Yearling Bulls.

10 Six-months-old calves, 8 heifers and 2 bulls, all sired by Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol.

Both herds are fully ACCREDITED and free from abortion. They will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest. *Send for catalog.*

Sale will be held at the farm of J. D. McCulloch, at Big Springs, 3 miles from Newville, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer

J. D. McCulloch, Newville, Pa. **J. M. Hemphill,** Shippensburg, Pa.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM SECOND ANNUAL SALE

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1927

at 12 o'clock sharp.

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, HEIFERS & BULLS

40 MILCH COWS—FRESH SPRINGERS AND FALL COWS 40

This lot of cows and heifers are of the best blood lines of the breed. They are bred to my herdsire, Ormsby Sensation Lockspur, a son of Ormsby Sensation from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, with more 1,000-lb. daughters than any bull of the breed. His dam has 900 lb. butter and 16,580 lb. milk in a year.

The offspring from this lot of great cows will be valuable to you as breeders.

1—23-lb. cow, a sister to a 1,000-lb. cow.

1—6-months-old daughter of a 36-lb. May Echo Sylvia sire.

15—Heifers bred and open—a fine lot.

5—Bulls from 6 months to one year old—all from tested dams with records from 20 to 25 pounds in 7 days. One from a 36-lb. sire.

Sale will be held at the farm in Salunga, 8 miles West of Lancaster, Penna., on the Harrisburg State Highway.

Mt. Joy trolley will stop at the farm.

My herd is accredited and sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest. They will all be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

COL. GLENN R. MEAD, AUCTIONEER, East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, SALESMANAGER, Chambersburg, Pa.

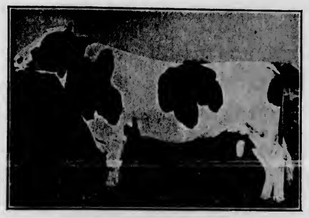
C. A. SPAHR, Salunga, Penna.

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ***ACCREDITED***



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit **Dauphin County** **Pennsylvania**

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1
Crawford Co., Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Greens

LONG before home economics schools agreed upon the health properties of green food stuffs, the alert housewife had discovered the value of greens in the family diet, especially in the spring, not only because of the medical value but because they are a spur to the jaded appetites which have been fed on canned vegetables and heavy meats during the winter months. Long before the discovery of the elusive vitamin, or the realization that greens were the sources of minerals which make red blood, she had noted the natural craving for such food, as Spring advanced, and the resulting improvement in the health of the family when such food was liberally supplied.

Old Mother Nature knows her business well, and if we will only give heed to the messages she sends constantly, we should be greatly benefited thereby. Certain conditions of living create certain conditions of health, which call for equally certain remedies, which watchful Nature provides close at hand. And if we will let our artificial appetites step aside for a while, we will find that the natural craving for certain foods arises from the need of them in the system. First of all there are the vitamins of which not a great deal is known at present, but which, we know, are necessary for health and normal growth, and the absence of which in the diet leads to many dreadful diseases. Then there is the mineral matter which our bodies must have to build and repair bones, teeth and other tissues, and to keep them in running order. And the bulky material helps to prevent that common complaint of to-day, constipation. Foods have become so refined that very few people get enough "roughage." If more food was eaten in its natural condition, there would be much less need for pills and powders.

The Popular Dandelion

To many people, greens mean just a few specimens. Yet there are many and different kinds, and they may be had from early spring until late in the fall. Fortunately many wild varieties make their appearance long before those grown in the garden are ready for use. Of these, by far the most popular is the dandelion, well known for its medicinal properties as for its food value. Already the tender little plants are peeping teasingly through the ground, and somebody'll get 'em if they don't watch out! For, when gathered while young and tender, they are delicious, eaten raw. They should be washed well, dried in a clean cloth, then seasoned with salt and served with salad dressing. They make a delicious filling for sandwiches, when they should be chopped, for convenience in eating and seasoned as for a salad. When gathered early enough, there is absolutely no bitter taste to them. As they become a little more plentiful, they may be cooked in a skillet with a little melted butter or bacon fat, being allowed to simmer for just a few minutes. But the ideal way to serve dandelion greens, is to gather a good sized dish pan full, for they wilt to very small proportions in cooking, and cook them for a couple of hours with part of a ham. It is quite a job to pick, clean and cook a mess large enough so that each member of the family realizes he has had some, but it is all worth while. In our family, we count on having at least five or six such messes each spring, in spite of the fact that the time consumed sometimes does get on the house wife's nerves. As the season advances and the dandelions grow larger and stronger, it is better to parboil them for about ten minutes before putting them with the ham.

Other Greens

But there are also many other varieties to be found in the spring, and it pays one to learn to distinguish the edible kinds. The curly-leaf dock, field sorrel, horseradish, burdock, milk weed, chicory, cinnamon fern and purslane are among the more common kinds, and are better when eaten in combination with each other or added to dandelions, than when eaten alone. Care must be taken in preparing them. The stem of the burdock should be well scraped, or peeled, and the wooly outer covering of the cinnamon fern removed before they are used. With all these varieties, they are better when used as young as possible as the flavor deteriorates and the fiber of the plants gets tough with age. This is especially true of the milkweed, which is delicious when used while tender.

Season Well

Much of the success in serving greens of any kind, lies in the method of seasoning and garnishing. Very few of them taste good without the seasoning of meats, usually pork of some sort, though butter may be used to advantage. When served, eggs may be added in some form, salad dressing or a thickened well seasoned sauce. But whatever the kind, the method of cooking, the type of seasoning, for the good of the family health, plenty of greens should be included in the spring diet.

A Swinging Kitchen Door

ONE of the greatest conveniences in a home is a swinging door between the dining room and the kitchen. As every one knows, in serving a meal, many trips must be made between the two rooms, and usually both hands are occupied. Even when the family is alone, it is highly desirable that the sights and sounds, and sometimes the smells of the kitchen should not be perceptible in the dining room, and to that end, the door between the two rooms should be kept closed as much as possible. The convenience is greatly increased if the door is equipped with a door knob. When two or more people are engaged in serving the meal, there is a possibility of the door being pushed forward and colliding with some one entering. With a handle on the door, it may be pulled towards the empty handed person. It is a good thing to have it thoroughly understood, that those with empty hands should take hold of the knob and pull the door inward rather than giving the usual push with foot or elbow. Many an unfortunate collision would thus be avoided. If it is desired to keep the door open all the time, there is a little inexpensive contrivance which may be purchased at the hardware store and placed on the bottom of the door. It can be worked by the foot, so that the door may be fastened open or released at will, even though the hands are occupied. A small glass plate, fastened just about where the hands usually take hold of the door, will save lots of work, as greasy fingermarks are easily wiped off.

Elmwood Farm

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, owner of Elmwood Farm, Frederick, Md., reports the sale of a splendid young bull to Dr. S. E. Weber of Lancaster, Pa.

This youngster is a son of Mr. Wertheimer's richly bred herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of Rolo Mercena De Kol, a cow credited in the Canadian Year Book with the largest butter record ever reported: 51.93 lb. butter, 738.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 201.17 lb. butter, 2,930.6 lb. milk in 30 days and 342.58 lb. butter, 5,699.7 lb. milk in 60 days.

The grandsire of Dr. Weber's bull is King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, a son of King of the Pontiacs and the 34.33 lb. cow, Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, credited with a year record of 1,129.37 lb. butter and 20,316.1 lb. milk. The butter records of the two nearest dams of this young bull average over 39 lb. in seven days.

Dr. Weber is to be congratulated in securing a bull of such royal blood for a herdsire.—*L. E. G.*

An inspector, visiting a school in the country, was asking the children general knowledge questions.

"Now, children," said he, "I wonder if any of you can tell me what an 'average' is?"

There was a silence for a while; then a little chap at the back jumped up and said, "Please, teacher, it's a thing to lay eggs on."

"A thing to lay eggs on? But what makes you say that, Tommy?"

"Well, sir, mother says that our old hen lays six eggs a week on the average."

Advertise in *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES BRED TO MATRONS IN OUR HERD HAVE PRODUCED ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, $1.00. Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 26—Oconomowoc, Wis., U. S. National Blue Ribbon Sale, Haeger, Baird, Darcey, managers.
April 27-30—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Spring Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.
May 3—Wooster, Ohio, State Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 4—Stewartsville, N. J., W. H. & J. W. Brill sale.
May 5—Salunga, Pa,. C. A. Spahr, S. R. Miller, Sale Mgr.
May 5—White Bear, Minn., Dr. Egil Boeckmann's Echoland Herd Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
May 7—Newville, Pa., J. D. McCullough. A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Manager.
May 10-11—Earlville, New York, Eighth Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, New York.
May 19—Elmira, N. Y., Chemung County Breeders' Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
May 27-28—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

GREIDER STOCK FARM

At the Greider Stock Farm Dispersal Sale, 18 animals sold for $2,583.00, an average of $143.50. Two of the 18 were calves less than 2 weeks old, one 2 months old. One 2 weeks old daughter of Serradella King Doress, sold for $72.50.

The top price of the sale was $360.00 for Serradella King Doress purchased by W. H. Sheaffer, Huntsdale, Pa.

Della Segis Walker Concordia, her 3 daughters and one granddaughter brought $798.00. Della is just past four years and the granddaughter is two weeks old.

The following is a list of animals selling for $150.00 or over with name of purchaser and price:

Serradella King Doress, W. H. Sheaffer, Huntsdale	$360.00
Segis Posch Alice, Abram Lehman, Carlisle	245.00
Della Segis Walker Concordia, Abram Lehman	280.00
Greider Mabel Segis Walker, A. B. C. Williams, York Springs	292.50
S. J. P. K. Pauline Colantha, J. W. Miller, Carlisle	187.50
Blanche Pauline Camille, James Ginter, Newville	195.00

THORNAPPLE HILL HERD

Thornapple Hill herd owned by N. R. Harper & Sons, Middleville, Mich., was sold on March 29th, at an average of $258.00 for the entire twenty-eight head.

The herdsire, Judge Thornapple, topped the sale going to Maurice A. Parsons, Linwood, Mich., at $525.00.

Wm. A. Koenig & Son, Battle Creek, Mich., secured the top female, Englewild Pietertje Pauline, for $485.00.

Thornapple Pontiac Sara, a 29 lb. granddaughter of Thornapple Mabel Beeman, went to Martin D. Buth and D. E. Waters of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for $480.00.

A 29 lb. daughter of Veeman Pontiac Lake Side Lad, was purchased by Fred Daniels of Houghton, N. Y., who also secured some of the younger males and females and was a contending bidder for the herdsire, Judge Thornapple.

The dispersal of this herd was made necessary by the death of one of the junior members of the firm.

MONAVALE STOCK FARMS

Forty-two Holsteins were sold March 16th by Monavale Stock Farms, Surrey, British Columbia, for a total of $5,477.00 or an average of a little over $130.00.

LEARN TREE SURGERY



And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL

STAMFORD Under direction of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. CONNECTICUT

Monavale Edith Fayne, a granddaughter of King Segis 10th, with a C. T. A. record of 12.753 lb., brought the top price of $315.00. All the animals were purchased by local buyers.

ALDINE STOCK FARM

The Aldine Stock Farm herd owned by Frank Coleman of Elmer, N. J., was sold March 10th.

Forty-three animals sold for a total of $7,310.00 or $170.00 per head. The cows with short time records averaged $191.00 and those without records averaged $185.00. Evidently, seven-day records are worth $6.00 apiece in New Jersey.

Nine heifers sold at approximately $100.00 each.

The top price of $310.00 was paid by Loren Elwell, Bridgeton, N. J., for Alcartra Butter Lass. The largest purchaser was Carl Coleman, Elmer, N. J., who took eleven head.

COLLINS FARM

Collins Farm Company reduction sale was held at Sabetha, Kansas, on March 28th. Sixty-two animals were sold, the average price for the entire number being $153.00. Ten A. R. O. cows averaged $248.00. Untested cows averaged $160.00.

The young heifers, daughters of Marathon Bess Burke 3d, and U. S. Ormsby Akkrummer Skylark, averaged about $125.00.

The top price, $325 was paid for Collins Farm Lady Bess Burke, a 25 lb. three-year-old daughter of Marathon Bess Burke 3d. She went to L. J. Chapman of Kansas City, Mo., who took all six head for $1,350.00.

Many of these animals went to local buyers and will remain in Kansas.

N. J. SEXTON AND SON DISPERSAL

An average of $155.00 per head was received by N. J. Sexton & Son of Durand, Mich., for their good herd which was dispersed on March 24th. Forty-one head mostly milking females and most of them without A. R. O. records sold for a total of $6,355.00.

The top female was a granddaughter of Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld, out of a 30 lb. dam. She went to Peter Mossner, Frankenmuth, Mich., for $250.00.

James McBride of Burton, Mich., secured ten good milking females for $1,547.50 and was the largest individual purchaser. All these animals went to Michigan buyers.

PLEASANT VIEW

The dispersal of Pleasant View Dairy Farm Herd, owned by R. Kamminga and H. Kortekamp at Boyden Iowa, took place at their farm on March 16, 1927. Twenty head were sold at an average price of $156.00. The top price female was Lady Veeman Beets De Kol. She was purchased by C. Ludwig of Remsen, Ia., for $255.00.

Mr. F. Hoese of Merrill, Iowa, secured King Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby, for $290.00

Buyers were present from several states but most of the offerings remained in Iowa.

SLIFER DISPERSAL

Mr. A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg, Penna., sold his accredited herd at auction on March 26, 1927. This herd, although small, held many good C. T. A. records and were in extra good working condition.

The nineteen head averaged $162.00. Napol Pel of Rock, a granddaughter of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, topped the sale at $340.00

Col. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y., did the selling.

DURHAM COUNTY CLUB

The consignment sale held at Bowmanville, Ont., March 24th by the Durham County Club totaled $4,927.50 for thirty-nine head. Most of the offerings were cows in milk.

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

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Morristown, Minn.

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We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

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By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

For Sale.—8 Registered Holsteins, 7 Cows and 1 Bull. Three fresh. Two springers. Fine condition. 3 clean tests. Write for price. Thos. Reese, Montoursville, Pa.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

F. JONES, Manager
Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co.
Pennsylvania

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP
Write for our special 3½ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

CANFIELD COW TESTING REPORT

Carl Fackler, of the Canfield Cow Testing Association reports that in February 201 cows were tested and 30 were dry. The 201 cows in milk averaged 572.2 lb. milk and 28.7 lb. butterfat, and 27 cows were tested on register of merit work in five herds.

C. E. Bowman and Son had the high herd average for milk, an average of 881.0 lb. in a herd of seven cows.

Bonnie Burn Farm had the high herd average for butterfat, an average of 36.6 lb. in a herd of 13 cows.

Forty-two cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat and eleven over 50 lb.

The herds owned by the following averaged over 30 lb. butterfat per cow: Bonnie Burn Farm, milk, 804.7 lb., butterfat, 36.6 lb. from 13 cows; H. J. Beardsley, milk, 646.1 lb., butterfat, 35.7 lb. from 27 cows; George Ewing, milk, 559.6 lb., butterfat, 32.9 lb. from 16 cows; C. E. Bowman & Son, milk, 881.0 lb., butterfat, 32.4 lb. from 7 cows; Frank Buchwalter, milk, 543.3 lb., butterfat, 30.6 lb. from 12 cows; Stryfeller & Wehr, milk, 680.5 pounds, butterfat, 30.5 lb. from 8 cows.

The following cows produced over 50 lb. butterfat: Bonnie Burn Farm Bunnie's Janet of Bonnie Burn Farm, 78.3 lb.; George Ewing, Lil's Opal Fun, 3, 72.2 lb.; George Murphy, Interested Lady Rayo, 7, 1568.0, 4.58, 71.8 lb.; H. J. Beardsley, Royal Owl's Queen of D. H., 4, 50.8 lb; Eminent's Star D. H. 2nd, 57.7 lb.; Owl's Gen Star, 6, 54.2 lb.; Royal Owl's Em't Violet, 2, 253.4 lb.; Frank Buchwalter, Gamboge's Judith, 3, 51.9 lb.; Frank Treffinger, Tiddledywinks, 8, 51.1 lb.; Bonnie Burn Farm, Buntie's Marvel, 2, 51.1 lb.; H. J. Beardsley, Royal Owl's Em't Queen, 2, 50.7 lb.

S. Rot, owned by James McKay milked 1261 pounds.

NORTHEASTERN OHIO C. T. A.

J. A. Paden, of Route No. 1, Orwell, a member of the Northeastern Ohio Cow Testing Association, has a herd which made an unusually good record the past year. Eight registered and one Grade Holstein cow made an average of 14,447.2 lb. milk containing 498.07 lb. butterfat, at a feed cost of only 97 cents per hundredweight of milk, and 28 cents per pound of butterfat. This made an average of $2.46 return for each $1 of feed cost. Of course this does not include overhead expense, but is unusually high for the return above feed cost.

In Mr. Paden's herd was one cow, Queen, a registered Holstein, which made a total of 22,840 lb. milk containing 718.69 lb. butterfat, or 898.36 lb. of 80 per cent butter. These records were furnished by C. L. Wilmot, the official tester for the Northeastern Ohio Cow Testing association.

NEWS FROM AMERICA'S OLDEST COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The old Newaygo, Mich., Cow Testing Association has closed the sixteenth year of testing work. Gordon McLachlan, the cow tester, reports that the 292 cows under test during 1926 averaged 7,304 lb. milk and 326 lb. butterfat. Two of the oldest members, who have been in this organization, are Raymond Kaempf and John Rottier. The herds owned by them have been under test for nearly the entire life time of the association.

Several interesting comparisons between the first year of the testing association and the year just finished show progress. In 1906 the results obtained at the conclusion of the testing year show that the average production on 239 cows was 5,336 lb. milk and 215 lb. butterfat. Twenty years later, with seventeen years of testing work completed, shows that 292 cows have averaged 7,304 lb. milk and 326 lb. butterfat. None of the herds under test in 1906 averaged 300 lb. butterfat production. Out of twenty-eight herds under test in 1926, twenty-two herds averaged above 300 lb. butterfat. The average production for these twenty-two herds was 7,643 lb. milk and 359.7 lb. fat.

The name of the owner of the high herd at the end of the first year of testing work in 1906 is not known. However, the high herd in butterfat production, composed of nine purebred and grade Jerseys averaged 5,702 lb. milk and 270 lb. butterfat. The high butterfat producing herd also contained the high cow, a Jersey. This cow produced 8,178 lb. milk, containing 382 lb. butterfat, average test 4.67 per cent. For 1926 Martin Sorensen possessed the highest butterfat producing herd. His purebred Jersey cows averaged 9,249 lb. milk and 439 lb. butterfat.

Dr. Black and Pete Nieusema, joint owners of a purebred Jersey herd, own the high butterfat producing cow for this association in 1926. This purebred Jersey, with several months of three times a day milkings, produced 11,052 lb. milk and 600.8 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old.

No association in the United States has been testing for a longer period of time than the Old Newaygo. These dairymen are exerting an influence for the improvement of the dairy industry in Newaygo County. At the annual meeting the members resolved as follows: That the cow testing association help or promote boys' and girls' calf club work; that a resolution be sent to the member of the legislature from Newaygo County recommending that a law be passed prohibiting the use of any sire except a purebred registered sire; that the dairymen have a county-wide dairy day and picnic of the major breeds represented in Newaygo County for the purpose of selecting a county show herd; that the dairymen members in the testing association enter their cows in the Michigan Record of Performance.

Needless to say, the organization is continuing to test. Gordon McLachlan is the tester.—*A. C. B.*

SEVEN HERDS AVERAGE ABOVE 300 LB. FAT

At the close of the first year of Cow Testing Association work in Cheboygan County, Mich., Jay Manning, cow tester, reports that all cows under test averaged 263 lb. butterfat, and 6,922 lb. milk.

There were 251 cows in the association for the year.

The seven herds which averaged over 300 lb. butterfat each, are owned by the following members: Victor Carlson, A. J. Carlson, H. J. Bonnett, Jacob Weiss, Ralph Hemmer, Emil Ginop, and Fred Carlson. The average production of milk and butterfat for these seven herds is 8,838 lb. milk, and 347.2 lb. butterfat. The average production for the four lowest producing herds during the testing year is 4,586 lb. milk and 185.2 lb. butterfat. Jay Manning is continuing to test for this association.

CONTINUE TESTING SERVICE IN MUSKEGON

The Muskegon-South Mich. Cow Testing Association reports that 208 cows averaged 6,729 lb. milk and 267 lb. butterfat for the testing year closing October 31, 1926. Gerald Riggs, the cow tester, reports the following herds which have averaged over 300 lb. butterfat production for two years: George Price; P. Sugarbaker & Son, and Albert & Huston. During the past year, the herds of Gust Forsbert, John Kober, Mahlon Snowden, Jack Driscoll, and Phillip Lachman averaged above this amount.

The four lowest producing herds in this association made an average production of 5,551 lb. milk and 212 lb. butterfat.

This association is continuing to test, and Gerald Riggs is conducting the testing.

CALF CLUB CALVES WANTED

BY R. R. WELCH

We are frequently called upon to assist in locating and selecting purebred dairy heifer calves for boys and girls clubs. Several clubs are now being organized and a large number of calves will be needed early in the spring.

I believe the cow testers can be of material assistance to us in locating suitable calves for club work, and I will be pleased if you will call this matter to their attention at the various conferences being held during March and April.

Our standard for club heifers is high. We desire calves of good type and well grown for age. The dams must have cow testing association records depending on age as good or better than the following:

Two-year-old	300 lb. fat.
Three-year-old	320 lb. fat.
Four-year-old	360 lb. fat.
Five-year-old or over	400 lb. fat.

The age of calves should be six to ten months. Some bred heifers can occasionally be used. Guernsey, and Holstein calves and heifers are in greatest demand at this time.

Mother—I couldn't help overhearing some of the jokes Horace told you tonight, and I must forbid him ever to call on you again.

Daughter—I'm right with you, mother—did you ever hear such old ones in your life?

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Compiled by I. O. SIDELMANN

LEHIGH COUNTY

The Lehigh County, Penna. Cow Testing Association, Leo J. Coulter tester, closed its third year March 1, 1927 with fifteen whole year members. The total number of cows during all or part of the year were 334.

The result for the three years is as follows:

Year	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1924-25	8,159	274.5
1925-26	8,056	271.8
1926-27	8,623	292.4
Increase for three years	464	17.9

The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Average No. of cows in the Association	236.25
Average per cow: Lb. Milk	8,623
Lb. Butterfat	292.4
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of Product	$377.15
Cost of Pasture	4.09
Cost of Roughage	36.02
Cost of Grain	87.55
Total Cost of Feed	127.66
Value of Product above Feed Cost	249.49
Return for $1 expended for feed	2.95

Six herds exceeded an average of over three hundred pounds of butterfat.

BUCKS COUNTY

The Bucks County Cow Testing Association, Maxvin Weller tester, finished its fourth year March 1, 1927 with twenty-four whole year members. In addition three members were in the Association part of the year. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 519.

There was an increase of 142 lb. milk and 20.5 lb. butterfat above the previous year's results.

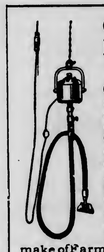
The result for the whole year members is as follows:—

Total Aver. No. of cows in the Assn.	366.07
Aver. per cow:—Lb. milk	7,696
Lb. butterfat	301.6
Percentage butterfat	3.9
Value of Product	$274.46
Cost of Pasture	15.27
Cost of Roughage	44.60
Cost of Grain	60.65
Total Cost of Feed	120.52
Value of product above feed cost	153.94
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.28

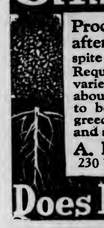
BUFFALO VALLEY

Floyd L. Cole, tester writes: During the past month I have found cows holding up well in milk. Most of the farmers are feeding home mixed rations. The hay supply is getting low owing to the poor crop last year; a large number of them are feeding corn stover. Two have put in water bowls during the month while another put in a tank heater.

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COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
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Cleaner and Better Milk.
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HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.
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Does Not Winterkill

A meeting of the association was held February 16. County Agent, L. E. Craumer spoke on legumes and other items of interest.

JUNIATA ASSOCIATION

Isaac S. Reist, tester of Juniata Co. writes: The annual reorganization meeting was held the first of March with 10 members present. Twenty of the old members are signed up to continue another year's work. Three new men have been added to the list with some other prospects in sight. A very interesting meeting was held with C. R. Gearhart and S. J. Brownell present who gave

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

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an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

talks on C. T. A. and bull association work. An improvement program was worked out for the year.

CLARION COUNTY

Rudolph Williams, tester for Clarion Association, writes: Two registered Holstein bulls have just been purchased for bull association purposes. This makes four at present. One of the members invited a high school bunch of both boys and girls out to his farm and I gave them a testing demonstration; they were very much interested in the work.

CENTRE COUNTY

Harold F. Brungart, tester for Centre County Association, writes: During the month agricultural meetings were held in different parts of the county under the direction of R. C. Blaney, county agent. Most of the meetings were well attended and as a result two more bull associations are being organized. Several members will be forced to buy roughage until pasturing season. One member installed a radio set.

WARREN COUNTY

Andrew Ehrensberger, tester for Warren Association, writes: The Warren County C. T. A. finished its fourth year, March 1, 1927. The results are as follows: 214 cows produced over 300 lb. butterfat, divided as follows:

Over 500 lb. fat.....	5 cows
From 400-500	38 cows
From 300-400	171 cows

The high cow for the year, a registered Holstein of the Warren State Hospital produced 16,325 lb. milk, 573.0 lb. fat; 14 out of 18 herds produced over 300 lb. fat for the year. Last year only three herds produced over 300 lb. fat. The average for the association this year is 8,207 lb. milk, 314.0 lb. fat, which is an increase over the previous year of 2,279 lb. milk, 73.5 lb. fat. The high herd for the year goes to the Warren State Hospital with an average of 73.00 cows, R. & G. H. with 11,599 lb. of milk, 396.9 lb. fat. There were 653 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

WATERFORD ASSOCIATION

W. H. Harrington, tester for Waterford Association, writes: A calf club has been started in the Waterford community. We expect they will make quite a showing on community day held next fall. The dairy school is getting a good attendance. Mr. Taylor of State College gave a very interesting talk at one of the recent meetings. Two members have had their herds tested for abortion. One herd passed a clean test. A bull association is being talked of now. This would be a fine thing. Milk is bringing a good price while most feed mixtures are selling around $2.00 cwt.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION

R. T. Caldwell, tester for Indiana Association, writes: Two members of the association have found three times a day milking profitable. At one farm several cows producing 35 lb. milk daily increased 25 per cent when milked the extra time. I have found that publishing the high herds in butterfat and milk production in connection with the cows producing over 40 lb. fat and 1,000 lb. milk in the county papers has helped to induce some of the farmers to sell their unprofitable cows. This average is based on the whole herd both milking and dry, according to the rules recommended by the American Dairy Science Association.

WELLSBORO ASSOCIATION

Leroy Whittaker, tester for Wellsboro Association, writes: There is only one herd in the association that does not use a purebred herdsire and this one is very near purebred and comes from a good producing dam. We have four bull association members that are getting the use of some very excellent sires. We also have a number outside the bull associations that are using bulls with 1,000 pound dams. As this association goes on it will be very interesting to watch the production of these bulls' daughters. At the present time we can see some improvement of the first bull association daughters over their dams in both type and production. Next year I am planning to make a comparison of different bulls by comparing the production of their daughters with that of their daughter's dams.

COW TESTING GROWS

Nebraska, not ordinarily thought of as a dairy state, now has 272 herds of milch cows in the official cow testing associations. These herds contain 4,268 cows and belong to twelve associations.

The monthly report just being mailed to all the members from the agricultural college shows that 429 of the cows produced more than 40 lb. butterfat in February. This number of high producing cows is constantly increasing due to culling and better feeding suggested by the official testers and adopted by the members, according to M. L. Flack and Jay Pierson who have charge of cow testing.

During February, 12 more cows were sold to the stockyards as unprofitable by members who are paying attention to the production figures. Four more men bought purebred sires to replace the scrubs in their herds. This improvement through culling and breeding is going on constantly.

The Douglas County association, the oldest in the state, has now completed three full years of testing. During that time the average production per cow in the association has increased from 260 to 288 lb. butterfat. The Tri-County Association has increased the average per cow 13½ lb. in two years, and the Lancaster-Seward Association has increased its average per cow 10 lb. butterfat in one year. These increases have been brought about largely by culling out the poorer cows and by better feeding methods. The additional butterfat per cow is largely clear profit to the dairymen because they have eliminated their losses and concentrated their feed and work on the higher producing cows.

RECORDS SHOW THAT COW TESTING PAYS

Two years of cow testing association records in Laporte County, Indiana, show the value of holding the "stop watch" on bossy, and tell whether she is making a profit, and if so, how much.

During the first month testing in March, 1925, a total of 36 cows in the two associations in Laporte County produced 40 lb. or more of butterfat. In February, 1927, the last month of the second year's work, there were 69 of these 40 lb. cows, which every dairyman knows is profitable, when fed and handled in the right way. There were 773 cows on test, that is the tester observed once a month their production and helped the owner figure the actual feed costs, and county agent, Mr. O. W. Mansfield, reports this work as helping to put dairying on a better basis in the county.

The experience in this Indiana Cow Testing Association is but a sample of innumerable similar experiences where dairy cow owners have turned to testing to ascertain if they have any "leaks" in their business. If there are any the cow tester will reveal them in convincing manner.

There is no class of men more careful to save money than farmers, especially after the money is in their hands. It is commendable, but the puzzle is as to why more dairy cow owners are not testing to see if they are profiting on all their cows. The boarder cow is an avoidable loss.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

ILLINOIS COW STAGES COMEBACK

Not even good enough for the butchers because she was too thin, Finnie, a Crawford County, Illinois, dairy cow that supposedly was useless as a milk producer, came back after a year of good care at the hands of a progressive dairyman to hang up the highest official record for milk production that has been made in Crawford and Lawrence Counties during the past three and a half years. Thus she became one of the outstanding dairy cows of the state. The story of how she proved her worth through the records of the dairy herd improvement association, of which her present owner is a member, is told in a report of F. C. Schroeder, tester of the Crawford-Lawrence Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Finnie's story opens on a Crawford County farm where she was a poor, half-starved cow that had been given up as a profitable milk producer. She was sold to a shipper, but as she was too thin for the butcher's block she was again sold to H. N. Fox, a member of the Crawford-Lawrence Dairy Improvement Association. Feeding methods advocated by the dairy association were put into practice in Finnie's case and soon after it was apparent that Fox had made a real "buy." For roughage she was given generous portions of good alfalfa hay and silage. For a grain ration she was fed a mixture of corn, bran and cottonseed meal fed according to her milk production.

In return for the food feed and right kind of care, Finnie made a record in 1926 of 8,062 lb. milk and 372.9 lb. fat, returning $2.21 for every dollar that was invested in feed for her. She produced butterfat at the cost of 3 cents a lb. and gives promise of making an even better record this year. As a starter, she has produced during the first two months of the year 2,301 lb. milk and 153.8 lb. fat. This is the best record for a similar period for any cow of the two counties during the 41 months that the association has been in operation.—*Farmers Guide.*

PENNA. COURT PUTS BAN ON VISCOLIZED MILK

Pure food officials in Pennsylvania have won a complete victory in their recent fight to stop the sale of so-called "viscolized' milk in that state.

During the past year a number of milk distributors in Pennsylvania installed machines which would make possible a five inch cream line on a quart bottle of whole milk. This was done as follows: The cream was separated from the milk, the fat globules were broken up under high pressure thereby doubling the volume of the cream, then the "puffed up" cream was remixed with the skimmed milk, and the resulting product pasteurized and sold as "viscolized pasteurized" milk.

This process extended the cream line approximately five inches on the neck of a quart bottle and consumers were led to believe that the milk contained twice as much fat, whereas it contained no more fat and sometimes less than the legal standard.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture made a thorough study of the situation and concluded that the product was a fraud. Notices were sent to all milk dealers to stop the sale of the product at once. Several dealers did not do so. This resulted in an arrest, a trial and a court decision upholding the position of the state officials that the product was unlawful. The case is not being appealed and the guilty parties have given assurance that they would stop the practice immediately.

NO TIME SET FOR LIFTING EMBARGO ON CANADIAN MILK

The embargo by the United States Government under Federal Food and Drugs Act on milk and cream originating at points within 200 miles of Montreal imposed because of a serious typhoid epidemic now raging in that city will neither be removed nor modified, according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, until the U. S. Public Health Service is convinced that all danger to the health of the people of the United States from such importation is past.

In view of reports to the effect that the embargo would be removed within three days or a week, Secretary Jardine today wired a representative of the Canadian dairy interests that the Department of Agriculture has made no statement concerning the time of lifting the embargo, and that "Representatives of the Federal Health Service are in close contact with Canadian health authorities. When our Public Health Service is convinced that Canadian authorities have located and segregated the source of infection the embargo will be removed or modified."

The Department of Agriculture will act promptly, through the Bureau of Chemistry, said the Secretary, on advice from the U. S. Public Health Service when that Bureau concludes that public interests will warrant a change in the present situation.

TEMPORARY PERMITS FOR MILK IMPORTERS READY FOR ISSUANCE

Temporary permits for the importation of milk and cream into the United States under the Federal Import Milk Act which becomes effective May 17, 1927, are now ready for issuance to prospective shippers, it was announced to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture. The law provides that until the Secretary of Agriculture arranges for certain inspections to ascertain that the requirements of the law have been met, temporary permits shall be issued to any applicant who desires to transport or import milk or cream into the United States.

Applications for such permits should be made on a specified form, copies of which are being sent to all who have made inquiry in regard to the terms of the Import Milk Act. Shippers to the United States or distributors of milk and cream in the United States who desire to supply copies of this application form to their shippers outside the United States may obtain additional copies upon request by applying to the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which is charged with enforcement of the law.

The department also announces that tentative regulations under which the law will be enforced are now being drafted and will be submitted to interested parties as soon as available. Public hearings will be held, probably in Boston and New York, at which the tentative regulations will be presented for comment and suggestions before final adoption.

GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

There were 274 cows tested in Gelatt-South Gibson, Penna., of March, 1927. Forty-three of these made above 40 lb. butterfat. Of this number, there were thirty-nine Holsteins, twenty-three purebreds and sixteen grades.

F. F. Resseguie of South Gibson, Pa., had the two highest cows. No. 4, a registered Holstein made 77.56 lb. fat from 2,502 lb. milk and one of her stablemates took second place with 71.65 lb. fat from 2,129 lb. milk.

Curtis Allen of Lenoxville, Pa., had the high herd. His fourteen grade Holsteins averaged 37.11 lb. butterfat. B. E. Whitney, Tester.

USE SILOS AND PUREBRED SIRES ONLY

Results of the years' testing work in Lenawee County, Mich., are listed by Willard Syers, cow tester. The 276 cows under test averaged 9,059 lb. milk and 317.9 lb. butterfat. All of the members of the association except two, own silos. Sixteen purebred sires are owned, and all of the members of the association use purebred sires in their herds. There are 441 acres of alfalfa and 115 acres of sweet clover raised by the members of this association. Sweet clover is used exclusively for pasture. Forty-five cows were disposed of during the testing year because they were not profitable.

Fourteen herds averaged above 300 lb. butterfat production for the year just ended. The owners of these herds are as follows: John Voohees, A. D. Swartout & Son, I. M. Burt, J. C. Smith, W. Carpenter, S. J. Emmons, R. Curtis, H. Burnett, C. B. Faler, Elmer Hostetter, F. W. Judson, F. Stone, Jones & Hatter, and J. C. Crofoot.

The Lenawee association is continuing to test. The association appreciated Mr. Syers' work and hired him for another year.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY GETS SIRE AT IVAMAR

Ivamar Farm, at Canfield, managed by Robert M. Montgomery, has just shipped to Ohio State University, at Columbus, a young bull, Ivamar Creator, said to be one of the richest bred Holstein bulls in the state. His sire was an 1,100 pound and 37 pound son of Creator, and his dam was Montgomery's foundation cow Ivalay Prilly Pietertje Pontiac. She has a daughter which placed first at Ohio State fair; a son that stood first at Ohio State and third at the National Dairy show, and herself won third place at Ohio State. She is a three-fourth sister to the three-time grand champion of Ohio State fair. At the Canfield fair her son, present herdsire at Ivamar farm stood first as a yearling; her daughter was first junior calf and junior champion, and the pair made up the first produce of dam prize winners in 1925.

F. H. Wheeler, of Pennsylvania, has also recently purchased a promising son of Champion Pontiac Echo, out of Hager Pledge Lilith, who, at the age of two years produced 12,164 lb. milk containing 553 lb. butter on twice a day milking.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS HOLD PARTY

The Ionia-Lake Odessa, Mich., Cow Testing Association has finished three years of testing. Forrest Brown, the tester, has continuously served this organization since the start of the testing work at Lake Odessa. The members of this association accorded Forrest Brown a surprise party at the conclusion of the third year of testing work when Mr. Brown had decided to attend the winter short course at M. S. C.

The herds of Charley Begeron, Lake Side Dairy; Tony McCaul, and Leon Augst, have averaged more than 300 lb. butterfat for three years. During the past two years the herds of W. A. Shroll, Lewis Rush, Fred Raahm, Van Dyke & Choate, and Hesterly and Lepard, have reached this production figure. For the past year the owners of herds which averaged above 300 lb. butterfat are as follows: Fred Curtis, Joe Keilen, F. H. Knox, O. D. Tyler & Son, James McDowell, L. A. Mick, George Tucker, Ed Tucker, and D. H. Stephens. Purebred sires are used by all of the members of this association. The alfalfa and sweet clover acreage was enlarged during the past year.

MARATHON HOLSTEINS TO NEW YORK STATE

A consignment of 101 Holsteins has just been shipped from Marathon County to Middletown and Harriman, New York. Forty-one head were selected from the Marathon City and Wausau Holstein clubs and forty head from the Stratford and Edgar clubs. All these went to the Arden Farms, near Middletown. The manager of the Arden Farms has purchased from 120 to 140 Holsteins from Marathon farmers each year for the past four years.

LAWRENCE COUNTY DAIRYMEN HAVE MEETING

One of the outstanding features of the program of the Westfield Cow Testing Association during the past month was a meeting held in the local Agricultural Extension Office a few days ago. Several of the leading dairymen, who have been members of the Association continuously for a period of five years or more, met with the County Agent, C. R. Gearhart Dairy Specialist from State, and the tester Charles D. Henry, at which time the method for keeping long time record sheets on individual cows was explained.

The purpose of keeping these sheets is to study the production record both by years and lactation periods, the amount of feed consumed by the cow and the length of lactation and dry periods over a number of years.

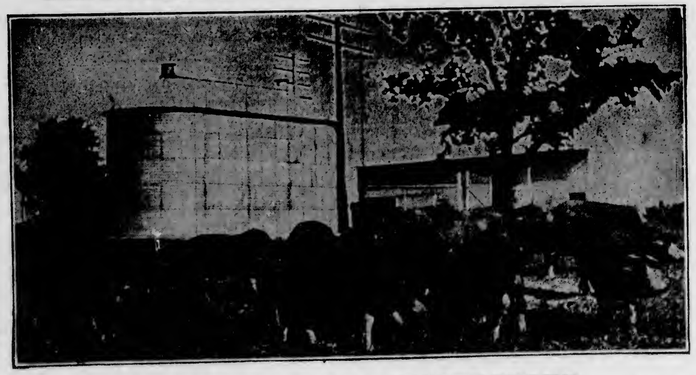
The men attending the meeting felt that this is one of the best ways to study their herds and follow a definite constructive breeding program.

The Association has just completed its fifth month of its testing year with 25 herds having been tested, made up of 274 milking cows. During the month four unprofitable cows were sold.

FARM POPULATION SHOWS BIG DECREASE LAST YEAR

The farm population of the United States decreased 649,000 persons last year, the biggest decrease in any year since 1920, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The number of persons living on farms January 1, 1927, is estimated at 27,892,000 against 28,541,000 January 1, 1926. The 925

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

agricultural census figure, 28,982,000 was used as a base for the bureau's calculations.

It is estimated that 2,155,000 persons moved from farms to cities, towns and villages last year, and that 1,135,000 persons moved to farms, making a net movement of 1,020,000 persons away from farms. Births on farms during 1926 are estimated at 658,000 and deaths at 287,000, leaving a natural increase of 371,000 persons, which reduced the loss due to cityward movement to 649,000.

The bureau's figures for 1925, revised on the basis of the 1925 agricultural census, show a net loss of 441,000 persons in farm population that year. The gross movement from farms to cities was 1,900,000 and the gross movement to farms 1,066,000, making a net movement to cities, not counting births and deaths, of 834,000 persons.

All geographic sections of the country show net decreases in farm population last year. The farm population in the New England States was 636,000 persons January 1, 1927, against 651,000 January 1, 1926; Middle Atlantic States 1,768,000 against 1,808,000; East North Central 4,323,000 against 4,425,000; West North Central 4,729.000, against 4,826,000; South Atlantic 5,393,000 against 5,531,000; East South Central, 4,509,000 against 4,586,000; West South Central 4,585,000 against 4,727,000; Mountain 949,000 against 973,000, and Pacific 1,000,000 against 1,014,000.

The figures show that in the New England States 72,000 persons left the farms last year and 52,000 went to farms; Middle Atlantic States 155,000 persons from farms and 101,000 persons to farms; East North Central 319,000 from farms and 164,000 to farms; West North Central 338,000 from farms and 193,000 to farms; South Atlantic 354,000 from farms and 133,000 to farms; East South Central 266,000 from farms and 101.000 to farms; West South Central 402,000 from farms and 194,000 to farms; Mountain 130,000 from farms and 95,000 to farms; Pacific 119,000 from farms and 102,000 to farms.

Wide Water Farm

I am offering for sale:

Three richly bred young Holstein bulls ready for service.

All excellent individuals and nicely marked. Sired by a 32.86 lb. son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

The dam of Bull No. 1 has an A. R. O. record of 26.87 lb. butter from 459.7 lb. milk.

The dam of Bull No. 2 has an A. R. O. record of 31.94 lb. butter from 848. lb. milk.

The dam of Bull No. 3 has an A. R. O. record as a senior three-year-old of 32 lb. butter from 604.4 lb. milk in 7 days and 128.94 lb. butter from 2566 lb. milk in 30 days. She is a full sister to the former Michigan State Champion, Blacres Sesame Korndyke, who as a four-year-old produced 41.455 lb. butter from 745 lb. milk in 7 days and 167 lb. butter from 2770 lb. milk in 30 days.

For Pedigrees, Photographs, and further particulars address

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW

MONTOURSVILLE, PA.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for April 1, 1927.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. M. SNYDER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: R. A. BALDWIN, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, not any.

Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

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STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY are:

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. SNYDER,
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 31st day of Mar., 1927.

F. F. PENDERGAST, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires Mar. 7, 1929.

ACCIDENTALLY LOST

The small boy's head bobbed up over the garden wall, and a meek little voice asked: "Please, Miss Brown, may I have my arrow?"

"Yes, dear, certainly," the next door neighbor answered. "Where did it fall?"

"I think," was the reply. "It's stuck in your cat."

Putting rubber shoes on the early morning milkmen and their horses will give milk from contented cows to contented consumers.

WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS FOR MARCH

The high herd for March is owned by Walter Yahr, a member of the Belgium Fredonia C. T. A. His herd of 15 grade and registered Holsteins averaged 1,757 lb. milk and 57.9 lb. fat, test, 3.5%. This herd was retested and all cows figured in the herd average.

There were 10,628 40-lb. cows reported. The Merton Lisbon C. T. A. reported the highest number, having 172 40-lb. cows. Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two cows were tested in 3,599 herds in the 139 associations whose testers reported for March. One hundred and sixty-one C. T. A. are listed as operating April 1st. Eighty-two C. T. A. were reported as operating under retest rules. There were 197 herds averaging over 40 lb. fat in March. The February report shows only 42 40-lb. herds.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-five cream separators were tested and 145 skim milk samples tested over .05%. Seven hundred and thirty-one cows were culled and 73 purebred sires purchased. Only 61 testers reported all members have purebred sires. One hundred and twenty-six C. T. A. butterfat averages were reported, the average for all is 25.5 lb. butterfat. The highest association average is in the Oshkosh C. T. A. The average was 38.0 lb. butterfat. All cows incuded in the average.

ANOTHER GOOD SIRE GONE TO THE BLOCK

Gust Wild, tester in the Cedarburg Grafton C. T. A., reported that the first three two-year olds, daughters of Sir Yesley Champion Ormsby No. 404507, produced 484.0 lb., 435.7 lb. and 407.4 lb. butterfat in the association. Mr. Wild tried to place this bull into another herd of one of the association members because he felt that he would make good because his heifers were doing so well. The members are sorry now that the bull went back to the block for beef. Mr. Wild said, "I am telling about this bull because I think that breeding is one of the most important things in building up a dairy herd. Our association is strong for better breeding, and most of the members are buying valuable sires. I think that the testers can do a lot of good in getting their members to use better sires."

NEWS FROM BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Wisconsin still has the largest number of Cow Testing Associations followed by Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Pennsylvania. The honor of having the largest number of cows in those associations also goes to Wisconsin. This state has had this distinction for a number of years. California with an increase of 11,000 cows on test is rapidly reducing this lead. California is the second state in number of cows on test with Iowa third, Minnesota fourth and Michigan fifth.

There are 837 C. T. A. in the United States.

"Would Use Cotton as a Club," says a daily paper headline. Sort of a stuffed club, so to speak.—*Exchange.*

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN Wyandotte Cockerels $3. each. MRS. BEN PUDNEY, Truxton, N. Y.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS for sale; bred-to-lay. $12 per 100, $3 per setting. L. L. UNANGST, Hingham, Mass.

EXHIBITION TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, Chicks, Stock. Circular. SHORE ACRES RED FARM, Big Lake, Minn.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS AND PITT GAMES. Eggs, 15—$1.75; 50—$4.50, delivered. CHAS. MOORE, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—Hatching eggs, $6.00 a hundred. ANDREW MCKNEIGHT, Connersville, Indiana, R. 8.

HATCHING EGGS from hardy northern grown single comb Ancona stock $1.50 per 13 postpaid. WILLARD L. CRESSEY, Topsham, Maine.

EXCHEQUER LEGHORNS—THE LATEST, BEST, Hardiest and most beautiful of Leghorns. Write for circular. W. W. GRAVES, Jefferson City, Mo.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHIX from a high class breeding farm. Large type. 8 week old pullets. Circular. MAPLE ACRES FARM, Box H, Tiffin, Ohio.

EGGS—BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Pedigreed Matings, Stock vaccinated. Won three firsts, one second 1926. MRS. ANDERSON MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

QUALITY TALKS—Thirty breeds chicks, hatching eggs. Bred to lay and win. Prices, 12c up. Mating list and special prices free. SUPREME HATCHERY, Box G., Shelbyville, Ill.

CHICKS—PULLETS—BARRON'S LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 2, New Washington, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LANE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

POULTRY

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers. Excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. H, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUCKEYE, MAGIC AND JAMESWAY BROODER STOVES, all sizes reduced. Mardens Cod Liver oil $2.25 gal. Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn chicks April 15 cents, May 12 cents. Annual chick sale first week in June. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS, $12.00 a hundred; Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00 a hundred; White Rock, $15.00 a hundred; Mixed $10.00 a hundred. All No. 1 chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 20.



DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. WATSON, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. THERESSA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. ALING WOOL MILL, Berlin, Ohio.

CORNCOB CRUSHER AND FEED GRINDER, 8" burr, late type, good condition, $15.00. A. A. MARSHALL, Brookline, N. H.

FANCY OHIO MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure, 6 one gallon cans in case, Per case $14.00. J. W. MILLER, Middlefield, Ohio.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

FOR SALE—Stahl's Gold Certificate stock. Chinchilla Rabbits, pedigreed and registered. Prize winners, unrelated. Price reasonable. MRS. E. L. ALBERT, Wooster St., Naugatuck, Conn.

NO. 1 VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, $2.25 per gallon. Hard sugar, $3.00 per 10 lb. pail, soft, $2.65; 5 lb. pail hard, $1.60, soft, $1.40. Cash with order, not prepaid. F. R. TUTHILL, South Royalton, Vt.

ASK FOR OUR CATALOG of Roses, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cannas, Perennial Plants, Vines, Ornamentals, Fruit Trees. Send $1 for 3 Roses our selection. PLEASANT VIEW GARDENS, Dansville, New York.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

PURE KENTUCKY RECLEANED BLUE GRASS SEED. Lawn or field. GEO. D. KARSNER, R. 8, Lexington, Ky.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

BIG BARGAIN—100 choice blooming size gladiolus bulbs. Prepaid for $2.50 cash with order. Catalog free. STONECREST GARDENS, Eau Claire, Wis.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, $1.25; not labeled, $1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW SWEET CORN. Best Quality. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs., $1.50, 25 lbs. $3.50, 50 lbs. $6.00, 100 lbs., $10.00 Postpaid. FRANK W. WILLIAMS, Buckland, Conn.

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN OF 1925 CROP. YELLOW DENT, Germination almost perfect. Price $3 per bu. ALLEN BRUMBAUGH, Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa.

C. O. D. CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, 75c thousand; Porto Rico Potato, Pepper and Eggplants: 500, $1.10: thousand $2. CLYATTVILLE PLANT CO., Clyattville, Ga.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Here's your chance. 75 large blooming size bulbs for $1.00, postpaid. Sent C. O. D. Pay postman. VALLEY STREAM NURSERY, Box 355, Valley Stream, L. I.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

CABBAGE, BERMUDA ONION AND TOMATO PLANTS: 500, 65c.; 1,000, $1. Porto Rico and Big Stem Jersey Potato, Ruby King Pepper and Eggplants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.50. HAMBY PLANT CO., Valdosta, Ga.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes—90% or better February test. State College bred. 500 bushels for sale. $3 per bushel; 50 bushels or more $2.75, F. O. B. Montoursville. Cash or sent C. O. D. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Penna.

HAY AND STRAW—Ask for delivered prices on clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feeding hay, also oat, wheat and rye straw in car lots. Can give quick shipments if desired. Quality guaranteed. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine quality seed corn. 100-day Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bucks Co., sweep stake, Lancaster Co., sure crop. Wilson soybeans. Write for prices and samples. SHULL FARM, Box 7, Tullytown, Pa.

HOWARD 17—STRAWBERRY WITHOUT A FAULT. Just the money maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, northern grown plants carefully packed to reach you in good condition, $1.00—100; $3.75—500; $7.25—1000. JIM BRITTON, Chepachet, R. I.

HAYING EQUIPMENT AND PRACTICES

Many different methods and practices of putting up hay are followed by growers in large hay producing sections of the Western States. Some growers follow certain practices because of the size of the haying operation, some because of climatic conditions, some because of the size of the kind of hay or the quality desired. Through continuous use certain practices are often employed when others would be superior. Many hay growers are getting satisfactory results with the methods they now use, but there are others who could lower their costs by changing, according to L. A. Reynoldson, economist, and C. D. Kinsman, agricultural engineer, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Putting up hay is an operation that, even under the most favorable conditions, requires more constant attention and efficient handling than most other farm operations. Because of the comparatively short season, delays are costly. It is essential, therefore, that the equipment be in good shape before haying begins and that sufficient repair parts are always on hand.

The best equipment to use for haying varies according to the kind of hay, yield per acre, quality of hay desired, topography of the hay land, quantity produced each year and the distance hay is hauled from field to stacks.

Some of the different types and sizes of mowers, sulky rakes, sweep rakes and stackers used by hay growers in certain sections are better adapted to conditions in other sections than those now in use there. Many of the items of special equipment and some of the labor-saving devices and methods used by different men could be employed with profit by others.

In Idaho a crew of 14 men will stack 80 to 90 tons of alfalfa daily, using slips and a Mormon derrick. This hay brings a premium of 10 to 20 per cent over that put up by other methods. In Colorado a 7-man crew stacks only 30 tons with a similar outfit. In Montana, a 5-man crew stacks 30 to 40 tons with an overshot stacker and sweep rakes.

A crew of 8 men in Colorado using a slide stacker and homemade sweep rakes will stack about 65 tons of wild hay per day. In Nebraska, a 4-man crew using an overshot stacker with a backboard and frontboard will put up 32 tons. Without the latter device, another man would be necessary.

A crew of 6 men using a slide stacker and sweep rakes stacks 60 tons of irrigated timothy and alsike hay per day.

Farmers who feed cattle should be interested in a method of handling hay in Nebraska whereby 4 to 5 tons can be taken from the stack, put on a wagon and pitched off in the feed lot in about one hour.

This and other information is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1525-F, "Effective Haying Equipment and Practices," a copy of which may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

IRATE FARMER ATTACKS TESTER

State veterinarians and officials are conferring in Elkhorn today relative to the action to be taken against Henry Lader, tenant on the Frank Johnson farm in Darien township, who attacked O. A. McCullough, Delavan veterinarian while working on the Paul Bobholtz farm late Friday forenoon. As a result of the encounter McCullough, a man of sixty years, was bruised and injured.

McCullough was completing the test on the Bobholtz farm and was appraising the cattle when Lader entered the barn and started an argument about the test. Bobholtz and McCullough went about their work but Lader persisted and finally asked how McCullough would test one of his cows which was minus a tail. McCullough answered, "I would have to test you I guess." Lader attacked him and knocked him through a cow stanchion bruising his head. It is alleged that he started choking the veterinarian before Bobholtz was able to separate them.

The matter was immediately referred to the state department and officials have been working on the case but nothing of a definite nature has been done. It is expected that the conference today will result in action against Lader.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Facts From C. T. A. Testers' Reports For February

The high herd for February is owned by Martin Salm, a member of the Chilton C. T. A. His herd of 13 R & GH averaged 1,613 lb. milk and 58.1 lb. fat test 3.6%. This herd was retested.

There were 7,676 40-lb. cows reported. The Holmen C. T. A. reported the highest number with 193 40-lb. cows. There were 57,645 cows in 3,553 herds tested in the 139 Associations reporting. Eighty C. T. A.'s were reported as operating under retest rules. *There were forty-two herds averaging over forty lb. butterfat.*

One thousand two hundred and ninety-nine cream separators were tested and 143 skimmilk samples tested over .05%. Five hundred and ninety-six cows were culled and 73 purebred sires were purchased. Only 64 testers reported that all members are using a purebred sire. One hundred and thirty C. T. A. butterfat averages were reported. The average for the 130 associations is 22.6 lb fat. The highest C. T. A. average including dry cows is in the Poynette Columbia Co. Association. The average was 33.3 lb. fat.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

BRILL SALE

50—HIGH CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—50

Wednesday, MAY 4th

11 A. M. at the Farm

Fresh cows, Springers, Heifers and Heifer calves.

Five choice yearling bulls.

Several high record cows from 20 to 29.42 lb. butter.

Several yearling show heifers and heifer calves from high record dams.

Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 38 lb. four-year-old.

Bulls of choice breeding from record dams.

Herd under State and Federal supervision and sold subject to the 60 day retest.

Lunch served. Send for catalog.

Auctioneer,
GEO W. BAXTER.

W. H. and J. W. BRILL

Stewartsville, N. J.

OLD HOME FARM



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

I have seven young Holstein heifers that I will sell if I can move them within the next twenty days. Will make the price attractive.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Evendale Farm

We offer for sale our richly bred Senior Herdsire

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370

He is a brother to Carnation King Sylvia, sired by King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a son of Avon Pontiac Echo and the great record cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d, who has 3 times made over 32 lb. butter in 7 days and twice over 37 lb. She is one of Canada's greatest producers and has a 37-lb. daughter and a 36-lb. daughter.

The dam of this bull, Sadie Vale Duchess, is a 29 lb. Junior two-year-old daughter of K K Sadie Vale. She traces on both sides of her pedigree through King Segis De Kol Korndyke to King Segis and the great 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The two nearest dams of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia average 33.20 and his four nearest dams average 37.12.

J. S. Haldeman & Son

Winchester Virginia

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

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OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of
Purebred Holsteins



Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

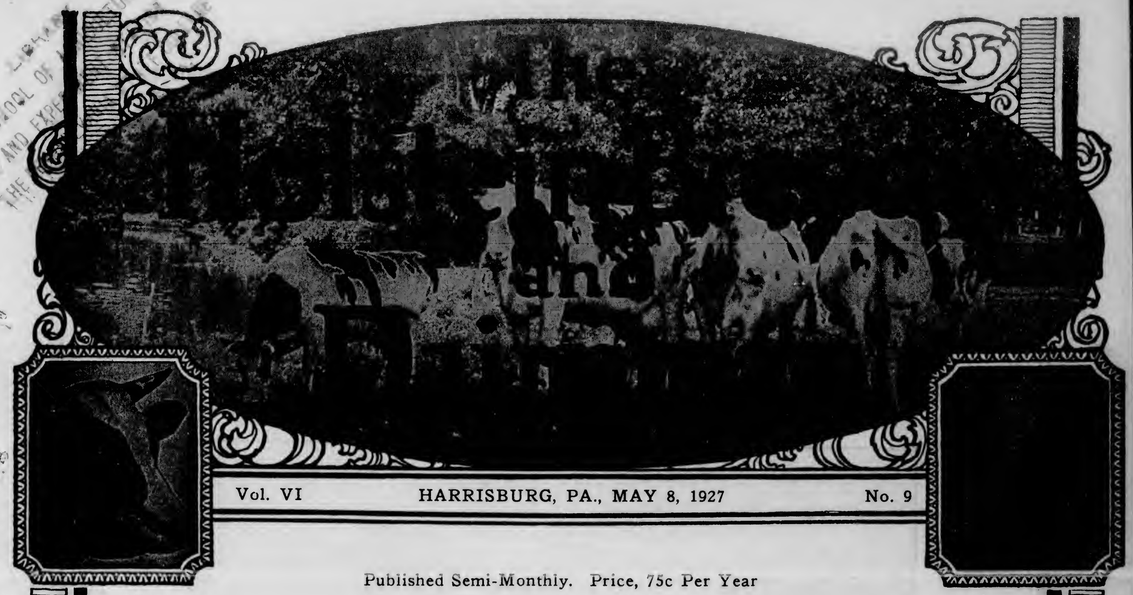


Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1927 No. 9

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

A Prosperous Future for the Holstein Industry

The breeding of improved livestock is not a gamble or a speculative enterprise but a legitimate business and must be conducted as such.

The reorganization of the Holstein Industry brought about through the New Registry Association, has made it possible for breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to place their industry on a legitimate business basis.

SELECT THE GOOD ONES, CULL THE POOR ONES, GROW THEM WELL and KEEP THEM HEALTHY, are principles that must be followed in any improved livestock breeding operations to insure success.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

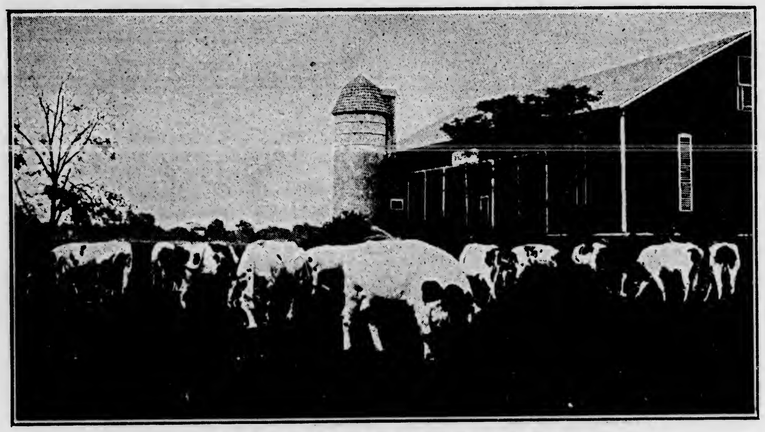


Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

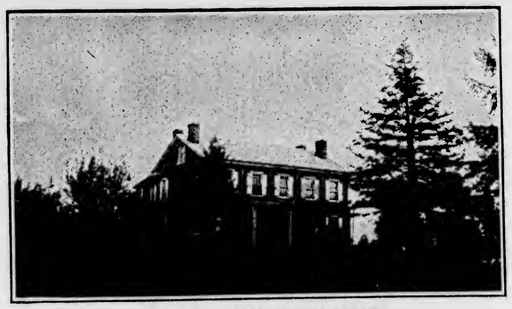
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1927 No. 9

New Association Wins in Ohio

AGAIN the New Association is victorious in the Court of Justice. Judge M. Craig McBride, of Franklin County, Ohio, has handed down a decision in favor of the New Association, and against the Old Association in a mandamus proceeding brought by Mr. Daniel W. Bordner, of Canton, Ohio, against the Director of Agriculture, Charles V. Truax to collect indemnity as Purebred for an animal registered in the New Association that was slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The case was heard at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1926. Mr. Bordner was represented by former Judge, H. C. Pontius, of Canton, Ohio, and Hon. Timothy S. Hogan, former Attorney General of that State.

The Director of Agriculture was represented by the Assistant Attorney General, Griswold, and assisted by C. M. Horn, of Cleveland, who has been identified with the Legal Department of the Old Association. The Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Old Association were also present, giving the appearance that the contest was between the two Registry Associations. For that reason we refer to the decision as being in favor of the New Association and against the Old Association.

The cow in question was registered in both the Old and the New Registry Associations but was transferred to Mr. Daniel W. Bordner in the New Association. The question of the cow being a Purebred was therefore not denied. Indemnity as a Purebred was refused on the grounds that the Department of Agriculture in the State of Ohio recognized, for the purpose of paying indemnity for cattle of the Holstein breed, only certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Refusing Mr. Bordner indemnity as Purebred on such grounds, placed the Director of Agriculture in a position of using his Department to promote the interest of one Association at the detriment of the other, to create a monopoly and further to deny a citizen of the State of Ohio his constitutional rights.

Judge McBride, in his opinion, makes it very clear that the Director of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture had exceeded their authority in ruling that they would recognize only one Registry Association using the following language:

"The rules authorized to be drafted and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture are rules 'for the compensation to owners for tubercular cattle destroyed,' and this authority has been construed by the board to mean the adoption of rules by which a question of fact, to-wit: whether such animal destroyed was a purebred animal when only registered in a particular named registry. The language of this section when read in connection with all other statutes on this subject does not confer such authority upon the board, and by the adoption of a rule providing no animal slaughtered is a purebred except when registered in a certain registry exceeded the authority conferred upon the board and is void.

"If the legislature intended the board to adopt rules as to what would be a purebred animal, then it would be the duty of the board and the board could only adopt reasonable rules, and a rule that is arbitrary and unfair and not for the public welfare is likewise void.

"In view of the fact that counsel for the defendant do not claim in their brief that the rule in question is not arbitrary, unfair and is class legislation, it is not necessary to enter into a discussion of these questions, but to state the conclusion of the court to be that such rule is arbitrary, unfair and is class legislation.

"The animal in question was a purebred Holstein cow, and to require its registration in a particular named registry, as this rule requires, is a violation of relator's constitutional rights in a most pronounced manner and the rule is void.

"Being of the opinion as above briefly expressed, the writ is allowed."

"M. CRAIG MCBRIDE, *Trial Judge.*"

The Ohio decision is similar to the unanimous decision handed down in Pennsylvania by the three Dauphin County Judges who ruled that Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, had overstepped his authority in denying breeders in Pennsylvania indemnity as Purebred for animals registered in the New Registry Association.

We quote the following from the decision of the Pennsylvania Court:

"We think the Act of 1915, supra, is mandatory and the owner of registered cattle which are slaughtered under its terms is entitled to be paid for the same. But even if the act is not mandatory and the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary power, in exercising them in this case we think he has exceeded the same.

"We have carefully considered the testimony taken and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration. The objection raised by the Secretary, we do not think tenable. Under the evidence of the

witness Reynolds on page 42 of the notes of testimony, it appears that reasonable care and accuracy is required in registering in the association in which the petitioner's cattle were registered, and we do not think that the owner of cattle registered in an association thus proceeding should be discriminated against and deprived of his indemnity.

"We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this new association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist. If the Legislature intended that all registrations should be in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America (the old association) it would have said so. It used in the act general terms and therefore meant to include registry in any association of reliability.

"We do not think it is within the discretionary power of the Secretary of Agriculture to refuse payment of the claim of the petitioner because the Secertary does not think the new association in which the cows of the petitioner were registered is quite as full and complete with its records as the old association.

"The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act.

"And now June 3, 1926, unless the Secretary of Agriculture causes to be paid to the petitioner the amount for each cow slaughtered as provided by the act above cited within five days from the date of the filing of this opinion, a peremptory writ of mandamus will be ordered compelling him so to do.

"JOHN E. FOX,
"A. L. Judge."

The unanimous opinion handed down by the Pennsylvania Court, in addition to passing upon the question as to whether or not Secretary Frank P. Willits had exceeded his authority in denying the breeders having animals registered in the New Association indemnity as Purebred, also passed upon the merits of the Association. The various forms used in making application for registry and transfer, and the system adopted by the Association in conducting the business at the office, was inquired into by the Court and they ruled that it was an Association of "Respectability and had adopted reliable methods of registration." Further the cattle of the petitioner were registered in "an Association of accuracy and reliability."

Judge McBride in his opinion makes it very clear that to require that a breeder register his animals in a particular named registry is a violation of his constitutional rights in a most pronounced manner, using the following language:

"The animal in question was a purebred Holstein cow, and to require its registration in a particular named registry, as this rule requires, is a violation of relator's constitutional rights in a most pronounced manner and the rule is void."

The above opinion is in line with the sweeping Court Decision handed down in the Dauphin County Court of Pennsylvania, and is another great victory for the dairymen who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Ohio breeders who have experienced a willingness to join the New Association but have hesitated about transferring their business, will now be assured that their interests will be protected. At the same time they will be able to take advantage of the great saving in fees and the prompt service which the New Association affords.

Pastures Injured When Used Too Early

THE temptation to be relieved of much labor and considerable expense for feed frequently prompts the dairyman to turn his cows on pasture entirely too early in the spring with results unsatisfactory to both pasture and cows, says J. A. Conover, dairy specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

"Cows turned on pasture too soon are likely to become dissatisfied with the customary dry ration and unless there is an abundant supply of grass, milk production is likely to be curtailed. Furthermore, the pasture under such conditions may receive a setback from which it will not recover all summer.

GIVE GRASS A CHANCE

"The best plan is to wait until the grass is five or six inches high before turning out the herd. This gives the grass a good start and enables the cow to secure a fill quickly and lie down or stand quietly under the shade of a tree. The cow that is tramping over the field all day searching for grass is not making milk.

"Cows making 25 lb. or more milk daily will need grain in addition to pasture. A good mixture for the early part of the season when grass is abundant may be made up of 600 lb. corn and cob meal and 400 lb. wheat bran. Other good rations would be: 800 lb. corn and cob meal, 100 lb. wheat bran and 100 lb. cottonseed meal; or 500 lb. ground corn and 500 lb. of ground oats.

MORE PROTEIN NEEDED

"Later on in the season as the grass becomes older, the grain mixture should contain a higher percentage of protein. A mixture composed of 400 lb. corn and cob meal, 450 lb. ground oats and 150 lb. cottonseed meal should prove satisfactory. Another good combination consists of 600 lb. corn and cob meal, 200 lb. wheat bran and 200 lb. linseed oil meal."

Late in the season when the grass is old and tough, a grain mixture containing about 20 per cent protein is suggested and could be made up of 500 lb. corn and cob meal and 500 lb. of 32 per cent dairy feed or equivalent.

With the first use of pasture in spring, it is a good plan to feed grain and hay, also silage if available, in the morning before the cows are turned out For the first two or three days the cows should not be permitted to stay out longer than two or three hours. Cows should not be turned out for the first time when there is dew or rain on the grass. If the pasture is clover, alfalfa, or sweet clover, a close watch over the animals should be maintained for several days. These succulent feeds often cause the animals to bloat, sometimes with fatal results.

Father—"Now that we have a new well, I don't know what to do with the old one."

Son—"We might work it up into post holes, Dad."

Why Not a Full and Searching Investigation Into the Maryland Matter?

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, according to the evidence in the Springfield State Hospital affair, permitted testing to be continued at Springfield State Hospital after the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetuated. Thus, we are confronted with the problem as to whether testing was permitted to go on with full knowledge that fraud was being attempted, or whether the authorities are merely chargeable with neglect of duty.

We believe it is the duty of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, in carrying on the work in his Department, to be constantly on guard with a view of protecting official records against fraud. All reports of attempted fraud or suspicion of fraud that comes to him should be accepted gracefully and a thorough and searching investigation conducted. For the Superintendent of Advanced Registry to pursue a policy of abusiveness toward those who report fraud or suspected fraud, might be taken as an indication that he was knowingly permitting fraud to be perpetuated.

If the Superintendent of Advanced Registry had been kept entirely in the dark in regard to the Maryland affair; if he knew nothing about it until reported in our September 8th issue, why was he so abusive in the printed statement, which we are printing below, that was so widely circulated over his signature?

"To all interested in Advanced Registration:

"The malicious and mendacious attack, wholly unwarranted, on the management of the Advanced Registry Office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, published and widely circulated in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, an alleged Holstein-Friesian paper printed at Harrisburg, Pa., could be passed by with the contempt it deserves were it not that such a course might lead some of our breeders to think that such base insinuations were true.

"The writer is a knave because while he does not actually say so, he craftily leads inexperienced readers to think that the H.-F. Superintendent of A. R. would accept, publish and issue a certificate for a test, as to the reliability of which any question had been raised by any person having any part in the conduct of that test, before the fullest investigation had been made. He is a knave because he knows that any such course would be contrary to procedure, to the by-laws of the Association, and to the rules for advanced registration, which he so glibly quotes. He is a knave in his effort to discredit advanced registration by linking it up with what he alleges to be dishonest testing. No test has ever been accepted, as to which any question has been raised prior to the issue of the certificate. Any other course would wreck advanced registration and could only be imagined by a lunatic....."

Was it because the Superintendent of Advanced Registry knew what had been going on in Maryland at the Springfield State Hospital that caused him to be so abusive in his attack on the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN or was he merely guilty of accepting fraudulent records unknowingly?

Had the Superintendent of Advanced Registry been entirely innocent, would he not have made an investigation before permitting so vicious a statement to be so widely circulated over his signature?

As to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, it is common knowledge that he has had a wide experience in politics, serving several terms in the Ohio Legislature. At one time he was reported as having charge of the City of Cleveland Farms, an institution in many respects similar to Springfield State Hospital, and holding a position similar to that of Forrest G. Farr. A herd of Purebred Holsteins was maintained at the City of Cleveland Farms, the making of official records was carried on extensively and cattle were consigned to auction sales of a State and National character.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee would not be considered a bona fide breeder of the farm-owner and dairyman class. His career in Association affairs has been quite unusual. The continued support which he has received from the so-called big breeders and speculative interests, has been wondered at.

He joined the Association in December 1918, and at the very next Annual Meeting, which was held the following June, he was elected a Director and made Chairman of the Executive Committee. He has since been on the Association's pay roll continuously, part of the time drawing two salaries.

There is a wide difference in view among the breeders regarding the fitness of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Some believe the position should be filled by a man of sound judgment of the breeder, dairymen and farm-owner class and that the affairs of the Association should not be managed by politicians.

Let us review the conduct of the Chairman of the Executive Committee to determine if he conducted his part of the investigation in a way that would make it appear that he had taken the breeders into his confidence or whether his part in the investigation would lend the appearance of a "Star Chamber" performance behind closed doors.

As to the Maryland matter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee made the following announcement in *The World* under date of September 25th:

"The Holstein-Friesian Association, through its proper officers HAS BEEN AND IS STILL, making a searching investigation. The result of this investigation will, as heretofore, be made known to our membership at the proper time."

The expression "HAS BEEN" raises the question, just when the investigation by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, referred to in the above an-

nouncement, was first started? Does he imply that it was started before the exposure in our issue of September 8th or after? If the investigation was started previous to September 8th, when was it started and why was the public not advised?

Again, if the records were being investigated, why were they accepted and public announcement made of their acceptance before the investigation was completed? Why were not the records cancelled until after our exposure?

Should not the above questions be answered? Are not the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Holstein breeders generally entitled to know the whole truth including why the records were accepted and given wide publicity while they were being investigated?

We mentioned in a previous article that if the accused or guilty parties would attempt to make an investigation or render a report, such an investigation or such a report might be accepted as a confession and not the result of an investigation.

Was the so-called investigation which resulted in the cancellation of eleven (11) records conducted in accordance with the general principles prescribed, or was it conducted after the manner of a get-together meeting of the accused parties for the purpose of agreeing on a statement to be made public?

First, in conducting an investigation, the referee or the authority to pass on the evidence should in no respect be implicated. They should be absolutely free from guilt or suspicion, and the evidence on both sides should be heard.

As the conduct of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and the Chairman of the Executive Committee are involved in the Maryland matter, at least to the extent that testing was continued and the records accepted after the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetuated in the making of official records, their connection with the case might debar them from conducting an investigation. If we assume, however, that their conduct was not involved and grant them the privilege of conducting the investigation, was the investigation conducted in a way that would instill confidence in the results, or was it in reality merely an opportunity for the accused parties to get together and frame a statement for publication and do it under the pretense that they were holding an investigation?

In the October 15th issue of the *World* the following announcement appeared with reference to the investigation conducted by the Executive Committee:

"The Board in executive session continued its investigation of the Maryland testing situation. Forrest G. Farr, who was herdsman for Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., is under fire for alleged irregularities in conducting tests, appeared before the Board and submitted affidavits concerning his part in the matter. The investigation, prior to the hearing before the Board, was conducted by James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and it is understood that decision was held in abeyance until further investigation could be made."

The above report states that Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent of the Dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital appeared before the Executive Committee to testify and present affidavits. The names of the parties who made the affidavits and the statements therein contained, to our knowledge, have never been published by the Executive Committee. In a newspaper report, which we will refer to later, it is inferred that these affidavits charged some of the testers with drunkenness, crap shooting and misconduct while on duty. If Mr. Farr and those associated with him were resorting to contraband beverages in order to promote their fraudulent practices in making official records, it would appear that such evidence would warrant a more thorough and searching investigation and would still further involve the conduct of the Mr. Farr and those associated with him.

Resorting to the use of intoxicating liquors, is one of the oldest known tricks used by professional tricksters. Most all conceivable crime has been committed at one time or another by getting the victim drunk. The placing of dope in the liquor to make it more effective is not unheard of in the under world.

Men with previous good reputations and holding positions of responsibility have fallen victims to this sort of thing.

If successful attempts were made to get the test supervisors intoxicated while on duty at Springfield State Hospital, would not the affidavits referred to as being presented to the Board by Mr. Farr call for a more searching investigation to determine who furnished the intoxicating liquor, and also who were instrumental in encouraging this sort of thing and permitting it to go on at Springfield State Hospital?

The test supervisors selected by the College and detailed to make the special investigation at Springfield State Hospital that resulted in uncovering the fraud that was alleged in the affidavits, did not appear before the Executive Committee. Mr. Warren R. Wallace, who took the leading part in making the investigation for the College, states that he had not been interviewed or questioned regarding what took place at Springfield State Hospital.

The published account of the Executive Committee meeting held at Detroit makes no mention of the College authorities or the test supervisors being present at the hearing or offering testimony.

To Be Continued.

Supplementary Pasture Crops

WHERE it is apparent that the supply of summer green feed will be inadequate, steps should be taken immediately to fill the gap. From April to July there are various combinations of oats and barley, sorghum, sudan grass, and millets that may be used to advantage to piece out the permanent pastures that inevitably fail sometime during late summer. Full information on the seeding of emergency crops can be secured by consulting the local agent, or the department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. This is one of the most feasible methods of meeting the milk shortage expected in the fall.

"My razor doesn't cut at all."

"Why, Henry, you don't mean to tell me that your beard is tougher than the oilcloth?"—*The Outlook.*

New York State Association Holds Special Meeting

TO CORRECT LEGAL TANGLE?

A SPECIAL meeting of the New York State Association was held at Syracuse, April 22d to correct technical difficulties or illegal procedures.

It appears that the incorporation papers of the New York State Association called for a Board of eleven directors, which was the original number. Later another director was added and twelve directors elected. Two years ago, in order to provide representation from each local group on the Board of Directors of the State Associations, the By-Laws were amended to provide for not more than forty directors.

For two years thirty-nine directors have been elected (we do not know how many have served). The matter of making the proper amendment in the Charter of the Association was overlooked; the same as it was in the National Association when the Board was increased to sixteen at the Philadelphia meeting in June, 1919, and when the secretary recently filed an amended certificate, as provided by the membership coöperation law of the State, he was advised by the Secretary of State, that such procedure was irregular and that it was not permissible under the law to operate a membership coöperation without stating definitely the number of directors to be elected. Counsel advised that the present board of officers and directors resign and a special meeting of the members of the association be called for the purpose of electing eleven directors to conform to the number called for in the Articles of Incorporation.

It was reported that about forty interested breeders were present at the reorganization meeting (possibly the thirty-nine directors were present).

It developed early in the meeting that three delegates from county groups, in which special membership drives had been put on recently, were present at the meeting with enough delegate votes to control it in the interest of Mr. Bigler.

The first clash came in the electing of a Chairman which finally resulted in the election of John Illston of Cortland. The real fight came however, when Mr. Bigler moved the appointment of a Nominating Committee and specified as members of this committee, representatives of the three county clubs whose votes controlled the meeting, and who had voted with him in choosing a Chairman.

Before this resolution was seconded however, another resolution was offered instructing the Chair to appoint a Nominating Committee of three. This resolution was passed and the Chair appointed the same three delegates that Secretary Bigler had suggested.

By this time things were getting interesting and two of the three appointed to serve on the Nominating Committee got cold feet and declined to serve. After five other appointees had declined, the committee was finally made up of C. H. Van Skiver, H. E. Denmark and C. R. Plumb. The Nominating Committee reported the following named persons for director. Their report was unanimously accepted and the parties duly elected directors:

Harry Yates, Buffalo, N. Y.
Carl Wooster, Union Hill, N. Y.
C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, N. Y.
L. P. Breese, Elmira, N. Y.
C. B. Marshall, Morrisville, N. Y.
K. A. Overton, Adams, N. Y.
W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y.
John M. Howard, Sherburne, N. Y.
E. J. Chaffee, Wassaic, N. Y.
C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y.
C. R. Plumb, Bangor, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were chosen: President, C. H. Baldwin; first vice-president, E. J. Chaffee; second-vice-president, C. B. Marshall; treasurer, K. A. Overton; executive committee, W. D. Robens, L. P. Breese, John M. Howard.

Secretary Bigler was reëngaged for the month of May to help in straightening out the legal tangle of the association and Miss Beadore was reappointed assistant treasurer.

The New York State Association, like similar organizations in other states, is trying to find itself after being caught in the cyclone staged by the $12,000.00 president in his famous Whirlwind Campaign.

It was rumored early in the year that the association would be relieved of Secretary Bigler's services about April 1st. He has been dominating the State Association's affairs for the past five or six years and no doubt he and the *World* have received the greatest financial benefit as a result of the wasteful and extravagant policies which the association has pursued.

Secretary Bigler has been drawing a salary as Secretary of $375.00 per month and expenses. History shows that during the first eight months that the association was operated under the Paid State Secretary plan, the *World* drew $2,600.00 or about $300 per month.

Sunny Lawn Farm

ONE of Sunny Lawn Farm's good sons, Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, goes to head the herd of Mr. Bingaman.

Mr. Miller says:

"This is the last bull I have old enough for service although I have some outstanding calves that will be ready by early Fall. That ad in the Breeder and Dairyman surely keeps me sold out."

New Holstein Breeder in Union County

THE splendid herd of Purebred Holsteins formerly owned by George A. Shimer of Milton, Penna., have been purchased by Mr. C. Cloyd Bingaman of Lewisburg, Penna., and he is establishing a new herd on the farm he recently purchased near Lewisburg.

Included in this herd are two of the good foundation cows which Mr. Shimer purchased from Judge C. R. Savidge, in May 1922 at which time Mr. Shimer picked six females from Suskanna Farm herd for which he paid $3,755.00.

One of these great cows is Cattaraugus Hattie Mercedes. She made an A. R. O. record in the Savidge herd of 21 lb. butter and 549 lb. milk and gave over 19,000 lb. milk in 12 months in C. T. A. work. One of her good daughters by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna is now in this herd.

Jisk Rag Apple Segis, the other foundation cow, is an outstanding individual of royal breeding and a great producer. Her sire is Majestic Rag Apple, a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and K P Diona Pietertje, a high producing daughter of King of the Pontiacs. The dam of Jisk Rag Apple Segis is Jisk De Kol Segis, a 32 lb. four-year-old daughter of Arcady Hengerveld Beets Segis and Jisk De Kol, this making her a great granddaughter of both King Segis and Hengerveld De Kol.

This cow, therefore, has in her pedigree, four of the greatest sires of the breed, Pontiac Korndyke, King of the Pontiacs, King Segis and Hengerveld De Kol. She also has a good daughter in the herd.

Among the young cows in the herd is a daughter of Bloomingdale Model Pontiac, a cow which Mr. Bingaman has just sold to Murray A. Miller of Sunny Lawn Farm. Bloomingdale Model Pontiac is a daughter of King Model from a high record daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Her six nearest dams average over 30 lb. butter per week. She will be a valuable addition to Sunny Lawn Herd.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingaman are real farmers and with a herd founded on these exceptionally good blood lines, we predict for them a successful future.—*L. E. G.*

No Sale This Spring

THE sales committee of the Walworth County Holstein Association report they have been unable to get more than 35 head of cattle consigned to their spring sale. As it has been found that 65 to 70 are necessary to make a successful sale, the reason is apparent.

Breeders find no trouble in disposing of any excess animals this year because of the increased demand caused by the large number of dairy cows that have reacted to the T. B. test.

The semi-annual sales of the County Holstein Breeders' association have served an efficient method of disposing of extra animals for the Holstein breeders of the county and it is hoped that there will be a sale by this organization this fall.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d. 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918 16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

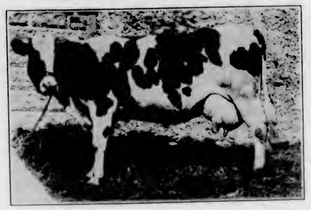
AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Judging Dairy Cattle Subject of New Circular

DAIRY-CATTLE judging as practiced to-day is based on the supposition that a correlation exists between producing ability of the dairy cow and her conformation, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The principles of judging commonly used in selecting animals of the approved conformation are outlined in Miscellaneous Circular No. 99-M, just issued by the department. The publication is well illustrated with photographs illustrating various points in dairy cattle judging.

The aim of the circular is to show the dairyman or the prospective dairyman, who has first made his selection and choice from the records of production, by what points of conformation he should be guided in selecting animals for his herd so that they may approach as nearly as possible the type selected by the breed association and followed generally by judges in the show ring. The publication will also serve as a guide for students in dairy husbandry who may wish to compete in judging contests.

Since the most important objective in dairy-cattle judging is to enable one to select more efficiently cows that will be economical producers of milk, it is well first to fix clearly in mind the points that are thought to be most closely associated with milk production and that are therefore the major points, and to leave those of less significance in the background. From the present knowledge of the relation of function to form, these points are dairy temperament, body capacity, and mammary system. Of less importance from the production standpoint are general appearance and type, also size and condition. In addition there are what might be called the fancy points, closely associated with type, such as a pretty head, level rump, small horns, straight back, and well-balanced udder. These fancy points are only slightly, if at all, correlated with producing ability. They do, however, add to the beauty of the animal and thus enhance its selling value.

These points and the emphasis to be placed on them in judging animals are discussed in the circular in considerable detail. A copy may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Every Record Tells a Story

SOME years ago Mr. N. L. Hamilton, a farmer of Pickens County, South Carolina, because of ill health, was forced to abandon strictly cotton farming. As he tells the story, he tried first one thing and then another, but finally bought a few cows and started selling cream to a creamery as a side line. He was a good cotton farmer and knew how to produce cotton profitably, but dairying was a new project on his farm and he knew little about caring for cows. However, he took advantage of the bulletins published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges on Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle and the articles published in the dairy journals. After studying these bulletins and articles he decided he would have to keep feed records properly and use good bulls

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County Pennsylvania

if he expected to make any money from his dairy cows. It took a little time to make these adjustments on a cotton farm, but Mr. Hamilton soon learned how to balance a ration and keep necessary records.

At first his records were simple. He recorded feed costs for the entire herd and subtracted this from his cream check to determine the profit. This system did not tell which cows were making profit and which were losing money, so he started weighing each cow's milk and recording it on a milk sheet. This information told him how to feed his grain ration and it wasn't so many months before he started culling out some unprofitable cows.

As Mr. Hamilton gained more experience with dairy cattle he learned that he would have to keep more records. For the past several years he has kept a ledger for this purpose, using a double page for each month's records. On the left hand sheet he keeps a cost of all feeds used by the milking and growing herd. Then, on the right hand page he keeps all records of sale of butter, skimmilk ,and surplus dairy stock. At the end of each calendar month the pages are balanced and the total recorded. Then at the end of the year the total year's income from the dairy herd is easily figured. To keep tab on each cow, milk and feed records are kept. These record sheets are kept on file and totaled sometime during the month. By keeping milk records Mr. Hamilton can feed more profitably, detect sickness in an animal before it would otherwise be found, and cull out the cows that did not produce the required amount of milk.

These records, however, did not tell just which cows were producing butterfat most economically. The farmer who keeps only a few cows as a sideline to the other farm projects is not interested so much in the amount of milk produced. Chiefly, his dairy products have to be marked as sour cream or butter. This was the case with Mr. Hamilton. The product from his herd was marketed in the form of butter. Therefore, he was most interested in the amount of butterfat each cow produced.

In the dairy sections of the country there are cow testing associations which aid greatly in keeping these kind of records. The association employs a well trained man to go from farm to farm and make butterfat tests of the milk from each cow once each month and calculate the amount of butterfat produced by each cow and her profit above feed cost.

Mr. Hamilton wanted records of this kind for his herd in 1926. As there were no cow testing associations in the state a representative of the Extension Service at Clemson College conducted a similar test of the cow testing association method on Mr. Hamilton's herd from February 1, 1926, to January 31, 1927. Instead of following the cow testing association method of weighing and testing the milk one day each month, the milk of every milking was weighed and a butterfat test was made in the middle of each two-months' period. This eliminated testing every month. Data compiled by J. H. McClain, Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicates this method should give comparatively accurate results.

As the cow culled from the herd after the first test milked only 28 days, her production was not figured in the averages. The thirteen cows in the herd milked an average of 311 days with an average yield of 4,465 lb. milk and 218 lb. butterfat. On a whole, most farmers want their cows to freshen every year. On this basis the cows in this herd had milked 311 days which would leave 54 days on the average for a rest period.

There were five two year old heifers with their calves in the herd. No records started on them until they had freshened. However, records were started on all the other cows on February 1. Some of these cows were dry during the year, but the cost of feeding them during the dry period was included in the total feed costs. As this farm was located in the drought-stricken area of the Piedmont, there was not enough pasture to carry the cows, so some roughage had to be fed all but about two months during the year.

The records of the heifers with their first calf are the most outstanding. The largest profit producing cow in the herd was a heifer with her first calf. This is not because she was fed any better than any of the other cows, for all were fed according to production, but because Mr. Hamilton has been culling out the inferior cows, using good purebred bulls, and growing out the heifers from the best cows.

Mr. Hamilton mixes his own grain ration, and as far as possible uses the farm grown grains. However, if the grain on hand does not make a balanced ration, he buys the necessary feed. At present he is feeding the following ration: 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of velvet bean feed, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 150 pounds of corn and cob meal, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 50 pounds of corn gluten meal. This ration costs $1.55 a hundred pounds. No charge was made for labor of home mixing the feed, but market prices were charged for the home-grown feeds used.

The home-grown roughage consisted of corn fodder, soybean hay and peavine hay. The hay was not baled, so a charge of $25 a ton was made. A charge of 25 cents a shock was made for the fodder. Two dollars a month for each cow was charged for the pasture.

These thirteen cows average Mr. Hamilton a profit of $85.46 each or a total of $1,111 for his labor and investment. In addition to this cash income he had large quantities of high quality manure to apply to his cotton and corn land, and several thousand gallons of skimmilk to feed calves, chickens and hogs. To show that these figures are not out of line with the actual net cash receipts from the dairy, Mr. Hamilton's accounts show that his sales for 1926 above feed costs amounted to $1,264.81.—*Extension Dairyman, Clemson College, S. C.*



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Cost of Raising Calves

IN ORDER to determine the probable cost of raising calves, the extension office in every county in New Hampshire has secured estimated figures on ten farms in each county. In Sullivan county the ten farms visited had 64 growing heifer calves. The owners were asked to estimate as carefully as possible the amount of whole milk, skim milk, grain, hay, and also the cost of pasture required to grow the calves to the time of freshening. These figures have been carefully tabulated and averages arrived at.

It was found that the average food consumed on all ten farms for the whole period up to 29 months, the time the heifers freshened, was as follows:

Two hundred and twenty-three lbs. whole milk, 2,896 lbs. skim milk, 1,419 lbs. grain, 4,519 lbs. hay where silage was used, 5,910 lbs. hay without silage, 165 days of pasture.

The prices used in figuring the costs were as follows: Whole milk $2.50 per hundred, skim milk 40c per hundred, grain $42 per ton, hay $16 per ton, silage $8 per ton and pasture $3.50 per season.

It was found that the average cost per head was $107 which included $29.80 for grain. These figures do not take into consideration the overhead such as cost of buildings, insurance, labor, etc., which may amount to $20 per head. It would appear from these figures that there is a fair profit in raising calves, for the only item expended off the farm is for the grain. The balance is the market price for the other products grown on the farm such as the milk, hay, silage, etc. The state office is making a further detailed study, and the average figures for the state will be available soon.

Sir Echo Segis Colantha to Head Sunny Lawn Herd

"WE HAVE just closed negotiations with Glenn L. Warner, owner of Sylvadale Farm, Cuba, N. Y., for the great show bull, Sir Echo Segis Colantha 487488.

"Our new herdsire, Sir Echo Segis Colantha is by Sir Champion Sylvia whose five nearest dams average 38.77 lb. butter and 766.9 lb. milk in 7 days and his 24 nearest dams average 30 lb. butter and 600 lb. milk in 7 days. He is a double grandson of the world's champion milk producer, May Echo Sylvia, 41.01 lb. butter and 1005.8 lb. milk in 7 days. Her dam, May Echo Verbelle, has 28.89 lb. butter, 702 lb. milk and her granddam, May Echo has 31.34 lb. butter in 7 days and 1042.05 lb. butter in one year.

"The sire of Sir Champion Sylvia is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, a son of Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, whose dam K. P. Pontiac Lass was the first cow to produce 44 lb. butter in 7 days and his dam is Belle Model Champion Sylvia who produced 30.29 lb. butter and 550.2 milk in 7 days. She is also by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and from Model Johanna 2d, a cow that at two different years produced above 37 lb. butter in 7 days.

"The dam of K M D K S June 466324 with 30.36 lb. butter in 7 days is sired by King Segis De Kol Maxie, a full brother to Fancher Farm Maxie, the world's record four-year-old for butter, she having produced 26.84 lb. in 7 days. Her grandsire is King Aaggie Segis one of the best sons of King Segis from Segis Aaggie De Kol Beets, the first 32 lb. cow. She traces through a good line of ancestors to De Kol 2d Butter Boy 3d.

"The dam of K M D K S June is by the great producing sire, Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, one of the very best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad, her dam in turn being a 27 lb. daughter of the same sire. She thereby receives a double cross of the blood of Colantha 8th and also a cross of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and a daughter of Keller Butter Boy De Kol, that particular nick of breeding which made Mr. Chapins herd famous.

"In fact, there is almost no end to the record combinations that can be figured out in the pedigree of this young bull. This fact, considered with his faultless individuality, should make his sons very desirable and we anticipate a great demand for these calves as herdsires.

"Among the females now in our herd are many daughters of King Plum Johanna, Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline, and Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna.

"We have been breeding and weeding until our herd is now very close to our ideal as regards type with production. In fact, the top lines of our cattle are a source of much pride to us. We keep an accurate account of the production of each cow and strive to increase the production per cow in each succeeding generation.

"We should be able in the near future to supply our customers with the very best foundation stock and especially with young bulls sired by one of the most richly bred bulls of the breed, and from cows of known high production and approved type."—*Murray A. Miller.*

May Milk Price to Remain at $3.90

BY OVERRULING a contemplated ten-cent cut in the price to be paid for May milk, the Waukesha farmers who ship milk to Milwaukee markets, will receive the same price as paid for milk during April, namely $3.90 per hundred.

The meeting of the Milwaukee Producers' Association, held in the Association's rooms, Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Tuesday afternoon, set the price at $3.90 only after arguments in which were discussed feeding conditions at the present time.

During the month of April, hundreds of cans of milk were returned to Waukesha farmers due to the fact that the milk did not pass the temperature test. Milk arriving at a temperature of 70 degrees, or above, is being rejected and farmers are being warned by O. H. Colley, secretary of the Farm Bureau, to keep the temperature of their milk at or below 60 degrees. Good reliable thermometers should be used, he said, in taking the temperature of milk.

The average price paid for April milk will be $2.63 for 3.5 per cent butterfat test. A surplus of 33 per cent is responsible for the average price, it is said. Mr. Cooley declared, to-day, that the April price is higher than that paid in any other market.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

A Step in the Same Direction

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Ward W. Stevens, of Liverpool, New York, (just outside of Syracuse) has been selected to judge the Holstein Classes at the 1927 National Dairy Exposition at Memphis, Tennessee.

For twelve years, or since 1913, W. S. Moscrip has been placing the Holstein ribbons at the National Dairy Show with some dissatisfaction to the breeders generally. Any one person attempting to judge at the same show year after year, would be subject to some criticism but the fact that Mr. Moscrip was more or less of a dealer and considered a member of the "Ring" of which *The World* acted as publicity organ, breeders who did not play their game felt that they were not getting a square deal and ceased to enter their cattle at the National Dairy Show.

The educational value of exhibiting cattle at Fairs and Shows has been placed second and commercialism first. The practice of offering prizes and judging cattle consigned to auction sales is proof of this.

When the question of a Judge for the National Dairy Show came up, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN suggested that the judging at the National Dairy Show be done by three judges appointed by a committee representing the Dairy Departments of the Agricultural Colleges in the leading dairy states and by so doing the judging would be placed on a very high standard, at the same time taken out of politics and out of the hands of dealers and speculators.

The appointment of a man of Mr. Ward W. Stevens' stripe is not in line with our suggestion. We believe that the judging should be done by a man of unquestionable integrity as well as a man of ability and experience.

Good Will

PRICE AND PRESCOTT of *The World,* according to an editorial appearing in the April 30th issue of that publication, have been brought to realize that the old saying "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink," is true.

For the past six or seven years *The World* has served as publicity organ for the organized movement that was trying to put the Aitken Paid State Secretary movement over in the leading Holstein states.

First one Holstein state and then another was invaded; the existing breeders' Association taken over, if there was such an Association, and reorganized to suit the purpose of the invadors and their purpose seemed to be to control the affairs of the National Registry Association, place a tax on the transfer and use the proceeds to promote sales, exploit personal ambitions and keep the *World's* pages full of State Association and sale advertisements.

Of course, such a plan could not succeed and the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has repeatedly told its readers that it was unsound. We looked upon it as a scheme to exploit the breeders and the Industry and "Enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers."

Price and Prescott, who have played the leading role now print the following in their paper, but they have not offered to return any of the money:

"A State Holstein-Friesian Association is essentially a good will organization. Without the good will of a large proportion of the territory served, such an association accomplishes less than nothing. The New York Holstein-Friesian Association is a case in point. There was a lack of harmony in the organization itself that had resulted in alienating support of a large proportion of the breeders of this state."

Trend of Livestock Improvements Seen in Increased Use of Purebred Sires

PARTICIPATION of livestock owners in the systematic campaign to improve domestic animals shows several interesting trends in livestock evolution. During the 7½ years that the Federal-State plan has been in operation the enrollment of new participants has been continuous, averaging about 200 a month. Livestock officials of the United States Department of Agriculture consider that this tendency shows the gradual influence of educational and demonstration work.

Another noticeable trend is the many breeds and classes represented. The kind of stock raised by 25 owners in Kentucky, who late in April officially joined the army of purebred-sire users, illustrates the wide range of animals involved in this useful work. Among the principal breeds undergoing improvement at the hands of these progressive stock owners are Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Shorthorn, and Angus cattle; Chester-White and Poland-China swine; and various breeds of chickens in which Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks predominate.

Persons coöperating with the various States and the Department of Agriculture receive a lithographed barn sign suitable for display on their premises. The sole requirement is the written agreement to use purebred sires for all classes of livestock kept and to follow systematic breeding methods leading to the improvement of herds and flocks. The department furnishes suitable printed matter on the principles of livestock breeding. Frequent reports show that resulting improvement of the animals raised under such a plan adds greatly to their utility and sale value.

A Touch of the Magic Hand

COW Testing Association records have grown in popularity because it has been demonstrated that such records furnish accurate and reliable information that can be used in selecting breeding stock and choosing dairy cattle.

Official records have become more and more unpopular because experience has demonstrated that the official records do not furnish reliable and accurate information that can be relied on in choosing breeding stock or in selecting dairy cattle.

The Cow Testing Association records furnish accurate, reliable and trustworthy information because they represent normal and economical production, and as the system fits in nicely with economical milk and butter production it has become very popular with the dairymen and practical breeders of dairy cattle.

Official records represent forced and abnormal production and are made under conditions in which the cost of producing exceeds the value of the product, and for those reasons the official record is unpopular.

Of late breeders who formerly did official testing have entered their herds in Cow Testing Association work and are using forced methods in making Cow Testing Association records. This practice should be discouraged, as it is the forced feeding and four-times-a-day milking that destroys the value of any record for practical purposes.

I have before me a Cow Testing Association report in which three cows are given special mention as holding the milk and butter record for the monthly period.

	Lb. Milk
First Registered Holstein	3,128
Second Registered Holstein	3,078
Third Registered Holstein	2,883

The above cows were milked four times daily.

Highest three cows for butterfat:

	Lb. Butterfat
First Registered Holstein	130.4
Second Registered Holstein	115.7
Third Registered Holstein	99.9

The first cow was milked three times, the second four times while the third cow was milked twice daily.

Now the thought comes to me, how can the Dairyman, the one for whose benefit the Cow Testing Association work was founded, compete with the fellows who are going to the trouble and expense of milking four times daily and are in reality, making forced records? These men are undoubtedly good, honest, conscientious breeders and real dairymen, endeavoring, as they see it, to help the Holstein breed to place their own Association well up in the list, but really are they not striving to have the high cow in the Association almost regardless of cost or labor on their part?

I am citing an instance of the actual "killing" of one Association by two of its influential members. In fact, these two men were among the founders of the Association and did everything in their power to make it a success, but instead of confining their efforts to methods of consistent dairying there seemed to exist a sort of friendly rivalry between them as to which one could have the highest record cow each month. The result was that they hung up records so large that the other members became discouraged and at the end of the year only a few members would sign up for another year and the Association was not continued. The sad part of it is, the dairymen of that County have been unable to organize a new Association since.

The Association of which I write was organized early in 1920, with 24 members who owned some very good cows. Several of the herds were made up entirely of purebred Holsteins. The men handling two of the leading Purebred herds, had had some experience in making A. R. O. records and neither of them were satisfied with anything short of first place. Therefore, one started milking three times a day, the other followed suit and soon both these men were milking their best cows four times daily.

The production of the leading cows went higher and higher each month until these two herds filled the honor list of ten high cows.

One of these men discovered that the other was not feeding as much of his expensive grain ration on the day the Tester was present as he fed at other times, thereby keeping down his cost of production. It was not long before the other dairyman adopted the same method of feeding. The result was that the profit records, as recorded on the Tester's book, were worse than worthless. In fact, they were a plain fake.

These facts are written with the hope of bringing before the members of Cow Testing Association the real danger of bringing disaster to a well meaning cause by the making of forced records in C. T. A. work, thereby placing this work in a class with the A. R. O. records in which many of the good dairymen have absolutely no faith and with which the ordinary farmer cannot compete.

The Cow Testing Association is one of the really good things that are fostered by our Agricultural Extension Department. It has accomplished wonders for the dairymen and breeders but the wide publicity given to the high cows will in time discourage the little breeders and cause them either to drop out of the work or resort to methods not consistent with good dairying, in order to make the high cow and thereby receive their share of the glory. In other words, the Cow Testing Association should put dollars in your pocket instead of putting excessive stress on the exceptionally high records made by a few cows maintained under forced conditions. It is not supervision that makes reliable records—it is the practicing of honest principles.—*L. E. G.*

Hubby—"Good heavens, I smell something burning."

Wife—"Yes, it's the pie, but according to the cook book I can't take it out of the oven for 10 minutes yet."

Elmwood Farm

I am consigning to Maryland Holstein-Friesian Association Sale at Frederick, Maryland, May 27, 1927,

3 Splendid Sons of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047

son of the world's highest record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol credited with 51.93 lb. of butter in 7 days. These bulls are perfect in confirmation and from high producing dams of royal breeding. One is old enough for service.



ROLO STAR BELLE LYONS

I am also consigning three young cows bred to "Rolo." They will be fresh by sale time, and are perfect in every respect. *This is an opportunity to buy world record breeding together with type and production at your own price.*

Chas. Wertheimer

Frederick **Maryland**

The Trend of Official Testing

PROF. J. C. KNOTT

Supervisor of Official Testing, Washington State College, Before Annual Meeting of Washington Holstein-Friesian Association at Auburn, February 9, 1927

SOME years ago there existed throughout the country a feeling that high records were the only thing to consider in selecting breeding stock. As a result of this we had a great many animals used for breeding purposes that were of decidedly inferior type. The sentiment of the breeders has changed a great deal since that time and in some instances the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and we have some men who believe type is the main objective in the breeding business.

The fundamental purpose of the dairy cow is to produce milk and the ability to produce milk is governed by inheritance. We might have an animal of wonderful type that had not inherited great milk production and would therefore be a failure as a producer. On the other hand we might have an animal that has inherited great milk production and yet would be a failure as a producer or a reproducer. An example of the latter case would be a cow that started out as an exceptional producer but due to a pendulous ill shaped udder she suffered an injury which ended her usefulness as a producer. We have all seen animals that started out well indicating inheritance of good production, but due to some deficiency that is associated with our ideas of good type have failed to produce profitably over a period of years.

I think that breeders should recognize the fact that both type and production should be considered in a sound breeding program. To my mind one of the real needs of the owner of purebreds is supervised production records on a greater number of animals. This would enable the breeder to put his breeding program on a sounder basis with regard to both his herdsires and his breeding females. A case which illustrates the necessity of records on a large number of daughters of a bull is that of a famous Jersey. This bull is both a gold and silver medal bull and if judged on the basis of his best daughters' records would seem to be one of the greatest bulls of the breed. However, when his daughters' records were compared with their dams' records it was found that the average production of his daughters was about 12% less than the production of their dams. This shows the necessity of having records on all of the daughters of a bull and on their dams as well if we are to make a sound choice of a proven sire. Just what plan must be followed to achieve this end is a problem that has been studied by many men interested both directly and indirectly in the dairy business. Our present plan of testing has not been applied to a very large percentage of purebred cattle.

During the years about 1920 to 1922 official testing reached its peak and there has been a steady decline since that time.

According to a recent report testing in Indiana has declined about 80%. In Washington the average number of herds tested per month has declined 66⅔% from 1922 to 1926. The average number of cows tested per month has decreased 59.6% in the same period. Seven-day work has decreased 53% and semi-official work

60% in the same period. I do not have figures of testing in Oregon and California for 1926 but according to figures for 1925 these states suffered about the same or a little heavier than Washington.

The prices received for purebred cattle by the breeder have declined a great deal since the boom days of about 1920-21. The cost of testing has remained the same and many breeders feel that the cost per record per cow is greater than the increased value on account of the record. Whether this is true or not depends on several factors one of which is the size of the record. I believe that the exceptional record in almost all cases is a paying proposition when we consider all of the benefits accruing from that record.

It would seem to me then that we need some sort of system whereby we can get supervised records on a greater number of cows at a lower cost and at the same time retain the present system for the testing of the exceptional cow.

The cost per record per cow can be materially reduced if the breeders will plan to have their cows freshen so that they have a full string for the supervisor. A supervisor may test 15 cows milked twice per day in one group or 8 cows 3 times per day or 6 cows 4 times per day. When the cows are milked twice per day in Classification C the cost would be $8.50 per month for one cow or 15. If the breeder has a full string on test the cost per cow per month is only a little over 56 cents. The cost for the 2-day test is $11.00 and the cost per cow per month would be about $1.38 with 8 three-timers on test or $1.84 with 6 four-timers. As far as the supervision is concerned then the cost for a twelve month record for a cow milked 4 times per day is about $22.08, for a cow milked 3 times $16.56 and for a cow milked 2 times per day in Classification C about $6.75 if a full string is on test throughout the test period. This does not take into consideration the extra labor, feed, fees to the association, acid, and boarding the tester.

THE ONE-DAY TEST

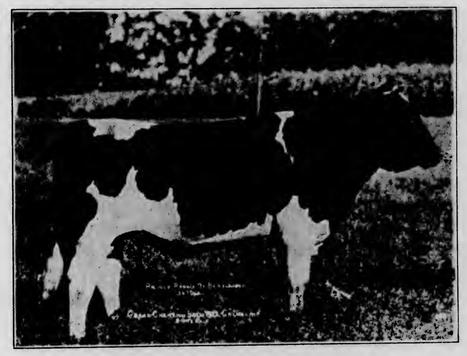
One method of reducing the cost of testing is the adoption of the one-day test. A great deal of research work has been done on the one-day test and it has been found that the one-day test with preliminary milking gives very nearly the same results as the two-day test. In view of this fact the American Guernsey Cattle Club has dropped the 2-day test entirely and the Jersey Cattle Club and Ayrshire Association have made the one-day test optional. All Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires on test in this state are on the one-day test.

That the Jersey breeders have enthusiastically taken to the one-day test is shown by the figures given by Secretary Morley of the American Jersey Cattle Club at their recent annual meeting. Out of 2,400 Jerseys on test at the end of 1926, 1,660 were on one-day test and only 740 on two-day test, 300 herds were on the one-day test and 136 on the 2-day test. This means that practically 70% of the Jersey breeders have changed to the one-day test in the 6 months it has been optional.

A son at college wrote to his father: "No mon, no fun, your son."

The father answered: "How sad, too bad, your dad."

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield **Bradford Co.** **Penna.**

Hogs, Hens and Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS of poultry continues to be a subject of a great deal of research and investigation work. The avian type is now recognized more than at any previous time. It is a very important problem of the swine industry, as well as those interested in tuberculosis eradication. Those who have studied avian tuberculosis recognize its importance and find that it is quite prevalent in extensive sections of the country.

The disease exists in but a slight degree in the eastern states but in the middle western states it is found to be quite extensive, and on the increase. During the year of 1926 more than 14,000,000 birds were inspected by veterinarians engaged in bovine tuberculosis eradication work.

From an economic standpoint, it is as necessary to wage a war against avian tuberculosis as the bovine type of the disease, because of the considerable percentage of swine affected with tuberculosis of the avian type.

It has been shown that the number of swine retentions for tuberculosis is quite high in some federally inspected abattoirs, and amounts to as much as 21 per cent of the total hogs slaughtered. This of course gives worry to the packers and especially out of the accredited areas. The type of swine tuberculosis which is responsible for the increased retention of carcasses and the condemnation of parts is for the greater part due to avian infection, which reflects a similar increase in the spread of avian tuberculosis in the middle western states.

In Minnesota from accredited areas the condemnation of swine shows a marked decrease. At the April meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board it was voted to place one field veterinarian on avian tuberculosis work, in the accredited counties. To date work has been confined to two counties, Meeker and Traverse. The work has been slow as a great many poultry raisers have not given the thought to a clean healthy flock of chickens that they have to tuberculosis free herds and much educational work is required.

In Meeker county 85 flocks containing 8,494 birds, and 720 reactors have been tested, a little over 8.5 per cent being infected. Some sixty flocks were not tested, but on clinical symptoms and autopsies the disease was diagnosed and the owners were advised to dispose of entire flocks of old birds and to clean and disinfect thoroughly, as this method of handling a flock has proved to be a better plan than to do individual bird testing. In flocks where the test is applied, if we find the percentage of reactors exceeds twenty per cent, the same advice is given to the owners and we have not a single instance where the owners have not coöperated with us.

So far in Traverse county we have tested thirty flocks containing 5,647 birds with 1,089 reactors. Ten flocks have been cleaned up under flock plan.

In October the packers sent a report to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, that in a carload of hogs originating from Browns Valley, 28 were retained and five condemned, for tuberculosis, and gave the names of the owners. We immediately tested all the cattle (over three hundred head), on the farms from which these hogs came and all the poultry. There was not a single reactor in the cattle, but more than 80 per cent of the poultry reacted, and these were on three premises. Two of these places were the largest consignors of the hogs.

A great many of the veterinarians have not applied themselves to poultry diseases, and have left it to county agents, etc., and if we are not careful it will slip out of our hands into theirs and be inefficiently performed by poultry produce houses and poultry remedy companies of which there are several operating right now.

As the campaign for the suppression of tuberculosis of live stock and poultry progresses, it is evident that the veterinary personnel of this state is achieving results that are appreciated by the live stock owners and the general public.—*L. D. Jenkins, St. Paul, Minn., Veterinary Medicine.*

Teacher.—"Remember the saying, 'It is better to give than to receive.'"

Pupil.—"My father says that is his maxim!"

"What is your father?"

"A pugilist!"

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

Tank Cars Prove Economical for Shipping Milk

EVIDENCE presented to the Milk Program Committee shows that tank cars for the shipment of milk in this area are more than an experiment. These cars have been in use on the Lackawanna for some months. Their use proves that this method of transportation is economical, doing away with the need of elevated platforms for the loading of milk on the cars, dispensing with a can washing and bottling room, and consequently with the need of one or more men, and carrying the milk to the metropolitan area at a rise of but one to two or three degrees of temperature with no use of ice on the journey.

Definite special freight rates have not yet been established for tank cars here, but with the inevitable general use of them a lower rate is expected. The cars consist of a pair of twin tanks, holding 51,000 lb. milk, and where the station is large enough to fill a car their use seems to be more practical than the use of cans. A tank can be loaded in eight minutes, and the washing process is very brief as compared with former methods.—*Exchange.*

Let us quote you advertising rates to sell your surplus.

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES BRED TO MATRONS IN OUR HERD HAVE PRODUCED ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Dyeing

THE fresh green of trees and shrubs and the bright colors of the flowers which mark the advent of spring seem to strike a responsive chord in mankind, or at least in the feminine half. For the new spring clothes appear in brighter colors than those worn in the winter. And, though this has been true every spring, yet, for the past year or two it has been markedly so, for seldom have gayer, prettier colors been the mode in the spring wardrobe. This affords a great opportunity to the women who are clever yet economically inclined, for, by the skilful use of dyes, they are able to make use of clothing which would otherwise be cast aside. And there is a natural strain of conservation in women, that causes them to rejoice when something usable is made out of what was intended for the rubbish pile.

A Little History

Dyeing is one of the most ancient of arts, and was practised in what seem to us, to be prehistoric times. That it was not a very common art, however, seems apparent from the uses to which colored garments were devoted, and the distinction they conferred on the wearer. The "blue," "purple," "scarlet," as mentioned in early histories were so costly that only the wealthy or distinguished could avail themselves of their use. Tyre, as you remember, was noted for its purple, the discovery and employment of which gave that city wealth and prosperity more than a thousand years before the Christian era. From the perishable nature of textile substances, few ancient examples of the dyer's art have been preserved, there being a few notable ecclesiastical vestments containing dyed silks which must be several centuries old.

Some of the mummy cloths had borders made by colored threads introduced into the loom. From the Orient, the art spread westward. For a while, the Jews had a monoply of the secrets of it, then in Europe the Italians began to produce dyes of great value, and finally London became the center of such work. At intervals, up to the middle of the last century, in various parts of the world, experiments resulted in the addition of new colors and coloring matters, most of them either the spontaneous productions of nature, or simple preparations of the same. Then came the discovery of artificial coloring matter, which created a distinct era in the history of dyeing. Many of the modern dyes are the products of coal tar, and the greatest improvement is the convenient form in which they may now be procured a great contrast to the former troublesome way of seeking out the particular coloring matter, and bringing it to a condition in which it would be fit to use.

Chemistry

Animal fabrics, such as silk or wool are more easily colored than vegetable fabrics, such as cotton or linen, as the dye adheres to animal fabrics more quickly. Cotton will not take dye direct, and the coloring matter must be supplemented by another substance, the action of which tends to make the cotton and coloring matter combine. These substances are known as mordants and are divided into two general classes; basic or metallic—salts of chromium, iron, aluminum, tin and copper—which are used with dye stuffs of alcohol or acid nature, and acid mordants such as tannic acid, oleic acid and others which are used with basic dye stuffs. All these are cared for by the modern dye manufacturer, who prepares for the busy housewife the dye suited to the material she wishes to color.

Home Dyeing

If the garment to be dyed is bulky, such as a coat, or if it is a valuable dress, it might be wiser to send it to a commercial dyer, who has the proper facilities to handle such things. If, however, the work is to be done at home, there are a few fundamental rules which must be followed to insure success.

Having decided which of the many brands of dye now on the market is to be used, read the directions carefully and carry out to the minutest detail. It is absurd to ignore one or more of the instructions and still expect success. Some brands will dye both cotton and silk, as well as woolen goods, and mixtures. Some require a different dye for fabrics of different fibers. Everything should be clean before starting, for even though some brands are advertised to clean as they dye, better results are secured if the material is clean at the start.

The Amount of Dye

Different fabrics require a different amount of dye to produce a given shade; the heavier materials requiring more. The material should be weighed while dry, as all packages of dye are based on the weight of dry materials. If a dark color is desired, it is usually best to use even more than the directions call for, and if only a light color is needed, less dye may be used. Black is a difficult shade to secure. If the results show a bluish or purple black, not enough dye has been used. The articles should be redyed with more dye stuff added. If the black has a bronze look, too much coloring matter has been used, and must be washed out in soap and water. It should always be remembered that the amount of dye specified in the instructions as necessary to produce a certain shade, is intended for use on white material. If the material is already colored, it makes a difference, not only in the amount used but in the resulting color.

Top Dyeing

Top dyeing is the application of dye over a material that is already colored. If the dye is the same as the original color, only a little need be used, and the garment will look fresh and bright. If a different color is used, great care should be taken, for the combination of the two will produce still a third. Certain dyes may be combined to give certain shades, and of these there is an endless variety, the working out of which is most facinating. Then again there are certain colors which should not be used over certain others, if a beautiful shade is desired. For instance, blue should not be used over yellow, orange, red, brown or green, nor should brown be used over dark green, blue, red or purple. The results are not satisfactory if green is used over red, purple, dark brown, blue or taupe, nor when red is used over green, brown, blue, taupe or purple. If an odd shade is desired, one should be sure to make enough the first time, as a second attempt might produce a different shade.

Dyeing Vessels

The vessels used for dyeing should be made of tin, porcelain, brass or agate. For home use, the family wash boiler serves very well. It should be large enough to allow the material to spread out. Spotting and streaking is due to crowding the material in the dye vessel, and to the lack of stirring. There should be plenty of water used for the dye bath, so that, though well spread out, the material may be kept well under water.

Stir Constantly

Very careful attention should be given to stirring and turning during the entire dyeing process. For this, two clean, round, smooth sticks should be used, so that materials will not be hurt by sharp corners or splinters. If the material is allowed to bunch or knot, the dye will not penetrate evenly, and if one part is allowed to remain at the bottom of the vessel where the heat is greatest, the dye will penetrate too much and a heavier shade will be produced.

Length of Bath

Here many people are apt to make mistakes and obtain poor results because they are in a hurry. The longer goods remain in the dye, the darker the shade will be, and even where a light color is desired, it is better to use less dye and give the material a long boiling than to give a short bath in a strong solution. Hard twisted goods require more time, and the darker colors also. In taking goods out of the bath it is well to remember that when dry, they will be lighter than when wet. If held before the light and looked through while wet, a pretty good idea is given of the color as it will be when dry.

Rinsing

When sure that the material has been boiled long enough, (and the bath should be kept boiling every minute) it should be taken out and rinsed in warm water, changing until the rinse water is colorless. Cotton and linen goods should be allowed to remain in the dye bath, and stirred for half an hour after the bath is removed from the fire, then treated as silk or wool. When almost dry, materials may be pressed on the wrong side, and are then ready for use.

If all the directions are carried out faithfully, success will result, and of all renovating processes none are more fascinating than dyeing—when spelled with an "e."

We Don't

Keep Holsteins

They Keep Us

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania

Iowa Cow Testing Work

THE IOWA HOMESTEAD has published such a complete review of Cow Testing Association work carried on in that State for the year, 1926, that we are reprinting the report.

In the report it is made very plain that dairymen, to get the most out of Cow Testing Association work, should enter their who'e herd and not just a few of their best cows.

The true purpose of Cow Testing Association work is to find which are the best cows and which are the poorest.

The annual report of the Iowa cow testing associations made for the year ending August 31, 1926, has just been published. It shows that there were 75 testing associations in the state on the date mentioned and that 22 of them were organized during the year. A total of 1,501 members completed a year's testing and 23,277 cows were tested. From that number 3,077 were culled and sold because they proved unprofitable. The first two Iowa testing associations were organized in 1909. For several years the number of associations increased but slowly, in fact, in 1915, there were only 13 in the state. During the next two years there was an increase to 30, but this number fell off by nearly one-half during the following four years. In 1923, interest in the work revived so that at the close of that year there were 47 associations in the state. This was increased to 56 the following year and as mentioned above, to 75 this year.

Iowa does not occupy first place among the number of cow testing associations. Wisconsin, for example, tested 78,370 cows last year. Iowa, however, has a fair share of the total number of testing associations in the United States, which for the past year, amounted to 777. In other words, Iowa has nearly 10 per cent of the total number. It is to be hoped that from now on cow testing associations will be organized more rapidly in Iowa than they have been in the past few years, for they are doing very constructive work in showing the dairyman how to make his herd more profitable by not only keeping records of the milk and butterfat produced by each cow in the herd under test, but also by recording the amount of feed that each individual cow consumes, thus bringing out the value of each producer in the herd.

Attention is called in the report to the fact that not all of the 75 testing associations now in existence are doing as good work as they might and the point is made that it is more important to strengthen the weaker associations than to organize new ones. This may be the correct view to take of the situation. It is never advisable to push coöperative work faster among farmers than the farmers are ready to join and work whole-heartedly with their associations. On the other hand, these testing associations are doing such valuable work in placing dairy business on a better paying basis and the method of procedure is now so well understood that it seems as though a little extra pressure to speed up the work might not be out of place.

Another matter that is stressed in the report is that the value of a cow testing association depends almost entirely on the honesty and integrity of each member as well as the tester. In some cases farmers test only a few cows in their herds in order to secure a high average test. A man who tests his cows principally for the purpose of showing his neighbors that he has a few good cows is not likely to receive very much benefit from the test. The chances are that even the temporary publicity which he may get out of it, will do him more harm than good. Men should put their entire herds on test, not for publicity purposes but to find the poor individuals and then get rid of them. Says the report: "The members who join an association merely to make phenomenal records, often under abnormally favorable conditions and regardless of economy of production, are not the most desirable members of the organization." That sort of men are doing themselves harm; they are fooling no one but themselves and are allowing a splendid opportunity for improvement to slip by.

As was reported sometime ago in these columns, the Kildee cup which is offered annually to the herd of eight or more cows showing the highest annual butterfat average, was won this year by L. T. Bedell of the Linn County No. 1 Cow Testing Association. Mr. Bedell won this on a herd of eight grade Guernseys and Jerseys, with an average production of 8,738 lb. milk and 472.6 lb. fat. It is herds of this sort that are making money for their owners.

From 18 cow testing associations in which the average number of cows was 180 per group, 10 of the high producing cows yielded an average of 11,352 lb. milk and 453.2 lb. fat. The 10 low producing cows in these herds averaged 3,543 lb. milk and 137.7 lb. fat. The average feed cost for the 10 high producers was $83.84 per head for the year and the profit above feed cost per cow was $136.42. In the case of the 10 low producing cows, the feed cost was $40.41 per cow and the profit above feed cost, $28.71. Thus while it cost about twice as much to feed these best 10 cows than it did the poorest 10, the former produced four times as much net profit as the latter.

The accompanying table shows the records of 7,600 cows belonging to Iowa cow testing associations and also the total feed cost for cows producing from 100 to 500 lb. fat a year. The cost of producing butterfat and the net returns per dollar spent for feed for each of the cows, are also shown.

The cows that yielded 500 pounds of fat per year at a feed cost of $83.71 per head produced butterfat at a cost of 17 cents a pound. Those that yielded only 100 lb. fat a year with a feed bill of $35.67 per head produced butterfat at a cost of 33 cents a pound. The former made a profit for their owners of $191.72 per cow above feed cost, while the latter made a profit of only $17.12 per head. It would take a herd of 11 of the poorer cows to produce as much net profit as a single cow of the 500-pound class produced. This is a striking illustration of the value of knowing the producing capacity of each cow in the herd.

Pounds Fat	*Total Cost of Feed*	*Value of Product*	*Value of Product above Feed Cost*	*Feed Cost Per Pound Fat*	*Returns Per Dollar Spent for Feed*
100	$35.67	$52.79	$17.12	$0.33	$1.48
150	38.96	75.53	36.57	.25	1.94
200	44.76	99.87	55.11	.22	2.23
250	50.99	125.44	74.45	.20	2.46
300	59.51	158.00	98.49	.20	2.66
350	66.27	179.54	113.27	.19	2.71
400	73.00	213.17	140.17	.19	2.92
450	79.89	240.44	160.55	.18	3.01
500	83.71	275.43	191.72	.17	3.29

A census was taken by the cow testers of the number of silos and other improvements on the farms by the members of the cow testing association. It is of interest to note that 78.2 per cent of these men own silos; that 27.2 per cent of them used milking machines last year; that 10.8 per cent of the barns on these farms are equipped with drinking cups for the cows; that 72.4 per cent of the farms have milk houses; and about 77.3 per cent of the herds are tested for tuberculosis. In other words over three-fourths of these farms are equipped with silos and are free from bovine tuberculosis. These records are far above the average for the state. Speaking in round numbers 60 per cent of the association members sold their products to coöperative creameries, 11 per cent to private creameries, 4.6 per cent to cream stations, 7.8 per cent to private customers at retail; and 13.8 per cent to wholesalers.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

What Variety of Corn for Silage

DR. W. B. NEVENS of the Dairy Department at the University of Illinois has been conducting an experiment during the past four years on varieties of corn for silage. He states, "The final results have not yet been published because it was planned to continue the trials during five different years in order to eliminate variations due to seasons. Briefly the experiment was planned to compare large late maturing southern varieties of corn with well-known varieties which usually mature the grain when grown in this section. Some of the varieties are also of the prolific type, that is, containing two or more ears per stalk. We have found no advantages in growing the southern varieties as compared with the local varieties. The yield of dry matter in the southern varieties is no greater and the quality of the silage in some seasons is not so good as that produced by the local varieties. While the silage made from the southern varieties keeps well it sometimes has a sharp acid taste and is not so palatable as corn which is more matured when ensiled. During some years also the southern varieties do not produce much grain so that the proportion of grain to stalk is rather low.

"We are using a two-ear variety of yellow corn which matures early in this section which seems to give great promise. It yields a large amount of dry matter per acre, has a large proportion of grain to stalk and matures early. This variety has one fault, however, and that is that the stalks are rather weak and the corn blows down easily. From the feeding standpoint, our results so far indicate that corn having a large proportion of grain to stalk and which is quite mature at the time of ensiling produces silage of a much higher feeding value. A digestion trial further showed that the silage made from Reid's yellow dent corn was more digestible than silage made from two of the southern varieties."

C. S. RHODE,
J. H. BROCK.

Why Feed Dry Skim Milk?

SKIM milk solids supply vitamines, protein and mineral matter (especially calcium) all fitted by Nature to the young calf's needs. *No other feed does this as effectively as skim milk solids.*

Dry Skim Milk is the food element of fresh skim milk after the water has been removed—nothing else. When remixed, one pound to nine pounds warm water, it equals fresh skim milk. Calves can't tell the difference. They grow.

Dry Skim Milk does not sour. It will keep for long periods in tight containers.

Transportation and storage of Dry Skim Milk are both cheap and convenient.

Dry Skim Milk is cheaper than whole milk.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg. Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

F. JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co. Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 19—Elmira, N. Y., Chemung County Breeders' Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
May 27-28—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

THE TRENTON SALE

"The Type and Production" sale held at Trenton, N. J., April 20th, resulted in 69 head bringing $14,060.00 or an average per head of $204.00 with about one half the number selling above $200.00.

The yearling bull, King Bloomingdale Ormsby topped the sale at $480.00. He is by Bloomingdale King Fayne, from a 30 lb. daughter of a 1200 lb. cow. He is an outstanding individual and went to Walker Gordon Certified Milk Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.

Bloomingdale Farms also consigned the highest priced female, the youngest daughter of the great sire King Model, Bloomingdale Model Jessica. She was purchased by Emma L. Sebring, Allentown, Pa., for $400.00.

The consignment of A. D. Foster & Sons, Bloomfield, Ontario, consisting of 14 animals, sold for the high average of $229.00.

Following is a list of animals which sold for $200.00 or over with name of purchaser and price:

King Bloomingdale Ormsby, Walker Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.	$480.00
Ormsby Houwtje Alcartra, Walker Gordon Farms	315.00
Helena Bos Burke, Walker Gordon Farms	305.00
May Walker Keyes, Walker Gordon Farms	255.00
Mabel Sylvia Pontiac, Walker Gordon Farms	260.00
Jane Pontiac Posch, Walker Gordon Farms	305.00
Aaggie Alcartra Veeman, Walker Gordon Farms	285.00
Fairview Trixy Korndyke, Walker Gordon Farms	230.00
Maple Lane Echo Bloomingdale, Walker Gordon Farms	210.00
Gah-Saw-Nis Artis Pietertje, Walker Gordon Farms	230.00
Retreat Alcartra Fayne Segis, Elliott Averett, Chatham, N. J.	260.00
Bloomingdale Matador Clara, Elliott Averett	220.00
Retreat Superb, Ira M. Eby, Leaman Place, Pa.	455.00
Lulu Burke Keyes, Dr. R. L. Schaefer, Allentown, Pa.	210.00
Maple Lane Echo Valdessa, Dr. R. L. Schaefer	360.00
Dolly Burke Artis, Bloomingdale Farm, Somerville, N. J.	270.00
Son of Molly Abbekerk, Home Farm, Center Valley, Pa.	340.00
Segis Spofford Burke, E. S. Thompson, Flanders, N. J.	250.00
Sylvia Walker Korndyke, E. S. Thompson	250.00
Sadie Belle Lois Pontiac 2d, E. S. Thompson	200.00
Sir Beauty Sweet, C. E. Snyder & H. Robinson, Pittstown, N. J.	290.00
Brentwood Prospect Nanie, Ed. E. Dundas, Phillipsburg, N. J.	270.00
Josephine Ormsby of Berks, Jas. A. Ten Eyck, Pluckemin, N. J.	220.00
Llenroc Elmdale Pontiac Posch, State Inst. for Feeble Minded, Vineland, N. J.	210.00
King Doede Prilly Champion, State Inst. for Feeble Minded	280.00
Hillsboro Valdessa May, State Inst. for Feeble Minded	205.00
Gah-Saw-Nis Edith Pietertje, State Inst. for Feeble Minded	225.00
Johanna Segis De Kol Clyde, J. Irving Stryker, Millstone, N. J.	220.00
Berks Ormsby Sylvia Pontiac, Allen M. Gehman, Macungi, Pa.	250.00
Bloomingdale Model Jessica, Emma L. Sebring, Allentown, Pa.	400.00
Hillsboro Susie Johanna, Emma L. Sebring	310.00
Ridgedale Hazel Echo, Emma L. Sebring	350.00
Doede Prilly Hengerveld, S. Hansen, Pennington, N. J.	200.00
Beauty Pontiac Glista, S. Hansen	390.00
King Ona Ormsby 2d, Chas. B. N. Davis, Somerville, N. J.	200.00

HOLSTEINS GO FAIR AT SALE

The first Holstein sale held at the round barn here for some time was successfully conducted last Wednesday afternoon, April 27, under the direction of the Wisconsin Holstein Sales Company, 43 head being sold for a total of $3,800.

W. H. Krause of Thorpe and J. P. Heintz of Hewitt served as auctioneers and A. C. Schroeder was ringmaster. R. A. Peterson, county agent of Wood County, managed the sale and was assisted by William Schultz, George Kieffer and George Baltus of Auburndale, Epa De Boer of Arpin and Jos. Kautzer of Marshfield. John L. Stauber of the American National Bank acted as clerk.

The highest priced individual at the sale was a beautiful two year old heifer, consigned by L. F. Woodward of Plainfield, for which J. C. Kieffer & Sons of Auburndale paid $250. The second high animal was a five year old cow consigned by J. C. Kieffer & Sons and sold to Fred Schultz of Auburndale for $210, while a seven year old cow consigned by the Edgeland Farms, of which A. C. Schroeder is manager, ranked third high, being sold for $185 to Tim Vander Werff of Gurnee, Ill. A sire consigned by Melvin Brehm of Colby, purchased by W. C. Wurtman of that place for $180, ranked fourth high; Geo. Baltus' cow, sold to C. Albrecht, R. 5, for $165, was fifth; Frank Jerkick of Sheldon consigned a cow which went to C. A. Plank for $155, ranking sixth; Jacob Dick's cow, sold to Tim Vander Werff for $147.50, was seventh; a cow consigned by Chas. Pitzka of Stetsonville, for which Wm. L. Schultz of Auburndale paid $145, ranked eighth and two cows consigned by Morgan & Sons of Unity, sold to Wm. Schultz and A. F. Falk of Auburndale for $140 each, completed the high ten. Three farmers of the Arpin district, J. Kerkstra, D. Valon and J. Schaaf, jointly purchased an excellent herd-sire, consigned by J. S. Kieffer & Sons, Elmwood Ormsby Korndyke Piebe, a direct descendant of Laura Ollie Homestead King, an outstanding representative of the breed.

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LONDON DISTRICT SALE

The sale of thirty head of Holsteins, under the management of J. E. Houch was held on March 30th at the Western Fair grounds, London, Ontario. The sale totaled $3,692.00 or about $123.00 per head.

The offerings were mostly untested cows and went to local buyers.

W. C. Wilson, Thedford, Ontario, paid the top price of $205.00 for a daughter of Finderne King May Fayne. She was consigned by J. E. Wilkins of Wilton Grove, Ont.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM SALE

The sale of 60 head of good Holsteins, owned by C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa., was held at his "Pleasant View Farm" on Thursday, May 5th.

It was one of the successful sale events of the season, the totaal for 60 animals being slightly over $9,500.00 or an average of about $158.00.

The weather was fine and a large number of Holstein men were present from several counties in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The offerings were in very good condition, and included a large number of very promising first calf heifers. These were in good demand and brought good prices.

Col. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora did the selling, with sales manager, S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, in the box.

VALUE OF FARM MANURE

By V. M. Couch

It is one thing to say that farm manure has a value, but quite another thing to say what that value is or to what it is due. The positive or intricate value of farm manure lies in the amount of valuable plant foods which it contains. It also possesses an important indirect value as a soil stimulant, due to its power as it ferments and decays in contact with the soil to liberate from the soil plant food that would not otherwise become available so quickly. There is still another value in farm manure, due to the fact that it makes the soil more porous and spongy and thus increases the power of the soil to absorb and retain moisture and to resist surface washing. In other words this third value of farm manure is due to improvement in physical conditions.

The value of the manure for improving the physical nature of the soil is fully appreciated and frequently overestimated by some, while its value for plant food which it supplies and which it liberates from the soil is some times almost ignored.

Manure made from clover hay and heavy grain rations has much greater value than that which is made from wheat straw. The great difference is due to the difference in plant food and in the rapidity of decay.

On a grain farm here in the lake region, a field to which no manure and no plant food had been applied, the average yield of wheat has been only about fifteen bushels per acre for several years. Land treated with a heavy annual application of stable manure has produced thirty-eight bushels of wheat per acre, while another field treated with com-



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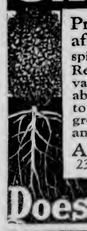
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mercial plant food without organic matter yielded forty-one bushels of wheat per acre. The latter received a little less plant food than was furnished in the manure, thus giving ample proof of the value of plant food supplied, and showing that the physical effect of the farm manure was by no means so important. Nevertheless, the physical effect should not be overlooked. Under certain seasonal conditions this physical value may be very important.

While the manure has some value for physical improvement and a larger value for its power to liberate plant food from the soil, it should be clearly understood that the great value of farm manure is due to the plant food which it contains, and that the greatest problem in the handling of farm manure is to prevent the loss of plant food.

FIGHT THE FLY

The fly is one of the greatest enemies of health. Flies breed in filth and from it they may carry contagion into our houses and to the food we eat. They are usually abundant on dairy farms, being attracted by the cattle, accumulations of manure, spilled milk, and other feeding or breeding grounds. Special care should be taken to exclude them from places where milk is handled and stored, for if they gain access to milk or walk over milk utensils they may leave dangerous contamination. Breeding places should be destroyed or rendered harmless, and measures taken to screen flies from dairy rooms and to trap or catch them.

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

By Geo. Briggs,

Extension Agronomist

Upon a sufficient amount of a good high protein hay, dairy profits depend, more than on any other one factor. Therefore a check up at this time of the year is as a stitch in time. No one is so wise as to avoid all mishaps and the farmer that finds his acreage of alfalfa smaller this spring than last fall or his catch of clover too thin to leave will not be the exception.

While sudan grass makes a good pasture, millet and sudan grasses should not be considered substitutes for frozen cut or short acreage of clover and alfalfa.

On heavy soils oats and peas planted about 1½ bushels of each per acre, make a high yielding palatable hay, about equal in feeding value to clover and is strongly recomended. Any of the field varieties of peas will answer for this purpose but on lighter soils, the green and scotch varieties would be preferred. The necessity of early and deep planting of peas on *light soils* is essential. Some farmers drill peas in at separate operation, although one and one-half to two inches would not destroy oats, and peas would thrive.

The humble soybean does have a place as a substitute hay. Most of the objections can be met, as hard curing, too costly to raise, etc., so write me. Usually too much ambition in early spring, is principal trouble. Prepare land well, plant either in rows or one and one-half bushels solid about one or two weeks after corn planting time. At this time plants will grow up faster and shade the ground and that it will be easier to control the weeds than the early plantings. *Recommend* harrowing all fields either in rows or planted solid when plants are two to five inches high, crosswise of the rows, with teeth of harrow up pretty straight. As to varieties, on heavier soils central or northern part of the state, Wisconsin Black best, otherwise, Manchu. Any special hay mixture will be O. K. Have bulletin No. 375 on soybeans available.

A few men are getting by, cutting alfalfa and sweet clover the first year. They are the exception and we dare say but little about them.

NEW BETTER-SIRES REPORT ISSUED

A report dealing with livestock improvement under the "Better Sires—Better Stock" plan has just been issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in mimeographed form. It describes and summarizes the progress of the systematic campaign for increasing the use of purebred sires, and shows that a total of 17,063 persons have participated up to March 31, 1927. States that have been especially prominent in this work, according to the report, are Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Nebraska, and Vermont, each of those States having more than 1,000 livestock owners participating.

In connection with the extensive literature which the bureau has made available on the subject of livestock improvement, it is now analyzing voluminous reports from consular and agricultural officials in foreign countries with a view to studying the activities of other nations in the breeding and improvement of domestic animals.

Copies of the better-sires report, which is issued quarterly, together with literature on related subjects, may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

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SOUTH DAKOTA C. T. A. NOTES

A State wide report of the work done in the Cow Testing Associations of South Dakota shows the butterfat production per cow to be higher during the month of March than at any other time since June 1926.

The average production for March of the 2,862 cows on test was 22.9 lb. fat and 614 lb. milk.

One bull association is being formed by the members of the Marshall County Association. Several milking machines have been installed and several separators purchased or exchanged. Many unprofitable cows have been sold and a number of members have signed up for accredited herds.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

The Schuylkill County, Penna., Cow Testing Association finished their first year April 1, 1927. There were twenty-six whole year members in the Association. There were 438 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The result for the members is as follows:

Total av. no. of cows in the Association	369.78
Average per cow:	
Lbs. milk	8002
Lbs. butterfat	307.3
Percentage of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	$395.45
Cost of pasture	5.81
Cost of roughage	53.77
Cost of grain	71.02
Total cost of feed	130.60
Value of product above feed cost	264.85
Returns for $1 expended for feed	3.03

Individual Herd Records

Fifteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. butterfat.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS INDICATE VIRGINIA'S PROGRESS AS A DAIRY STATE

Almost any dairyman will tell you that Wisconsin is the leading dairy State in the Union, and that Michigan comes next and Minnesota next. In this connection it is interesting to note that Wisconsin has 159 cow testing associations, Michigan 102 and Minnesota eighty-five. Other leading States are Iowa with seventy-seven, Pennsylvania with forty-nine, New York with thirty-six, California with thirty-five, Indiana with thirty-one and Illinois with thirty.

Virginia now boasts eighteen cow testing associations and stands thirteenth among the States in the Union in this work. This is a fine record for a Southern State, but Virginia can have fifty associations during the next five years if our dairymen are really in earnest about the dairy business.

One of the greatest advantages of cow testing association records is the help which these records give in selecting the right kind of herdsire. Data from these records so far tabulated show that about one-third of the purebred sires being used in dairy herds are actually lowering the production of their daughters in comparison with the production of the dams of these daughters. About one-third are raising the production slightly, and one-third are giving large increases.—*Exchange.*

HOLSTEIN IS HIGH BROOKFIELD TESTER

In the Brookfield Cow Test Association for the month of March, there were 495 cows tested and 105 of these produced over 40 lb. butterfat. The high cow was a 7-year-old Registered Holstein belonging to L. V. Garvens, that produced 1,717 lb. milk testing 4.6, making 79.0 lb. butterfat.

The second high cow was a Registered Holstein, that produced 1,752 lb. milk, testing 4.2, making 73.6 lb. fat, and belongs to E. E. Swan.

The third high cow, a grade Guernsey belonging to Mrs. J. Eble, on twice-a-day milking produced 1,686 lb. milk and making 72.5 lb. butterfat.

The high herd for the month belongs to Alvin Kleinhaus; his small herd of 11 Registered Guernsys produced 49.0 lb. fat.

MINNESOTA C. T. A. WORK

Wright County

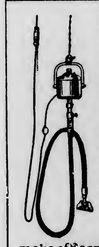
The annual report of C. T. A. work in Wright County shows that four 600 lb. Ribbons of Merit, four 500 lb. ribbons and 37 lb. a day ribbons were awarded members of Montrose Association.

Two of the 600 lb. ribbons went to W. A. Duglas, and two to O. B. Mohring who also received two of the 500 lb. ribbons, W. A. Duglas receiving one and C. A. Eckerman, one.

Of the 37 pound-a-day ribbons, 24 were earned by grade Holsteins, 4 by grade Guernseys, 3 by grade Shorthorns, and one by a grade Jersey, the balance by common cows.—*Arndt Anderson, Tester.*

Scott County

The Scott County C. T. A., shows a grade Guernsey owned by E. J. Gates produced 525 lb. fat winning a 500 lb. ribbon. Twenty-two grade cows earned pound-a-day ribbons, seven were earned by Holsteins, seven by Shorthorns, six by Guernseys and two by Jerseys.


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HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.
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OTTER TAIL COUNTY

Five 500 lb. ribbons and fifty-four pound-a-day ribbons were awarded members of this C. T. A. for the year just ended. Of the fifty-four pound-a-day ribbons, 29 went to Holstein cows, 24 to Guernseys and one to a purebred Guernsey who also received one of the 500 lb. ribbons. Four 500 lb. ribbons went to Guernseys and one to a purebred Guernsey —*Fred Luedero, Tester.*

GOOD ADVICE FROM "UNCLE JERRY"

This is the time of year when there is likely to be considerable loss to the dairyman due to milk being turned back to him, because of it being sour when reaching the receiving plant. Many dairymen have not as yet adopted the regular summer schedule for cooling and caring for the milk, and the first hot days are likely to catch somebody napping. Of course, a fellow should be just as careful to produce clean milk and properly cool it in winter as in summer, but you know how it is,—there is more or less of a tendency to ease up a bit during the winter.

It is a good plan to keep the flanks and udder of the cows clipped, wash the udder and dry with a clean cloth, or wipe with a clean damp cloth before milking. Use the small top milk pail, as it prevents much dirt from dropping into the milk. As soon as the milk is drawn, it should be strained through cotton, flannel, or regular absorbent cotton strainer discs. Strainer cloths should be used only once. The milk should be cooled immediately. The surface cooler through which a stream of water flows will quickly cool the milk to within two degrees of the temperature of the water. The milk can then be placed in a tank which should be deep enough so that the water will come up to the neck of the can.

If the surface cooler is not used, then the cans should be placed in the deep tank of water, and the milk stirred until it has become cool. Water should run through the tank continuously while the milk is being cooled. The dairyman who has a flowing spring is indeed fortunate.

Never mix warm milk with cold milk. When hawling the cans to the roadside platform, or to the receiving station, cover them with canvas or blankets. The roadside platform should have a cover over it to shade the milk from the hot sun.

In washing the dairy utensils, first use either cold water, or water that is slightly warm; then wash in hot water to which soda ash or some other suitable dairy washing powder has been added. Sterilize the utensils by dipping in a tank of boiling water, or by live steam, and turn them upside down on a rack to dry. A number of cities require that the drying rack be screened to keep flies from getting into the cans.

It is to every producer's interest to so handle his milk that it will reach the market in the best possible condition, both as to temperature and bacterial content.

"UNCLE JERRY,"

Extension Service, Maryland Agricultural College.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY C. T. A.

The report of the Cumberland County C. T. A., A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester for the month of April shows that 31 herds were tested with 317 cows in milk and 24 cows dry. Fifteen profitable cows were sold and four unprofitable sold to the butcher. One purebred bull was purchased during the month. Sixty-five cows produced above 40 lb. fat; 29 above 50 lb. fat; 108 cows milked above 1,000 lb. milk and 65 above 1,200 lb.

The average for the ten highest cows was 1,868 lb. milk; 67.3 lb. butterfat with an average percent of fat of 3.6.

A list of the ten highest producing cows with name of owner is as follows:

Owner		*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
Paul M. Lehman,	G. Holstein	1974	84.9
J. H. Lear	R. Holstein	1548	72.9
Ivo V. Otto	"	2074	70.5
Jesse Kurtz	"	2013	68.4
A. N. Lehman	"	1563	67.2
Ivo V. Otto	"	1652	64.4
Ivo V. Otto	"	1634	63.7
John L. Basehore	"	2341	63.2
Jesse Kurtz	"	2115	59.2
Ivo V. Otto	"	1790	58.4

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, *Tester.*

This excellent showing is the result of seven years of real C. T. A. work. Under the supervision of a tester who has worked in coöperation with the good dairymen of Cumberland County for the upbuilding of the dairy industry and for the common good of all members of the association by which he is employed.

The report for April shows the ten high cows to be Holstein. They are owned by men who have been members of the Association continuously for several years, some of them being charter members. This fact should answer the question as to whether or not it pays to belong to a C. T. A. more than one year and also what breed of dairy cows are the most profitable.—*L. E. G.*

HIS TRANSLATION

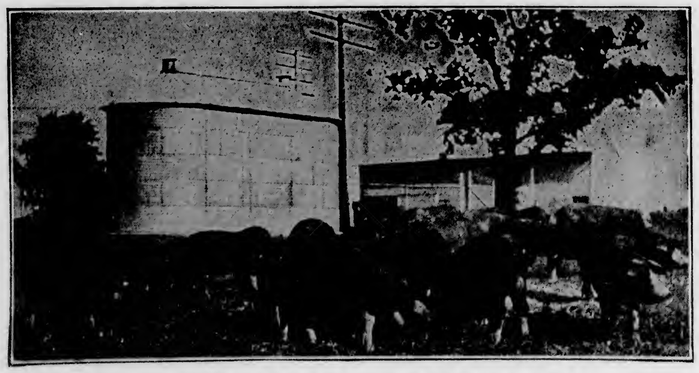
Mother—"But, Bobby, surely you did something else but eat at the school treat?"

Bobbie—"Yes, mummie. After tea we sang a hymn called, "We Can Sing, Full Though We Be."

(Mother learned later that the hymn selected had been, "Weak and Sinful Though We Be.")—*Dublin Sunday Independent.*

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

COVENTRY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

I. O. SIDELMAN

The Coventry Cow Testing Association finished their fifth year March 1, 1927, with twenty whole-year members. There were 547 cows in the Association during all or part of the year. There was an increase of 433 lb. milk and 19.8 lb. butterfat above the previous year's results. The results for the members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the Association	482.09
Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	7840.
Lb. butterfat	308.3
Percentage of butterfat	3.9
Value of product	$323.42
Cost of pasture	11.51
Cost of roughage	43.35
Cost of Grain	58.27
Total cost of feed	113.13
Value of product above feed cost	210.29
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.86

GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The April report of the Gelatt-South Gibson C. T. A. shows 308 cows tested. Thirty-eight cows produced above 40 lb. of butterfat.

Thirty-five of the 40 lb. fat producers were Holsteins, twenty-four of them being registered.

The highest producer was a registered Holstein cow, No. 13, owned by M. C. Benson of Susquehanna, Penna. She is credited with 74.9 lb. fat and 2,139 lb. milk. In second place, is cow No. 5, in the herd of F. F. Resseguie, South Gibson credited with 69.9 lb. fat and 1,941 lb. milk.

The herd of thirteen purebred Holsteins owned by O. P. Walker & Sons of Thompson, Penna., made the highest herd average for the month, 39.0 lb. buttefat.—*B. E. Whitney, Tester, Kingsley, Pa.*

WHY HE MARRIED HER

He said he married her because he loved her.

She said he married her because she really understood him.

His friend the biologist said he married her because he was tall and she was short, and he was blond and she was dark.

His friend the psychoanalyst said he married her because she resembled his mother.

The girl who had wanted him for herself said he married her because love is blind.

The man who wanted her for himself said he married her because he wanted her money.

But the real reason he married her was that she had squeezed his hand while they were sitting out a dance the night he proposed.—*Exchange.*

A cheerful disposition is one sign of good health.

RENEW FELT HATS BY DYEING THEM

If your old felt hat is only slightly soiled it can be successfully cleaned at home. Some spots may be easily removed by rubbing them with very fine sandpaper. Although this does not roughen the felt, it will not remove old dirt spots.

If the hat is badly soiled or faded, dye is best to restore its color. Any standard wool dye may be used to color old felt. The dye should be mixed and tested according to directions on the package. The crown of the hat should be separated from the brim, if possible, so that the hat may be handled more easily, and may be entirely covered with the dye bath. After the hat is dyed and rinsed it should be stretched immediately over a hat block and fastened so that it will dry in shape.

The New York State College of Agriculture has a free bulletin which gives directions for making hat blocks for both crowns and brims. It is sent on request to anyone addressing a postcard to the college, at Ithaca, and asking for E 106.

"I'm sorry, but if you'll read my advertisement again you'll see that I distinctly said a Scandinavian cook."

"Lawd sake! What difference do it make what a lady's 'ligion am, if she can cook?"

The business farmer of to-day tests his seed grain. In farming, as in every other business, elements of chance are being removed as fully as possible.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

GEESE. DUCKS—Fourteen varieties, Breeding Stock, Eggs, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs for hatching, from Boston winners. ELSIE M. HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS for sale; bred-to-lay. $12 per 100, $3 per setting. L. L. UNANGST, Hingham, Mass.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

EXHIBITION TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, Chicks, Stock. Circular. SHORE ACRES RED FARM, Big Lake, Minn.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS AND PITT GAMES. Eggs, 15—$1.75; 50—$4.50, delivered. CHAS. MOORE, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—Hatching eggs, $6.00 a hundred. ANDREW MCKNEIGHT, Connersville, Indiana, R. 8.

HATCHING EGGS from hardy northern grown single comb Ancona stock $1.50 per 13 postpaid. WILLARD L. CRESSEY, Topsham, Maine.

EXCHEQUER LEGHORNS—THE LATEST, BEST, Hardiest and most beautiful of Leghorns. Write for circular. W. W. GRAVES, Jefferson City, Mo.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHIX from a high class breeding farm. Large type. 8 week old pullets. Circular. MAPLE ACRES FARM, Box H, Tiffin, Ohio.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

QUALITY TALKS—Thirty breeds chicks, hatching eggs. Bred to lay and win. Prices, 12c up. Mating list and special prices free. SUPREME HATCHERY, Box G., Shelbyville, Ill.

CHICKS—PULLETS—BARRON'S LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 2, New Washington, Ohio.

BUCKEYE, MAGIC AND JAMESWAY BROODER STOVES, all sizes reduced. Mardens Cod Liver oil $2.25 gal. Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn chicks April 15 cents, May 12 cents. Annual chick sale first week in June. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

POULTRY

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LANE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS, $12.00 a hundred; Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00 a hundred; White Rock, $15.00 a hundred; Mixed $10.00 a hundred. All No. 1 chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 20.



DOGS

COLLIES—Prize stock, beautiful males, also proven matrons, bred or open. SWIFTSMERE KENNELS, Ward Hill, Mass.

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies; 10c instructive list. W. R. WATSON, Box 60, Macon, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Closing Out Sale. THERESSA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

WE RENOVATE AND RECARD OLD WOOL COMFORTS. Write R. V. ALING WOOL MILL, Berlin, Ohio.

CORNCOB CRUSHER AND FEED GRINDER, 8" burr, late type, good condition, $15.00. A. A. MARSHALL, Brookline, N. H.

FANCY OHIO MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure, 6 one gallon cans in case, Per case $14.00. J. W. MILLER, Middlefield, Ohio.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds $1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP $2.50 per gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. LIBBEY, Newport, Vermont.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 36.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

NO. 1 VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, $2.25 per gallon. Hard sugar, $3.00 per 10 lb. pail, soft, $2.65; 5 lb. pail hard, $1.60, soft, $1.40. Cash with order, not prepaid. F. R. TUTHILL, South Royalton, Vt.

WOOL—We Manufacture wool into beautiful, warm and Serviceable Bed Blankets, Auto Robes and Comfort Filling for your own use, "The Old Fashioned Way." Write for particulars. SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL, Shippensburg, Penna.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

FOR SALE—Wilson Soy Bean Seed. Write for sample. NORMAN HEDGES, R-3, Laurel, Delaware.

PURE KENTUCKY RECLEANED BLUE GRASS SEED. Lawn or field. GEO. D. KARSNER, R. 8, Lexington, Ky.

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & CO., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

BIG BARGAIN—100 choice blooming size gladiolus bulbs. Prepaid for $2.50 cash with order. Catalog free. STONECREST GARDENS, Eau Claire, Wis.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN OF 1925 CROP. YELLOW DENT, Germination almost perfect. Price $3 per bu. ALLEN BRUMBAUGH, Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, $1.25; not labeled, $1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW SWEET CORN. Best Quality. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs., $1.50, 25 lbs. $3.50, 50 lbs. $6.00, 100 lbs., $10.00 Postpaid. FRANK W. WILLIAMS, Buckland, Conn.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

C. O. D. CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, 75c thousand; Porto Rico Potato, Pepper and Eggplants: 500, $1.10: thousand $2. CLYATTVILLE PLANT CO., Clyattville, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Premier, Dunlap, Gibson, Aroma, Klondyke, Missionary, Gandy, Warfield, 100 for $1.00. Champion everbearing 50 for $1.00. A. STARR, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Here's your chance. 75 large blooming size bulbs for $1.00, postpaid. Sent C. O. D. Pay postman. VALLEY STREAM NURSERY, Box 355, Valley Stream, L. I.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM'S ALFALFA Seed direct from the man that grows it. Hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. Triangle Ranch, Cottonwood, S. D.

CABBAGE, BERMUDA ONION AND TOMATO PLANTS: 500, 65c.; 1,000, $1. Porto Rico and Big Stem Jersey Potato, Ruby King Pepper and Eggplants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.50. HAMBY PLANT CO., Valdosta, Ga.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes—90% or better February test. State College bred. 500 bushels for sale. $3 per bushel; 50 bushels or more $2.75, F. O. B. Montoursville. Cash or sent C. O. D. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Penna.

HAY AND STRAW—Ask for delivered prices on clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feeding hay, also oat, wheat and rye straw in car lots. Can give quick shipments if desired. Quality guaranteed. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine quality seed corn. 100-day Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bucks Co., sweep stake, Lancaster Co., sure crop. Wilson soybeans. Write for prices and samples. SHULL FARM, Box 7, Tullytown, Pa.

HOWARD 17—STRAWBERRY WITHOUT A FAULT. Just the money maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, northern grown plants carefully packed to reach you in good condition, $1.00—100; $3.75—500; $7.25—1000. JIM BRITTON, Chepachet, R. I.

SPECIAL PLANTING OFFERS: No. 1. 15 Dahlias labeled, no two alike, regular 25c to 50c values elsewhere; 20 Oxalis and 6 gladiolus postpaid for $1.75. No. 2. 100 mixed Dahlias, many colors and varieties, by Express Collect, $2.50. No. 3. Both offers by Express Collect for $3.75. When ordering give Express Office. Catalogue free. Mrs. R. B. WITT, Overback Farm, East Greenbush, N. Y. R. 12, B-111.

An absent minded man was deep in his work when his wife called out to him, "Henry, baby has swallowed all the ink in the ink pot. What shall we do?" to which he replied casually, "Write with a pencil I suppose."—*Woodrow K. Wilson, Monticello, Ark.*

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

COW'S HEREDITY IS KEY FACTOR

Good dairy cows are born, not made, asserts H. A. Mathieson, University of Idaho dairy specialist.

"Experimental results," he says, "lead us to the practical conclusion that the ability of cows to produce milk and butterfat is almost entirely a matter of inheritance. The high class cow or the inferior cow is born that way and is not made so by any special treatment when young."

The dairy sire, it is stressed by Mr. Mathieson, is the greatest factor in the success or failure of any dairy farmer or dairy herd. The elimination of scrub bulls—which at present greatly outnumber those of purebred ancestry—he points to as essential if average production of dairy cows is to be increased.

"The cows in our present herds," he says, "will reproduce daughters that will be either better or poorer than their mothers and the kind of bulls used today will largely determine the matter. The only true and ultimate test of a sire is a comparison of the production of his daughters with that of his dams. In other words, the quality of bulls used at the present time is largely determining our future herd profits or losses.

"If the difference between a cow having a capacity of 10,000 pounds milk yearly and one that produces barely 4,000 lb. is a question of parentage, it certainly is of great importance to see that the proper parents are provided."

BULL ASSOCIATION ADVANCE

The Marsh Valley Holstein Bull Association held its annual meeting at its headquarters at Downey recently and reëlected Clinton J. Mock president and Peter Christensen secretary. This association was organized in March, 1923, with six bulls. Another was added later. They have just made their second rotation of bulls. A cow-testing association is being organized and is expected to start functioning the first of May, one object being to check the production of the bulls' daughters.

Another Holstein bull association, which held its annual meeting in March, is the Bonneville association. The president elected is Francis Burtenshaw and the secretary, Judge R. C. Wold, the latter reëlected. This association was organized in June, 1922, and the bulls were placed that fall. It has purchased 11 bulls and has 10 now. Arrangements were made at the meeting for the rotation of three bulls and one new bull was bought for replacement.

ARREST ME, OFFICER!

Some men would rather face anything than an angry wife.

A man returned home about two in the morning recently. He stumbled as he came upstairs.

"Is that you, John?" called his wife, in an ominous voice.

"No, dear," he replied, "I'm a burglar. Call the police."

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

OLD HOME FARM



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

I have seven young Holstein heifers that I will sell if I can move them within the next twenty days. Will make the price attractive.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

C. R. Savidge

Milton Pennsylvania

Evendale Farm

We offer for sale our richly bred Senior Herdsire

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370

He is a brother to Carnation King Sylvia, sired by King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a son of Avon Pontiac Echo and the great record cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d, who has 3 times made over 32 lb. butter in 7 days and twice over 37 lb. She is one of Canada's greatest producers and has a 37-lb. daughter and a 36-lb. daughter.

The dam of this bull, Sadie Vale Duchess, is a 29 lb. Junior two-year-old daughter of K K Sadie Vale. She traces on both sides of her pedigree through King Segis De Kol Korndyke to King Segis and the great 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The two nearest dams of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia average 33.20 and his four nearest dams average 37.12.

J. S. Haldeman & Son

Winchester Virginia

Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

You Will Say the Same Thing

when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

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OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD

Consists of 125 Head of

Purebred Holsteins



Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

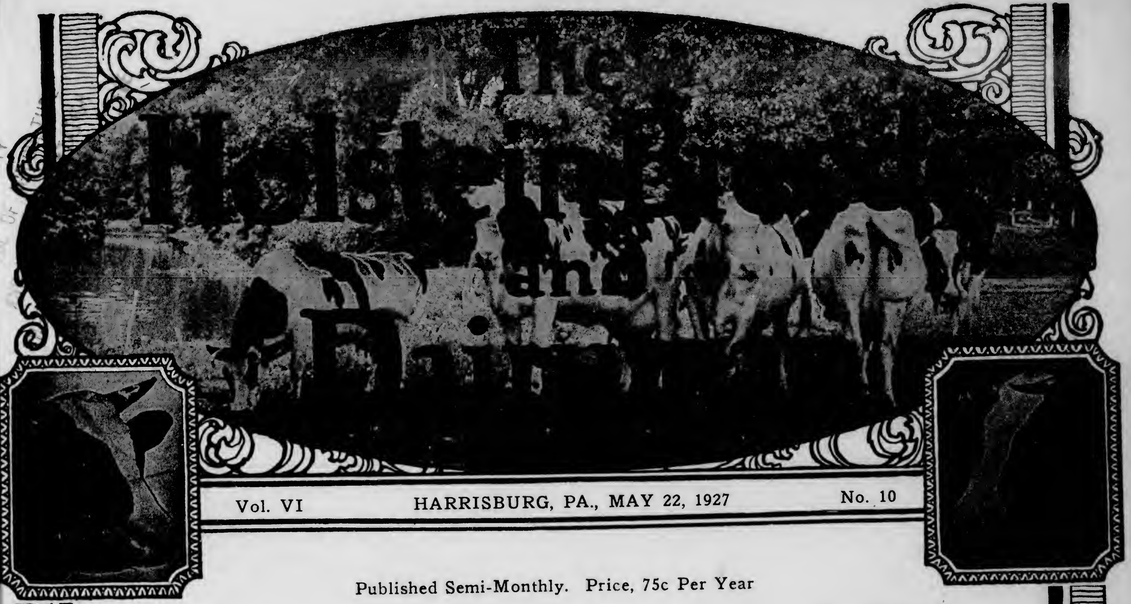


Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1927 No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



FAR OAKS MISS RUE HOMESTEAD
Owned by McKendree Walker & Son, Gaithersburg, Md.



COWS IN THE McKENDREE WALKER & SON HERD, GAITHERSBURG, MD.

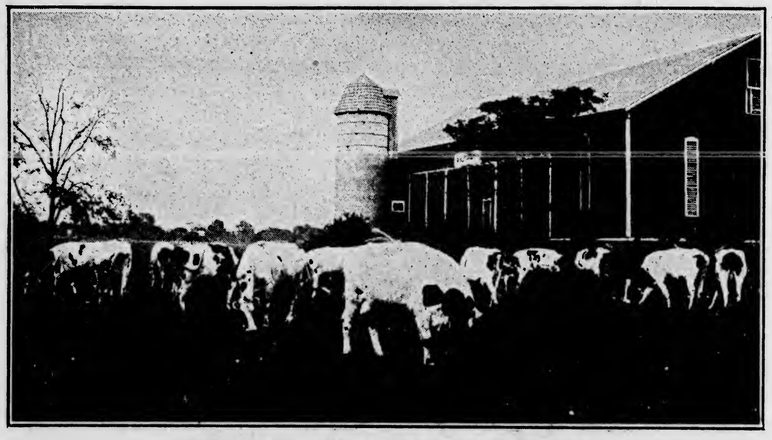
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Northumberland County
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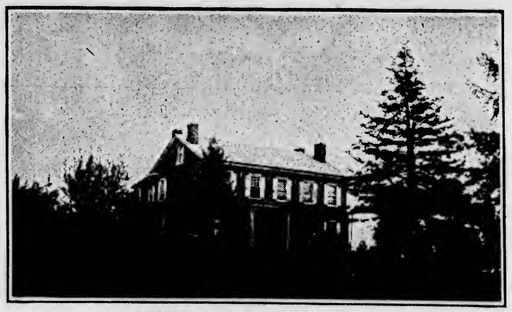
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1927 No. 10

Penn State College Students Stage Dairy Show

THE Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held a Spring meeting at the Pennsylvania State College on Friday, May 6th. Dairymen from all parts of the state were present and from a number of counties came auto tours of dairy farmers. The attendance was estimated at 400. Professor E. B. Fitts, President of the Association, presided.

Dr. R. D. Hetzel, the new president of the Pennsylvania State College, extended a cordial welcome to the dairymen and urged them to make full use of the facilities at the college for advancing their interests along educational and research lines. He also called attention to the service of the Extension department. The response to the welcome was by R. F. Brinton, the efficient secretary of the association.



PROF. E. B. FITTS

Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy department told of the training given students in dairying. He also devoted some time to the work and service of the College Creamery.

Explaining that Pennsylvania ranks first in ice cream making and second in the production of milk, Professor Borland told of the College creamery distribution: 250,000 quarts of market milk, 270,000 pounds of butter, 52,000 pounds of cheese, 24,000 pounds of cottage cheese, 22,000 pounds of condensed milk, 20,000 gallons of ice cream, 12,000 gallons of ice cream mix, and 2,000 quarts of chocolate milk. A quarter million dollars' worth of business was done last year and 70 per cent of this amount was returned to farmers of the State College community who bring milk and cream to the College plant.

"Recent Dairy Legislation, State and National" was discussed by R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Interstate Milk Producers Association of Philadelphia. He outlined briefly what had been done at recent legislative sessions emphasizing the great importance of the campaign for disease eradication and of maintaining the present excellent laws of the state governing the sale of olemargarine.

The two timely subjects "Soy Beans for Hay" and "Silos and Silage Crops" were handled in a masterly way by J. W. Warner, county agent of Indiana county, and Professor R. H. Olmstead of the college dairy extension department. Prof. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist of the College, stated that "Succulent feeds are needed to get the best results from the milk cow and corn silage is the best of the succulent feeds."

He presented figures from farm records to prove the value of silages. Cows getting silage gave 1,200 pounds more milk and over thirty pounds more butterfat than those which did not. Farms in Lancaster county which use silos have an average labor income of $430.50 more than those without them.

Mr. M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, told of the work of that organization stressing especially the great value of its educational work in acquainting people with the great importance of milk in the diet.

Dean R. L. Watts of the school of Agriculture has just returned from a trip around the world and in a most delightful way told many interesting facts in discussing the subject "Glimpses of Dairying in Other Countries."

The last number on the program was a play "Judge for Yourself," staged by the Philadelphia Dairy Council. This is a side splitting comedy of events occuring in the trial of one William Shiftless for delivering unclean milk. The star witness is "Jessie" a cow from William's herd. "Judge" C. I. Cohee handles his court in a masterful manner.

On the following day, Saturday, May 7, occured the Penn State Dairy Exposition, an annual dairy cattle show, staged by dairy students of the college and most of the dairymen in attendance at the meeting stayed over for this event. About 50 animals from the college dairy herd were on exhibition each one being fitted

and shown by a student. There were judging contests, fitting contests and showing contests, all of which were of much interest to the visitors. Prizes won in the various contests were awarded at a banquet in the evening at which President Hetzel, Dean Watts, Professor Borland, M. D. Munn, and C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture were speakers.

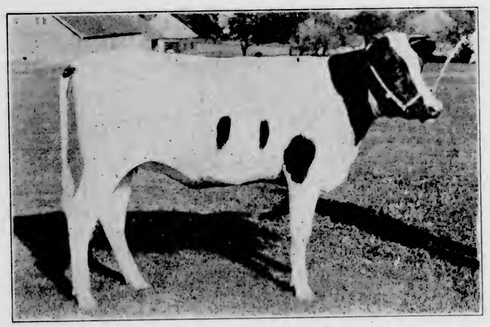


F. E. ROBACHER, STERLING, PENNA.

Winner Holstein calf class in Fitting contest at Penn State Dairy Exposition, May 7. Awarded a subscription of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The two-day dairy event proved of great interest to dairymen in attendance and many expressed the wish that it would be repeated next year.

Russell F. Mollenauer, a freshman, showed his Holstein junior yearling with such fine patience and excellent technique that he not only won the award of champion showman but drew exclamations of admiration from the spectators and words of commendation from the seasoned followers of the big show rings, who asserted they had never seen a finer display of showmanship at any dairy event, the National Dairy Show included.



R. F. MOLLENAUER'S HEIFER, EIGHTYFOUR, PENNA.

Holstein yearling class and winner Feed Championship in Fitting Contest. Penn State Dairy Exposition. Awarded medal by HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Second, third, and fourth place winners were H. R. Ridgway; Clark Bowen, Wellsboro, and F. W. Morrow, Camptown.

Selective and Super Registration

THE committee appointed by the President of the old Registry Association to consider the matter of *selective and super registration* have prepared a report to be presented at the annual assembly of the delegates to be held at Springfield, Massachusetts on June 2d.

Under the selective or super registration plan, sires will be classified into the following classes:

EXCELLENT SIRES

To be eligible for classification as an Excellent Sire, a bull must score at least 75 points for conformation and of his daughters of milking age available for inspection, 60% must score at least 75 points for conformation, with a minimum of ten daughters inspected.

SUPERIOR SIRES

To be eligible for classification as a Superior Sire, a bull must score not less than 75 points for conformation and of his available daughters of milking age, 60% must score not less than 75 points for conformation, with a minimum of ten daughters inspected; and in addition, at least six of his daughters scoring 75 points or over, shall have made official or semi-official Advanced Registry records for production.

GOLD MEDAL SIRES

To be eligible for classification as a Gold Medal Sire, a bull must score not less than 80 points for conformation and of his available daughters of milking age 60% must score not less than 80 points for conformation, with a minimum of ten daughters inspected; and in addition at least six of his daughters scoring 80 points for conformation shall have made official or semi-official Advanced Registry records for production, not less than 33 1/3% above the minimum requirements.

In grading the daughters of proven sires for this classification inspectors will classify the daughters of milking age of all sires whose offspring are submitted for inspection as follows:

Poor—Those scoring under 50 points will be classed as poor.

Fair—Those scoring between 50 and 70 points will be classed as fair.

Excellent—From 70 to 80 points, excellent.

Superior—Those scoring 80 or over and with production records in the Advanced Registry 33 1/3 above minimum requirements for age and class will be ranked as superior.

Gold Medal—Those scoring 85 or over for conformation with production records in the Advanced Register 50% above minimum requirements for age and class will be ranked as Gold Medal cows.

The committee recommends that for the present this system of classifying females be confined to the daughters of proven sires submitted for this inspection but that a similar system for classifying entire herds over milking age be given consideration for adoption at some future time, probably not less than two years hence. The committee has in mind in this connection that under such a plan of classifying herds breeders would not offer for registration bull calves from females in the two lower classifications.

ADMINISTRATION

For the administration of the foregoing plan for the classification of proven sires, the committee recommends the following outline:

(1) The Board of Directors shall constitute and appoint a committee of three to be known as the Committee on Selective Inspection, to have general supervision of the work of selective inspection for type and production, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors.

(2) The Secretary shall be responsible for the execution in detail of the rules and regulations prescribed.

(3) Inspection for type under this plan shall be done by inspectors to be employed by the Board of Directors. These inspectors shall be compensated on a per diem basis with necessary expenses when engaged in service. The service of inspectors shall be so arranged as to take care of applications for scoring under this system efficiently with a minimum of travel expense. Probably not to exceed four inspectors would be required for the present.

(4) Inspection under this plan will be made only upon application of the owner.

(5) The Secreary is authorized to issue appropriate certificates to the owners of sires classified under this plan.

(6) Each application for classification under this plan shall be accompanied by an inspection fee of $5.00 and an additional fee of $10.00 shall be paid to the secretary upon the issuance of the appropriate proven sire certificate.

(7) The committee recommends that this system of Selective Inspection for Type and Production be adopted by this Annual Convention and made effective commencing with January 1, 1928, subject as experience may indicate to change or amendment by the Board of Directors.

The committee further recommends, in order to give specific authority for the adoption of this system, the addition to Article V of the By-Laws of another section to be numbered 2 and which shall read substantially:

Section 2. A system of classification of proven sires based on the type and production of their daughters shall be maintained for voluntary use by members of this Association under rules and regulations prescribed by its Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

Standards for Fixing Value of Dairy Products

BY H. H. HALL

THE years 1926 and 1927 will be remembered as "The Seasons of Dairymen's Discontent." Meetings and more meetings! Hearings and more hearings! Organizations and more organizations! A shrinking cow population; a rapidly expanding human population. A shrinking hay production caused by using the manure to produce "money crops" instead of returning it to meadows and pastures to produce grass, the real and only basis for a profitable production of market milk for the one man, pay at the pail, dairy.

Let a man who learned to milk seventy years ago, who is a producer of "Grade B" market milk, who milks his own cows every day, who has seen and remembers the changes in "dairy practice" from the time he learned to milk in a wooden bucket, saw that milk strained (?) through an open meshed cloth that was own cousin to our mosquito netting, into open dishes, set on open shelves in a dusty, smoky living room kitchen under an unmatched chamber floor where healthy romping children played and shook down dust and cobwebs, saw that milk skimmed with a tin skimmer, churned uncolored, salted by guess, with coarse barrel salt and packed into half barrel oak firkins, all by hand and marketed once a year at the country store,—on to the time when tin pails and pans made the first great advance in dairy practice—on into the "farm cheese era"—on into the real cheese factory era—on into the creamery separator era when the gospel of better care of milk was first effectually preached—on into the condensory era, and finally into the Market Milk era of to-day, say his say, make some suggestions for your consideration, then leave you to fight it out, knowing that in his more than seventy years, progress has been steadily made. Believing that in your hands the greatest good to the greatest number will be achieved.

If the territory where I am acquainted is an index, dairymen almost to a man are very much dissatisfied with their test. A smaller but much more aggressive number are equally dissatisfied with the Standard of Fat in Market Milk. This dissatisfaction is very largely a matter of the breed that individuals milk.

It is to open the discussion of Standard and Test that this article is written. For years, Americans have been making experiments in feeding to determine the value of dairy products as food. These feeding experiments have been made largely with rats, guinea pigs, dogs, chickens and pigeons, and when the results were twisted around to apply to human diet, they were not very convincing.

It remained for our British cousins, the British Medical Research Council, to make the first exhaustive, convincing feeding experiment with human beings. Getting the consent of parents, they assembled 220 boys from a manufacturing center, gave them a searching medical examination, divided them into four groups, housed them alike, and for four years fed them on a basic diet that included 25 food articles.

Group 1 got basic diet only.
Group 2 got basic diet plus Nut Oil Margarine.
Group 3 got basic diet plus butter.
Group 4 got basic diet plus one pint of milk daily.

Group 1 was the standard of comparison.

Group 2, that got oleomargarine, made just about an equal growth both in height and weight with Group 1.

Group 3, that got butter, made nearly 21% gain both in height and weight over Groups 1 and 2.

Group 4, that got a pint of milk a day per boy made a gain of 80% over Groups 1 and 2 in weight (gain in height not being given in the partial report I saw) and a gain of 60% over Group 3.

The statements I make in the balance of this article

are based on the above findings of the British Medical Research Council.

Up to this time, the standard of fat in market milk has just been man's opinion of what such standard should be. While it was believed that butterfat was the most valuable part of milk, the tendency was to set a high standard of fat, but now that the British Medical Research Council has demonstrated that butter adds only about one-fifth to the value of a good ration, is it not time to try and arrive at an absolutely correct standard—Nature's standard?

In the countless generations that have come and gone, nature has prepared the very best combination liquids and solids to best nourish the human race—human mother's milk. Why not ask the agricultural colleges of every state in the U. S. A. to get samples of human mother's milk. Test it for fat; test it for other solids than the fat and report findings to some designated college where all these reports would be averaged. That average would come close to being Nature's Standard.

Then, standardize milk for human food as nearly as possible to Nature's standard, and label all such milk "Standard." If any milk was offered for sale that did not conform to "Standard," have the containers labeled much as cow feed bags are labeled today so the buyer would know what he was getting.

For the present I will let "Standard" rest and take up the butterfat standard test. The butterfat test as a measure of the value of milk comes down to us from the time when the butter it would make was the only understood value of milk. That measure was correct then, and is correct to-day for milk that is going to be made into butter, but as a measure of the value of milk to be used for human food, it is a back number!

The findings of the British Medical Research Council were, butter added to a ration increased the growth forming part of the ration by about 1/5, or a little over 20%, and it was also found that a pint of milk added to a ration increased the growth forming part of that ration by about 4/5, or around 80%. Butter and butterfat are valuable in our diet, but in the face of these findings, has not the "tail wagged the dog long enough"?

Butter fell so far behind whole milk that it seems very unwise to let 1/5 dominate and measure the value of a more valuable 4/5. A new test is the only cure! To me, it seems much more reasonable to test for total food values than to test by one element—giving that element a highly fictitious value to cover the known and unknown values of the untested elements!

Milk contains five elements that are known and named vitamines. Butter carries but one of these, and vitamine "A" in butter is what makes butter such a valuable addition to our diet. It is very suggestive that the report of this feeding experiment gives butter a 1/5 added value, and whole milk a 4/5 added value.

Why not work out a test that will give credit where credit belongs? Butterfat and vitamine "A" get all the credit while casein, ash, sugar and vitamines "B," "C," "D" and "E" are just as truly real food values as butterfat and vitamine "A,". WHY NOT?

The Dairymen's League paid me, for January, 1927, milk testing within one point of the standard $2.685 per 100 lb. The standard is 35 points or 35/10 of one pound. Dividing the price by the 35 points I get $0.0767 as the price of one point or $0.767 per pound of butterfat.

The value of the solids other than butterfat carried the price of butterfat nearly, or quite 100% above the world's butterfat market.

If that fact alone is not sufficient ground for urging a new test for market milk, then consider the following.

When the butterfat test was first used as a measure of the value of milk, butter was seldom over 25 cents per pound. The 4 cents per point above and below "standard" was a bonus for milk above "standard," and a fine for milk below "standard." How does it work out to-day?

Every point in my January test, from 1 to 35 inclusive, was worth 7 2/3c. If I had produced 3.8 milk, 12 cents would have been added for the three points above. Measured by the first 35 points I would have lost 3 2/3c per point or 10c per 100 pounds because I had produced 3 points above "standard." If I had produced 3.2 milk, 12c would have been subtracted and I would have gained 3 2/3 per point or 10 cents per 100 pounds for producing 3 points below "standard."

While dairymen are thinking along the lines of how to improve dairy conditions, it is a good time to consider a NEW STANDARD and NEW TEST for market milk. A standard that will conform closely to Nature. A test based not on 1/5 value, but on the 4/5 value. In other words, a test based on total solids. When the average total solids of human mother's milk is ascertained, lactometers that will correctly test all milk that comes anywhere near "Standard" can be made to test market milk, and that test will relieve market milk from the drag and competition of the world's butter market. By it and through it, there seems a reasonable hope that producers of market milk may hope to get cost of production.

Keep the butterfat test for milk to be made into butter, and to aid in standardizing milk—it's all right in it's place!

These are sweeping changes, and they call for the support of a United Dairy World. Not in one organization, but in organizations that will federate and work together. UNITED WE CAN WIN! Divided into wrangling, disputing organizations, and groups, we can get just what we have now—A HANDOUT AT THE KITCHEN DOOR OF A NONE TOO GENEROUS PUBLIC!

Butterfat Standard

THERE has been many methods suggested for fixing the value of milk and milk products.

We are printing in this issue, an article written by H. H. Hall of Genesee, Pennsylvania, which we wish to call to the attention of our readers and would welcome further discussion of the subject through the columns of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Mr. Hall has raised many interesting points and no doubt will excite some criticism but the open and frank discussion of the subject is sure to result in much good.

Why Not a Full and Searching Investigation Into the Maryland Matter?

(Continued from our last issue.)

IN PREVIOUS articles we have reviewed the conduct of the authorities at Maryland Agricultural College in relation to the alleged fraud that was perpetrated at Springfield State Hospital in making official records and concealing the facts.

We have also reviewed the conduct of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

We have permitted our readers to draw their own conclusions as to whether or not Mr. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital, was being shielded and protected by someone higher up in his effort to make fraudulent records and have them placed on the Association's books.

Still further, we have permitted our readers to come to their own determination as to whether the alleged investigation that resulted in the cancellation of 11 records, was conducted properly as an investigation should be conducted and in such a way that it would instill confidence that the whole truth had been uncovered or whether the alleged investigation had the appearance of a "Star Chamber" session at which the accused parties agreed as to what would be made public, to satisfy the public, and who if anyone should assume the guilt and act as the "goat" in hopes to satisfy the public and avoid humiliation and disgrace to others if a complete and searching investigation was conducted.

Let us now review the conduct of the Board of Regents of the State of Maryland and officers in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and see if their expressed attitude as revealed in the affidavits and published accounts, is such that the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are warranted in permitting official testing to again be resumed at Springfield State Hospital without first demanding a full and satisfactory explanation by the Board of Regents and the Hospital authorities.

The fact that official testing was permitted to be continued at Springfield State Hospital after the College had made an investigation and had in their possession affidavits alleging that cows on official test at that Institution were being doped and that cream was being added to the milk, seems to rest largely on the shoulders of the Board of Regents.

Prof. Ingham, in charge of official testing at the College, in response to the question as to why testing was permitted to go on at Springfield State Hospital after fraud was uncovered stated that the whole matter had been taken out of the hands of the College authorities by the Board of Regents.

The Board of Regents is not the proper tribunal to supervise the making of official records in the State of Maryland. For the Board of Regents to interfere with the College authorities is in itself irregular and should require an explanation. If the Board of Regents interference with the College in the investigation that the College was conducting at Springfield State Hospital was for the purpose of shielding Mr. Farr and permitting the making of fraudulent records to continue, a most rigid and searching investigation into their conduct should be made by the authorities in the State of Maryland as well as those in charge of official testing for the Association.

If the Board of Regents did not interfere with the College authorities for the purpose of permitting Mr. Farr to continue the making of fraudulent records and shielding those who might be associated with him, does not the fact that they took the matter out of the hands of the College and permitted Mr. Farr to continue making official records in violation of the Association's rules warrant a complete explanation on the part of the Association before official testing is again resumed at Springfield State Hospital?

If we conclude that Mr. Farr was being shielded and protected by some influence higher up, it is fair to assume that this influence had full knowledge as to Mr. Farr's conduct in the making of official records.

Again, there is the question as to whether or not Mr. Farr was the master mind in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital or whether he was merely taking orders, receiving and carrying out suggestions from some influence higher up.

The fact that the Board of Regents after being advised by the College as to what was going on at Springfield State Hospital did not take immediate action and dismiss Mr. Farr but permitted him to continue the making of official records until certain animals then on test had completed their yearly records, and after testing had been discontinued, harbored Mr. Farr at the Institution until September, cannot be overlooked in arriving at a conclusion as to whether he was being shielded by some one higher up.

If Mr. Farr was shielded by some influence higher up and this influence was jointly implicated with him in his efforts to make fraudulent records does not the fact that the Board of Regents permitted Mr. Farr to continue testing, together with the statement brought out in Mr. Wallace's affidavit to the effect that the Springfield State Hospital affair should be hushed up and kept from the public, indicate that Mr. Farr was being shielded?

Does not the expressed attitude of certain members of the Board of Regents and officials in charge of Springfield State Hospital as revealed in the newspaper article published in the *Baltimore Sun* under date of December 14, 1926, indicate that they were trying to shift the responsibility of the Springfield State Hospital affair on to Mr. Farr and the Testers?

We are printing below excerpts from an article appearing in the *Baltimore Sun* under date of December 14, 1926. We will ask our readers to note the clever manner in which the writer of the article has attempted

to fix the responsibility of the Springfield State Hospital affair on Mr. Farr and the test supervisors.

The officers in charge of Springfield State Hospital and members of the Board of Regents are quoted in reference to their opinion of Mr. Farr and his conduct all of which is very uncomplimentary to Mr. Farr and reflected on the officers and members of the Board of Regents in that they were harboring a man like Mr. Farr and permitting him to retain a position of responsibility.

"ACCUSATIONS MADE

"The investigation has been in progress since last January, when the four testers filed affidavits with Roy W. Ingham, in charge of registration at the university, charging Mr. Farr with adding cream to milk to raise its butterfat content before samples for testing were taken, and 'doping' cattle to increase their milk supply.

"Shortly after these affidavits were filed nine others were filed by Mr. Farr and other persons charging the four testers with drunkenness while on duty, crapshooting and neglect of their duties. The affidavits filed by Mr. Farr said the testers were in such a drunken condition that they were unable to respond to calls of the night watchman when the testing hours arrived and their conduct was injurious to a patient suffering from pneumonia in a room adjacent to that occupied by the testers.

"SAYS FARR IS IN WEST

"Dr. J. Clement Clark, superintendent of the hospital, said Mr. Farr resigned in September and was now living in California. The present location of the testers, it was said, is unknown, but they have left the State. They left the service, it was added, before the investigation by the registry department of the association began.

"Authorities of the hospital were notified ten days ago of the cancellation of the eleven records of advanced registration. No tests are being made now at the institution.

"Samuel M. Shoemaker, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and the State Board of Agriculture; James B. George, director of live stock for the board, and John M. Dennis, State Treasurer, a member of this board and of the board of managers of the hospital, agreed that they had been unable to obtain proof that Mr. Farr was guilty of the charge of adding cream to the milk before testing or that he had 'doped' cows to increase their milk supply.

"It was pointed out by university and hospital authorities that, even had the charges of 'doping' the cattle been proved correct such 'doping' would have had no injurious effect on the quality of the milk supplied by the hospital herd.

"CONDUCT CRITICIZED

"'But it was evident,' Mr. Shoemaker said, 'that Mr. Farr was not doing the things he was supposed to do. Investigators of the registry department of the association said they found nothing creditable to Farr and the testers. In other words, we found the conduct of Farr impossible. The testers said that Farr had told them he had fed one cow enough nux vomica to kill an ordinary cow.'

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d. 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

"Mr. Dennis, who presented the original herd of Holstein cows to the hospital eight years ago, said the charge of 'doping' cows to increase their milk supply was not worthy of consideration, since scientific research had proved this to be impossible.

"'When I first went on the hospital board,' Mr. Dennis said, 'I found the patients were being fed a powdered milk, to which was added water. All of the nutriment had been extracted in this powdered milk. Therefore, I presented the hospital with its first Holsteins.

"'I then started out to find a dairyman and selected Mr. Farr, who was recommended highly. Until last year no fault could be found with his work. Then the four testers were sent to the hospital. Theirs is a sort of detective work. They must watch the milk to see that all records are correct.

"'GOOD TIME CITED

"'I understand that the testers and Mr. Farr proceeded to have a good time. One night the testers made out their affidavits following differences with Mr. Farr and filed them with Mr. Ingham. He, in turn, submitted the affidavits to the president of the university who brought them to the board of regents. Meanwhile, Mr. Farr filed his affidavits with Mr. Ingham, and these went through the same channels.

"'The board of regents was faced with a new situation. We wanted to act in accordance with every recognized rule of procedure. Therefore, after a consultation, we communicated with Mr. Gardner (Malcolm H. Gardner, superintendent of the registry department of the association). He told us that he wanted only supported charges filed with the association.

"'FARR RESIGNED

"'Farr resigned his position and only worked on the farm. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, treasurer and chairman of the executive committee of the association, came to Baltimore six or eight weeks ago. We placed every bit of information we had before him.'

"Mr. Dennis said sufficient evidence was found to show that the testers had not complied with the rules governing their work. No effort was made, he said, to retain Mr. Farr in his position and Dr. Clark reported that he 'was pleased that Farr had resigned.'"

The above published interview, regardless of its purpose, throws additional light on the Maryland situation and might be helpful to our readers in coming to a definite determination as to whether Mr. Farr was being shielded by someone higher up in his attempt to make fraudulent records and have them placed on the Association's books. Further the proposed interview might be helpful in coming to a determination as to whether the authorities in Maryland were knowingly but secretly shielding Mr. Farr.

The Maryland writer states that shortly after these affidavits were filed with the College authorities nine others were filed by Mr. Farr and other persons charging the test supervisors with drunkenness, neglect of duty, etc. Thus early in the year 1926 the authorities in Maryland had in their possession certain facts as to the conduct of Mr. Farr not only to the effect that the making of fraudulent records were being attempted

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County Pennsylvania

but that Mr. Farr was guilty of misconduct in other things. The question as to whether Mr. Farr provided the intoxicating liquors and whether the testers indulged of their own free will or were victims of an attempt to get them intoxicated in order to perpetuate fraud in the making of official records is not made clear.

However the conditions disclosed by the affidavits made before the College authorities and those presented by Mr. Farr and others, should warrant a thorough investigation to be made by the Hospital authorities. Yet it appears that Mr. Farr was retained in his position and testing permitted to be continued.

Does not this reflect on the conduct of those who were responsible for employing Mr. Farr and raise the question as to why Mr. Farr was not immediately relieved of his responsibilities?

The writer of the Maryland article from beginning to end has cited interviews with different Maryland officials all of which tend to prove that Mr. Farr's conduct as Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital was not commendable yet were not these very men who criticized Mr. Farr's conduct responsible for employing him and retaining him?

It is also noticeable that the suggested interview with the Maryland officials did not disclose certain facts as to the personal conduct of the officials with reference to the Springfield State Hospital affair.

For example, Dr. J. Clement Clark, Superintendent of the Hospital, is quoted as saying that Mr. Farr resigned in September and was then living in California.

If Mr. Farr was conducting the dairy at Springfield State Hospital in the manner brought out in the interview published in *The Sun,* why was he retained as Superintendent of the dairy for months after the authorities knew what was going on and then permitted to resign, giving the appearance that he left the Institution of his own free will?

Why was not his resignation demanded and why was he harbored at the Institution if the things which have been said about him were true?

Mr. John M. Dennis is quoted as stating that no effort was made to retain Mr. Farr in his position. Just what was Mr. Dennis' relation with Mr. Farr that he would speak so kindly by saying that no effort was made to retain Mr. Farr? Does not the evidence tend to prove that Mr. Farr's resignation should have been demanded early in the year and that he should not have been harbored to say nothing of being employed for an eight-months' period after his conduct had been investigated?

Dr. J. Clement Clark reports that Mr. Farr was in California. Does Mr. Farr's going to California, away from his former associates and employers, have any bearing on the case?

Mr. Farr's conduct with reference to the Springfield State Hospital affair has been thoroughly aired; therefore, would it not seem that his going to California was for the purpose of securing a better position, or that he went to California at the suggestion of his former associates who if they were implicated with him in the Maryland affair would have a greater piece of mind with the assurance that Mr. Farr was away from their friends and out of touch of their enemies and would be less liable to be questioned or interviewed with reference to his past conduct?

It is not uncommon when the conduct of politicians become involved in scandal for some of their number to even leave the United States and take up their residence in some foreign country.

Mr. Samuel M. Shoemaker, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and the State Board of Agriculture; J. P. George, Director of Live Stock Board, and John M. Dennis, State Treasurer, and member of the Board and the Board of Managers of the Hospital, are quoted as agreeing that they had not been able to obtain proof that Mr. Farr was guilty of the charges of adding cream to the milk or doping cows.

Mr. Warren Wallace, who assisted in conducting the investigation for the Maryland Agricultural College which disclosed that cows were being doped and that cream was being added to the milk, stated that he had not been interviewed. Mr. Lawrence Gail, test cow milker, who confessed that he had held cows while the dope was given and that bottles of cream were placed in the box stalls for test cow milkers, also reported that he had not been interviewed.

The writer of the Maryland article goes on to imply that the doping of cattle would have no injurious effect on the quality of milk supplied by the Hospital herd.

We are not discussing the question at this time as to whether dope given cows on official test will have an injurious effect on those who drink the milk or consume dairy products manufactured therefrom. The question before us is to what extent dope given cows would assist in the attempt to make fraudulent records.

Mr. Shoemaker is quoted as saying that Mr. Farr was not doing the things he was supposed to do. We do not believe the breeders of Holstein cattle are as much interested in knowing Mr. Shoemaker's views with reference to Mr. Farr as they would be to learn from Mr. Shoemaker or his associates why the Board of Regents took the Springfield State Hospital affair out of the hands of the College authorities and why the Board of Regents permitted Mr. Farr to continue the making of official records? Why they permitted these records to be accepted and given wide publicity with full knowledge of Mr. Farr's conduct and the conditions under which the records were being made?

Further we believe the Holstein public would like to have Mr. Samuel Shoemaker or Mr. John M. Dennis explain how it would be possible for Mr. Forrest G. Farr aided by test supervisors to continue the making of official records and have them accepted by the Association after the College authorities and the Board of Regents were advised that they were perpetuating such a fraud unless they were aided by some one higher up?

If the College knew that fraud was being perpetuated and the Board of Regents were advised of the fraud, just how did Mr. Farr, even if he was aided by the testers, continue to make official records and get them on the books?

Prof. LeRoy Ingham, of the Maryland Agricultural College, has given a satisfactory explanation by stating that the Springfield matter was taken out of their hands by the Board of Regents. Is it not then up to the Board of Regents of which Mr. Samuel Shoemaker appears to be chairman and Mr. John M. Dennis a member, to explain how Mr. Farr aided or unaided by the test supervisors was permitted to continue to make official records, have them accepted by the Association, given special publicity and the facts as to the methods practiced in making them kept from the public until exposed by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN?

TO BE CONTINUED.

Rolling Knoll Herd

WE ARE pleased to welcome to our advertising columns the Rolling Knoll Herd, owned by McKendree Walker & Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

This herd has the distinction of being headed by "The grandsons of Champions," the senior herdsire being a grandson of the world champion cow, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, and the junior sire, a grandson of the U. S. Champion, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow in the world to produce three all-American offspring.

The senior Mr. Walker first became interested in Purebred Holsteins in 1922, when he purchased three heifers for his sons who had become interested in calf club work. He gave these three females to the boys with the understanding that he was to receive all the milk they produced, while the boys were to have the increase to use as foundation stock in the establishment of a show herd. This arrangement worked out perfectly. The heifers developed into good producers.

The Walkers have two sons and one daughter and each owns an interest in the Purebred Holsteins. The older son, Ralph, started in calf club work in 1922,



FAR OAKS MISS RUE HOMESTEAD

exhibiting three heifers both at the County and State fairs winning one championship, four first and two second prizes, which was remarkable for a calf club boy in his first year.

Ralph Walker continued to win with his animals year after year, both in the club classes and open classes for Holsteins. He showed as much prowess in live stock judging as in raising, fitting and developing his stock. He won in the County contests, won the Dairy Cattle Judging Competition at the Maryland State Fair and thus was awarded a place on the state club-boy judging team which represented Maryland at the National Dairy Show, and the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

The Maryland team won this National contest and as a result, traveled to England with all expenses paid to compete against the best junior judges of Great Britain at the famous British Royal Livestock show.

Grove Walker, although not quite as successful in the show and judging ring as his older brother, has established a remarkable record in the State of Maryland.

These two brothers have interested their sister Pearl in Purebred Holsteins. She has also upheld the Walker record in Montgomery County calf club work. Thus we find the father, mother, daughter and sons all actively interested in raising and developing the registered Black and Whites.

The present herdsire is Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May, who as his name indicates, is a son of the noted Sir Inka May. He was junior champion at the National Dairy Show in 1924, and first prize junior yearling at Minnesota and Waterloo.

We will tell our readers more about the Walkers and the Walker herd in later issues.

Ikey and Izzy were seperating, when Ikey said:
"Au revior."
"Vat's dat?" asked Izzy.
"Dat's good-bye in French."
"Vell, said Izzy, "carbolic acid."
"Vat's dat?" asked Ikey.
"Dat's good-bye in any lengvidge."

Prof. T. E. Elder of Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts, has been selected to do the judging at the New York State Fair this coming Fall.

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

C. R. Savidge
Milton **Pennsylvania**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MAY 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Breeders Should Manage Their Own Affairs

AT THE organization meeting of the Directors of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Mr. C. H. Baldwin, of the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, was elected president.

In a recent address before the Chemung County Holstein Breeders at Elmira, New York, Mr. Baldwin, in outlining projects and policies to be followed by the Association, made this statement: "I wish first to point out one thing that the Holstein Association must not do and that is get mixed up in any way with politics."

We are heartily in accord with Mr. Baldwin's advice to the Chemung County breeders and believe that the first steps which the New York Holstein breeders should take to keep their Association out of politics is to keep politicians out of the management of the Association.

Mr. Baldwin is not a breeder or a dairyman but holds a political position which has to do with the management of the dairy herds in New York State Institutions.

Is it not a reflection on the Holstein breeders of the State of New York when they go outside of their own ranks and into the realms of politics to choose the chief executive officer for their State Association.

This comment is not written for the purpose of criticizing Mr. Baldwin; on the other hand we believe him to be a very honorable and capable fellow. However we are thoroughly in accord with his suggestion that the New York State Holstein Association should keep out of Politics and we cannot help but feel that it is a reflection on the Holstein breeders of the State of New York when they go out of their own ranks and into the realms of politics in selecting their officers.

A Live Tester in York County

DAIRY improvement work in York county, Pennsylvania, received a real impetus in the organization of the Northern York County Cow Testing Association on January 1.

The systematic checking on the work of individual cows in the herds of members has already resulted in a considerable shift in cows and in changes in feed and management. Inferior cows are being weeded out as they are discovered and the better cows are given more feed and better care in order to fully utilize their superior working ability. Several purebred sires of good breeding have been purchased by the association members. There has been an increase in the number of members, and in the number of cows tested each month since the association started. The number of cows giving more than 1,000 lb. milk has also materially increased each month.

Mr. William F. Schaefer is the tester in charge. The progress made in the association is very largely due to the interest he takes in the work and the service he renders. Mr. Schaefer takes pride in his work and believes in advertising. There should be marked dairy progress throughout that section of York county in which the association operates.

Appropriations for Indemnity

THE Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports information from 30 states which have taken action on state appropriations for tuberculosis eradication. In no state does the appropriation fall below that of last year, while a general increase is noted in most of the dairy states. New York leads with an appropriation of $3,500,000. Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively have made available $225,000 and $275,000. The remainder of the New England states have made large appropriations, as have also Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey and Washington in the reports already received. There is no doubt from the figures now available that the appropriations this year will be much larger than ever made before in this campaign.

The Passing of a Hobby

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, in his annual report laments the fact that the number of Holstein breeders making official records and the number of Holstein cows entered on official test is decreasing yearly.

Mr. Gardner suggests that the Association again offer prize money to stimulate interest in the making of official records and attributes the lack of interest in the work to the fact that the Association has discontinued the practice of offering cash prizes for official milk and butter records. Superintendent Gardner proposes to put the making of official records in a class with horse racing by stimulating interest in offering cash prizes.

Did it ever occur to Superintendent Gardner that the official record does not furnish accurate or reliable information that is useful and dependable in selecting breeding stock or choosing dairy cattle?

Did it ever occur to Superintendent Gardner that his Department was the only tribunal that credited cows of the Holstein breed with producing milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 7 per cent or higher?

Is not the answer as to why breeders are not patronizing the Advanced Registry Department found in the statement—"You can fool all the people part of the time and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time"?

Wisconsin Milk Prices

THE Wisconsin average farm price for milk in April was higher than for any April since 1920. An average of $2.05 per hundred pounds of milk was received by the farmers of the state for the month as compared with $1.84 a year ago, according to the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service at Madison. During the past six months farm milk prices for the state have been well above the two preceding winters. On an average, the price for the last half year was 14c per hundred pounds above a year ago and over 30c above the price of two years ago.

Speaking of Official Records

FOR many years the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was looked on as a Department designed for breed improvement but it has proven to be a Department to promote sales and exploit the breed. After years it has been found that the system of making official records has proven to be of little value judged from the standpoint of breed improvement.

Breed improvement is the result of careful selection and close culling. The official records interfered with both selection and culling.

After a cow had been admitted to the Advanced Registry there was a tendency to retain all of her offspring for breeding purposes. Those with good individuality and productive ability were retained for breeding purposes because of these characteristics and the offspring that were inferior in conformation or producing qualities were retained or sold for breeding purposes on the strength of the official record of the dam or granddam, or some of the other close or distant relatives.

Many animals have been sold at increased prices for breeding purposes that should have gone to the block and would have gone to the block were it not for the official records that interferred with proper selection and culling.

Aside from the matter of proper selection and culling possibly the making of forced official records has reflected in lowering the butterfat percentage of the breed. Experience has shown that the cows most capable of making phenomenal records under forced conditions are those that have inherited a natural ability to produce large quantities of milk which contained a low percentage of butterfat.

For example. It has been found that cows that test 2.6, 2.8 or 3% fat but who are capable of producing a large quantity of milk, when placed on forced official test can be made to produce milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 5, 6, 7 or even higher.

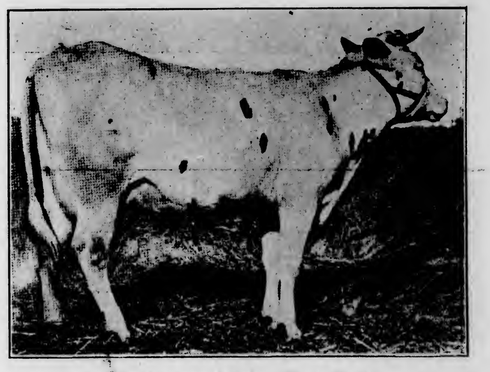
As bulls from these high testing dams have been so extensively advertised and purchased, it has reflected



PIEBE ESTATA 3D, 2185 A. R. O.
13 lb., 0.2 oz. butter at 2 years, 2 months and 27 days

in decreasing rather than increasing the average butterfat percentage in many of the herds.

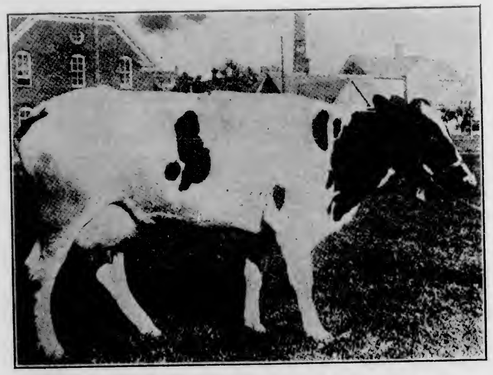
To illustrate our point that many cows have been sold for breeding purposes that otherwise would have been sold for beef were it not for the official records, we are printing some reprints from the early volumes of the *Blue Books* which will illustrate our point.



PIEBE QUEEN 5TH, 2282 A. R. O.
11 lb., 13.3 oz. butter at 1 year, 10 months and 3 days

The four cows we are showing were taken from the early volumes of the *Blue Book*. The bull shown is of more recent origin. He was purchased from one of the mail order breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast as a calf for $500.00 because his ancestors had records.

We believe you will agree with us that if we are to carry on breed improvement, culling should not be



RIJANETA CLOTHILDE, 2D, 2361 A. R. O.
13 lb., 2 oz. butter at 2 years and 3 days



PONTIAC MECTHILDE, 2066 A. R. O.
16 lb., 10.8 oz. butter at full age



CARNATION KING TILLIE DENVER

interfered with and the Registry Association should not adopt a system that makes it possible to place a quality stamp on a counterfeit animal for the purpose of exploitation.

Breeders of improved livestock must study their own problems and exercise the same good judgment in selecting Purebred dairy cattle that they would exercise in selecting and culling their grade herd.

We must cease to worship cattle because they are Purebreds.

Propaganda

WE HAVE received several copies of a circular letter sent to the Illinois breeders warning them against joining the new Association. The letters were sent to us from our many friends in the state of Illinois who are members and boosters of the new Association.

The letter reads: "Your Secretary wishes to say a word concerning the Harrisburg Registry Association." Then the writer goes on and makes false and misleading if not libelous statements and ends by stating:

"If you are still in doubt as to the standing and purposes of the Harrisburg Association try and interview the best informed Holstein breeders in your locality on this subject."

We do not know for what reason the writer failed to sign his name to the letters, but this, of course, places the sender under suspicion.

The Illinois breeders generally will not be deceived by the false and misleading statements circulated by the Paid State Secretary.

Its rapid growth should be acknowledged as proof that the new Association is receiving the endorsement of the breeders generally everywhere. Still further the sweeping Court decisions handed down in favor of the new Association and against the old, declaring the new Association to be an organization of *respectability and reliability* not only places the new Association in a very strong position but reflects discredit on its accusers.

Comparison of Butterfat Production With Returns Over Feed Cost in 1926

(Records taken from Yearly Summary Strips on 40,000 Wisconsin C. T. A. cows.)

YOU will probably recall the tabulations and article prepared by Roy T. Harris in the February news letter entitled "Relation of Butterfat Production to Net Profit." Using some of these figures, we are giving below a comparison of the butterfat production with the returns over feed cost on cows whose yearly production ranges from about 100 to 500 lb. butterfat. A number of testers are using such figures on their last trip around to aid their members in selecting their future milking herd. Comparing the returns of the 200 with the 400 lb. butterfat cow we find the feed cost increased $23.54 on the higher producer, but the income over feed cost has increased $77.17 on the 500 pound cow above that of the 200 lb. butterfat cow. Our motto should be, "Let one cow produce what two did before." It can be done through membership in a good Cow Testing Association.

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION TO RETURNS OVER FEED COST

(Figures taken from summary strips on 40,000 Wisconsin C. T. A. Cows.)

Approximate yearly Lbs. B. Fat	*Average Value of Butterfat*	*Average feed cost Roughage*	*Grain*	*Total*	*Returns over Feed Cost*
100	$53.99	$34.36	$9.25	$43.61	$10.38
150	77.66	35.00	11.68	46.68	30.98
200	101.54	35.16	14.98	50.14	51.40
250	125.97	36.70	19.02	55.72	70.25
300	151.61	36.36	24.06	60.42	91.19
350	176.81	38.68	28.97	67.65	109.16
400	202.25	39.48	34.20	73.68	128.57
450	227.30	40.81	40.15	80.96	146.34
500	255.27	41.13	47.91	89.04	166.23
Ave. 279	$140.95	$36.87	$22.36	$59.23	$81.72

FACTS

1. It will require 16 cows producing 100 lb. butterfat to equal the returns over feed cost on the 500 lb. butterfat cow.

2. The returns over feed cost on 3 average Wisconsin cows (about 200 lb. butterfat) is about equal to that of a 500 lb. butterfat cow.

3. If the feed cost is half of the cost of producing milk, then our average Wisconsin cow is just "Breaking Even."

An Inter-Breed Debate

AT CALNE, in Wiltshire, a friendly debate recently took place between the advocates of the Shorthorn, Friesian and Guernsey breeds. The black-and-white breed was fortunate to be championed by such enthusiasts as Mr. C. H. Harding and Dr. C. W. Edwards.

The former said he was bound to the Friesian because he had to earn a living and educate a family and because the breed was unequalled for milk production.

Dr. Edwards gave a racy speech which contained references to his experiences in his own tubercular-free herd. The Shorthorn, said the Dr., was a nice cow when one was well off; he knew no better "Sunday morning" beast, a nice thing to walk round and smack. He found that the well-to-do farmers, those "nice fat chaps," all kept Shorthorns. The Friesian was the animal for the man who wanted to be sure of making a living out of the cattle he kept on the farm.

Although such debates usually produce little in the way of definite results, they are sometimes instructive, and when conducted in the friendly spirit witnessed at Calne, they are always entertaining.

Impartial savants say there is no best breed, a statement which is made accurate by the addition of the words "except the Friesian for milk production."—*British-Friesian Journal.*

Let us not forget that a good deal of our prosperous appearance is due to driving a mortgaged car over a bonded road.—*American Lumberman.*

Elmwood Farm

I am consigning to Maryland Holstein-Friesian Association Sale at Frederick, Maryland, May 27, 1927,

3 Splendid Sons of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047

son of the world's highest record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol credited with 51.93 lb. of butter in 7 days. These bulls are perfect in confirmation and from high producing dams of royal breeding. One is old enough for service.



ROLO STAR BELLE LYONS

I am also consigning three young cows bred to "Rolo." They will be fresh by sale time, and are perfect in every respect. *This is an opportunity to buy world record breeding together with type and production at your own price.*

Chas. Wertheimer

Frederick **Maryland**

What a Michigan Breeder Would Like to Know

MICHIGAN, April 18, 1927.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

As a reader of your paper, I have been interested in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and ask you to give me some information that may likewise be of interest to others.

I am a small breeder of Holstein cattle and have been greatly dissatisfied with the unreasonable charges for registration and transfer in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, to say nothing of their needless delays and discourteous manner of treating the ordinary members of the Association. Besides, I have no desire to belong to a crowd bent on playing favorites for the inside clique at the expense of the breed and small breeders.

I am tired of being a party to the tricks and schemes of unprincipled fieldmen, so-called breed experts and all-around cow confidence men. The industry does not need bookmakers, clackers, lackeys, and grafters, after the fashion of race track manipulators.

A system of registration, transfers and means of honest publicity is all that is required. I had hoped the Association with headquarters in your city would fill the need of the great majority of farmer-breeders. I was sorry you had not named it the Dairy Farmers Friesian Association. This surely would have been a popular name.

Recently I have been informed that the so-called new Association is in bad odor, and that the agricultural colleges of the various states were advising breeders to remain with the old Association. I had read a good deal of adverse criticism in a lot of the farm papers of your association, but even a farmer can see through a ladder. I felt they were licking the hand that fed them as I read the advertising in the spaces paid for by the old association.

From authority arising close to a near-by state institution, I have been told repeatedly of late that the Registry Association was made up largely of men who could get no recognition in the Brattleboro Association, and were just running a spite side show, and to force a compromise with the old Association and then abandon their unholy work and leave their dupes in the lurch.

Several neighbors, who feel as I do, and myself had determined to change our cattle over to the new Association, but we do not want to jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

What defense can you make?

Yours respectfully,

E. BERRY.

OUR REPLY

You have been very frank in the statements you make in reference to the Old Association and the questions you ask with reference to the New. In our reply we will try to be equally as frank, give you the naked facts and permit you to decide whether you wish to subscribe to the principles for which the New Association stands and share in its future prosperity or remain with the Old Organization.

The clear and clever manner in which you voice your disapproval of the Old Association shows that you are a keen observer, have made a careful study into the purposes of the management of that Association and possess unusual ability in drawing word pictures to express your thoughts and ideas.

You ask why the Agricultural Colleges of the various states are advising breeders to remain with the Old Association? We do not believe that the authorities at Agricultural Colleges generally are advising breeders to remain in the Old Association. We believe the authorities in charge of the Agricultural Colleges are men of ability and sound judgment, men who would make a careful study of the situation before rendering judgment, and no investigation has been conducted by them.

If the Agricultural College authorities make a careful investigation into the New Association their findings, we believe, would be the same as that of the three Pennsylvania Court Judges who rendered an unanimous decision to the effect that the New Association was an Association of Respectability and Reliability and had Adopted Reliable Methods in keeping its records. For the Agricultural College authorities to uphold the Old Association, if what you say about it is true, would work to the detriment of the College.

However, each of the State Agricultural Colleges maintain a Department that supervises the making of official records of milk and butter production under the direction of the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association. Men in charge of this work are dependent indirectly on that Association for their jobs. Naturally their influence would be in favor of the Old Association and against the New. The personal prejudices of these men cannot be accepted as representing the attitude of the College.

The adverse criticism which the New Association has received through the Agricultural press has appeared largely, if not wholly, in papers that have been drawing money from the Old Association for paid advertisements, and that we believe fully explains that point.

You make particular reference to the fact that from authority arising close to a near-by State Institution you have been told repeatedly of late that the New Registry Association was made up largely of men who could get no recognition from the Brattleboro Association and were just running a spite side show to force a compromise with the Old Association, etc.

The above is merely propaganda circulated for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the breeders. Many of the men in charge of State Institution herds are closely associated with the political management of the Old Association—Members of the brotherhood of professional politicians?

The New Registry Association with its upwards of a thousand members living in thirty-five different states, and the membership constantly increasing, places the Association in the position of being an *established* and a *going concern*. As its policies and principles are sound there is nothing on which to base the doubt or contention that it will not continue to grow and expand until it becomes the largest Association of its kind in the world. During the short period of less than two years that the New Association has been in existence it has recorded a growth equalled by no other Association of its kind in the world.

The record which the New Association has established for protecting its members and with the assurance that the management and control will always remain in the hands of breeders and dairymen—that each member will have a right to a direct vote in choosing officers, making By-Laws and directing the policies of the Association—are factors that should insure confidence and remove all doubt as to the future success of the organization.

OTHER THINGS WHICH YOU SHOULD CONSIDER

There is a very important matter that must be considered by the breeders with reference to the future of the Holstein breed and the purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry.

There appears to be something about the management of the Old Association that is working to the destruction of that Association. A few years ago the management was taken over by a group often referred to as the "Political Group."

It has been said that the purpose for gaining control of the Association was to exploit the breed and the Association's resources. This influence has remained in control continually up to the present time and when their positions were threatened by the membership through a direct vote under the proxy system in 1921, a special meeting was called and the members of the Association deprived of the right to vote direct. Since that time the members of the Association have been entirely at the mercy of the political management.

Like ancient Greece and Rome the common people have been deprived of their rights and subject to unjust taxation while the preferred few have been enjoying special privileges. As ancient Greece and Rome declined in their revelry, civilization has profited by their mistakes and has gone forward. The same will be true in the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

For the past five or six years, under the present managing influence of the Old Association, the Industry has been drifting backwards. The Association has not kept abreast with the natural increase of the breed—we have been drifting down stream. Thousands of animals each year have gone unrecorded or have been sold without the papers.

To show to what extent the Industry has been drifting backward under the present managing influence of the Old Association we find in referring to the records, that in the year 1920 over 127,000 registry certificates were issued. In 1923, the number had dropped to 115,000. In 1924, 111,000 were issued and at the last Annual Meeting the Secretary reported 109,000 issued. We know that the breed is expanding and becoming more popular and widely distributed. At the same time the Association's business is going the other way.

The number of transfers issued in the year 1920 was over 128,000. In 1923, it was 91,000. In 1924, it was 87,000 and in 1925, 87,000.

In 1920, over 3,941 new members joined the Association. At the last Annual Meeting the Secretary reported 1,310 having joined the Association—about one-third the number that joined in 1920.

We cannot judge the prosperity of the Old Association by the number of registry and transfer certificates issued and new members joining the Association. We should judge it rather from what it should be doing.

In organizing the New Registry Association particular effort was put forth to avoid those factors within the Old Association that seemed to be working to its destruction. If you judge the two associations by their record, the Old with a record of drifting backward, the New with a record of going forward at a pace that no other similar association has ever equalled, it is for you to decide which you will support.

New Dairy-Feeding Handbook

"FEEDING the Dairy Herd" is the title of a revised handbook recently published by the dairy department of the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois under the direction of Dr. W. B. Nevens, assistant chief. The publication, now ready for free distribution, aims to present and explain in a simple manner some of the best practices in feeding dairy cattle so that more profit may be gained from the time and money expended.

In setting up a background for dairy herd feeding practices, Dr. Nevens discusses the uses which the dairy cow makes of her feeds, the principal classes of feed, the importance of knowing the composition of feeds, the similarity between pasture and the ideal ration, the economy of home-grown feeds, the buying of concentrates, ready mixed feeds and the characteristics of feeds. A detailed discussion is then given on feeding dairy cows during the winter, feeding for advanced registry testing, feeding dairy cows during the pasture season, the care of the cow at calving time, feeding dairy heifers, feeding dairy bulls and the grinding and fermenting of feeds.

The handbook may be secured by writing the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, for Circular No. 272.

There are probably as many rats as people in this country, and each rat is said to average $2 damage a year.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

While Eggs Are Cheap

NOW is the time for every good woman to come to the aid of her family, and while eggs are cheap, to serve some of those good things that are prohibited at other times because of the scarcity and consequent high cost of this one particular ingredient unless one is like that good old soul who felt she could not afford to use eggs when they were dear, because she could get so much money for them, nor when they were cheap because it took so many more to get the same amount of money. The average family will doubtless enjoy a taste of some of the following good things, usually taboo because of the number of eggs required. Many women lately have been trying their hand at that queen of cakes, angel food, which every one likes yet few attempt. The following is one recipe, which makes a large cake.

Angel Food

The whites of eleven eggs, one and a half cups of granulated sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful cream of tarter, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of flavoring, either vanilla or almond. The egg whites should be beaten stiff, and the flour should be sifted at least four times. Add the salt to the eggs and beat, add the cream of tarter and beat some more, then put in the sugar as lightly as possible, add flavoring and last of all, fold in the sifted flour. Pour into an ungreased pan with a tube in the center and bake for forty minutes in a moderate oven. When baked invert the pan on two cups, so that a current of air may pass under as well as over it. If one has no regular angel food pan for baking, and wishes to try "just once," an ordinary pan may be used, and a tube of heavy stiff paper may be placed in the center of it, before the mixture is poured in. This has been tried with good results.

Gold Cake

Here we are with the yolks of those eleven eggs, and far be it from us to throw them away. So here is a recipe which will utilize part of them. The yolks of ten eggs, three cups flour, three-fourths cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup thin cream, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon each extract of lemon and nutmeg Cream the butter and sugar, add the yolks three at a time beating after each addition, add the flour, which has been well sifted with the baking powder, then the cream and the extracts. This should give a rather firm batter. Bake in a deep, paper-lined cake tin, in a steady oven, for fifty minutes.

Sunshine Cake

Is almost as good as angel food, and, even by some preferred to it. The ingredients are one cup flour, one cup granulated sugar, seven eggs, pinch salt, one-quarter teaspoon cream tarter and one teaspoon flavoring. Beat five of the egg yolks well with a Dover beater, and set aside. Sift the flour five or six times before measuring. Sift the sugar once, to be rid of lumps. In this cake, it is a good rule to heap the flour and scant the sugar.

Beat the seven whites in the dish in which the cake is to be mixed, until they are stiff and dry, using the "racquet" type of beater. Add salt and cream of tarter to whites, sift in the sugar, beating well as this is done, add the flavoring. Then add the beaten yolks, and lastly fold the flour in carefully, using the racquet beater and just turning over and over. Bake in an angel cake tin, for forty minutes, in a moderate oven. The two unused yolks may be used to make salad dressing.

Cream Puffs

This is another delicacy, highly esteemed yet often kept from the table by the high cost of eggs and butter. Yet it is highly nourishing, and eagerly devoured when the opportunity presents itself.

For the shells, the ingredients are one pint of boiling water, two cups flour, one cup of butter, five eggs and a quarter teaspoon of soda. Add the butter to the boiling water, then stir in, a little at a time, the two cups of flour which have been well sifted with the soda. Beat well, being careful to have no lumps and cook till the mixture leaves the sides of the pans. When cool, add the eggs, one at a time and unbeaten. Mix each one in thoroughly before adding the next one. If possible, allow to stand an hour before baking. Drop by the tablespoonful, on a well buttered pan, leaving plenty of room for expansion. Bake from twenty-five to forty-five minutes in a quick oven. If there is any trick in making cream puffs, it is in the baking. The oven must be hot enough, so that they will puff up and rise well. Yet not too hot, for being made largely of butter and eggs, they will burn easily. It is best to put them in at the "top" heat, then keep the oven at a good steady heat. When done they should be dry and crisp. An extra five minutes in the oven will not hurt them.

For filling one may use whipped cream which has been flavored and sweetened or the following cream filling:—One quart milk, one cup sugar, one-half cup flour, two eggs. Beat eggs, sugar, flour together, flavor well with vanilla, and add to the boiling milk, cook in a double boiler. Let cool and fill shells. In warm, damp weather, it is better to fill the shells only as they are used. Also, as a little personal touch, I often add a little almond flavoring to the shell mixture before baking—it quite improves them.

Eggs and Cheese

Just one supper dish, with eggs as the main ingredient. Melt two ounces of butter in a large shallow dish. Cover with grated cheese, then drop as many eggs as the dish will hold, being careful not to break the yolks. Sprinkle with salt and a "dash of paprika," cover with cream and more grated cheese. Bake in a moderate oven, for about fifteen minutes, when the dish should be brown on top.

Eggs in Water Glass

And while eggs are cheap, it is a good plan to store some away in water glass. Even though one keeps chickens and will have fresh eggs next winter, the water glass eggs may be used in baking, and will make possible many dishes otherwise prohibited, for it is human nature to be careful in the use of any commodity which commands a high market price.

Western Milk

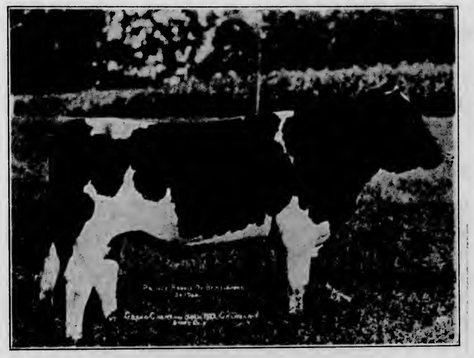
NEW YORK dairymen have held one mass meeting to protest against the admission of western milk to the New York market and will probably hold others says the *Stockman and Farmer*. They assert that the present milk shed is capable of producing a sufficient supply and will do so if the price is made attractive; that western dairymen are not equipped to supply milk of the quality demanded by the New York regulations; and that eastern producers should not be required to meet unfair competition from the West. All this is entirely natural, since it is natural for any body of producers to want to hold its market; but in the end it will be futile, because if western milk of the proper quality demands admission to any market there is no way to keep it out. The advance in price which the New York dairymen advocate to encourage sufficient production in their territory is likewise one of the surest means of opening their market to western competition, for it will not only attract the milk but it will create among consumers sentiment in favor of letting it in. Modern facilities and equipment for handling milk have vastly increased the distance it may be transported with safety. Milk from anywhere, produced under proper sanitary regulations and delivered in good condition, cannot long be denied an outlet in any market. Such prohibition amounts to prohibition of interstate trade in a wholesome and necessary product. Producers for eastern markets will profit more by realizing this fact at once, and preparing to meet any competition, than by wasting time and energy in trying to shut out competitors who won't and can't be shut out. This view is not a popular one in this territory just now, but is it not correct?

Big Spring Dispersal Sale

THE dispersal of the accredited herds of McCulloch and Hemphill at Big Springs near Newville, Pa., May 7, 1927, and the result, demonstrates more forcibly than ever the fact, that good, honest cow testing association work is taking precedence over A. R. O. records in the minds of the real dairymen.

Thirty-four animals over one year old were sold for a total of $7,670.00 or an average of over $222.00 per head, the young calves being figured with their dams. The ten best cows sold for $2,680.00. The offspring of Meadow Prilly Mollie sold for $1,820.00, and the offspring of Della DeKol Segis Pontiac sold for $1,022.50. The two animals were Mr. McCulloch's foundation cows. The average price of the two-year-olds, 13 head

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

in all was $227.00. These figures show a very high average.

Not one animal in these herds had an A. R. O. record, but the figures of their production was given in C. T. A. work, conducted under ordinary farm conditions on twice-a-day milking.

The offerings, with one exception, were young and all of milking age, having proven themselves to be profitable producers. None of these animals sold for an exceptionally high price.

The herdsire, Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol, whose first crop of calves were sold by side of their



HUNTSDALE QUALITY ORMSBY DE KOL

dams, has proven himself through these calves to be a bull of wonderful transmitting ability. He sold for $300.00 to N. J. Kimmel of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Mr. E. E. Group, Boiling Springs paid the top price of the sale when he secured Big Spring Prilly Segis Millie for $305.00, her smaller heifer calf going to J. Bradly Smith, Shippensburg, at $85.00, making a total of $390.00 for cow and calf. Mr. Group also bought Big Spring Della Segis Pontiac for $280.00, an average of $292.50 for two animals purchased.

J. E. Shughart, Carlisle, paid the largest total price, $730.00 for three animals or an average of $265.00



ONE OF HEMPHILL'S COWS WITH HER CALF

per head. J. B. Smith, Shippensburg, secured four head for $622.50 and A. B. C. Williams, York Springs paid $520.00 for four head.

The marked success of this sale was brought about largely by the excellent showing these animals made both in C. T. A. books and in the sale ring and by the fair and courteous treatment extended to the purchaser both by the owner and those in charge of the sale.

Col. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y., was at his best and did the selling in his usual efficient manner. He was assisted by S. R. Miller in taking the bids. Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh managed the sale.

A Notable Cow Testing Association

By J. H. Lewis

THERE are two major movements taking place in this county, in the extreme southwest corner of Wisconsin, first that of better dairy herds and more regular cow testing association work and a big swing toward increased poultry production.

On the first movement upward is found a more general impulse to get into membership of cow testing associations. Where there were but two or three now there are eight and two more in course of organization. Those in operation are Muscoda, Muscoda-Homer, Lancaster, Fennimore-Boscobel, Platteville, Bloomington, Rewey and Louisburg. Two more will be organized shortly, one to include the Montfort-Livingston district in the northeast corner of the county, and the other in the Potosi-Cassville district in the extreme southwest corner of the county when the entire county will be girdled with cow testing associations.

That these associations exercise practical benefits is found in the fact that some have gone on for a few years and then quit and after being out a year or so are only too eager to get back into the work. This is true of the Fennimore-Boscobel association which boasts a herd of registered Holsteins owned by no less a worthy than former Governor of Wisconsin, John J. Blaine, now United States Senator from Wisconsin.

The Fennimore-Boscobel association ran on effectively for three years and there was an upheaval, perhaps due to jealousy, perhaps due to Ben Rehrauer the official tester who was very popular with some and not because of any inefficiency on his part the association elected to remain out. One year was enough. Ben Rehrauer had obtained employment as tester for the Elkhorn association in Walworth county away over in the extreme southeast corner of the state but he was wigwagged quickly to come back and he is again sampling, weighing, testing and teaching good methods of dairy herd care and feeding. On the latter Rehrauer has no equal. He orates loudly in and out of school, in all kinds of weather, blow hot or blow cold, feed grain as a supplementary ration in the summer time no matter how good and rich that pasture may be.

The April report on production shows 485 cows in the work, 80 of this number producing forty or more pounds of butterfat. The membership is made up of owners of Jerseys, Brown Swiss, Shorthorns and Holsteins, both registered animals and grades but the palm of glory goes to a registered Holstein, "Beauty" owned by Lou Doeringsfeld & Son who has a record for the month of 2,055 lb. milk and 88.4 lb. butterfat, the equivalent of 110.5 lb. butter. It takes a pretty nifty Holstein cow to do this but that is what the Doeringsfeld Holsteins are noted for, heavy milk production. Three other cows in the herd are making 1,980, 1,773 and 1,788 lb. milk respectively, other cows performing nobly with better than 1,600 and 1,400 lb. records.

If this were not satisfaction enough in an association where the other breeds are battling hard for first place then to add full measure Doeringsfeld & Son cop first place with their 16 registered Holsteins on high average herd production with 1,322 lb. milk and 44 lb. butterfat per cow. Not content with this the Holstein herd owners are monopolizing the other high places of record in the association the Governor Blaine herd of 21 registered Holsteins producing 1,157 lb. milk and 38.1 lb. butterfat taking second place; Tuffley & Nelson, nearer to the city of Boscobel with 12 registered and grade Holsteins produce 1,123 lb. milk and 35.8 lb. butterfat, taking third place. Will Weinbrenner and his herd of 12 registered and grade Holsteins make fourth place with 921 lb. milk and 34.8 lb. butterfat.

The proof of the pudding lies in the chewing of the strings and the dairy farmers who have been in testing work and out of it like Finnegan are on again and likely to remain on because they realize that the testing association is their short method of proper accounting and the only way to farm in the dizzy age is with proper accounting methods.

Twelve Features of the Ayrshire Herd Test Plan

1. Every cow in the herd must be tested.

2. The test is for one year, with the average production records for the entire herd as the objective.

3. Cows are limited to twice a day milking except when production exceeds 40 pounds in mature cows and 25 pounds in two-year-old heifers.

4. The test is conducted for but one day, each month with no pre'iminary milking.

5. The keeping of daily milk weights is optional.

6. Twenty cows milked twice daily may be tested at one time.

7. Cow Testing Association supervisors may be used, when desired, providing they meet with the approval of the State superintendent of testing and the breeder remits charges direct to college.

8. Feed costs are to be compared, and at the end of the year the Ayrshire Breeders' Association furnishes each owner with a complete statement of each cow's production, feed costs, and average figures for the entire herd.

9. Every record will be available in the publications of the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

10. All herds may be subjected to surprise tests at any time.

11. There is no minimum qualifying amount for herd averages; however, individual cows making meritorious records will receive certificates of their herd test production, and sires of cows tested by the Herd Test plan will receive recognition.

12. Breeders may continue their best cows on semi-official work by retaining the tester a second day, keeping daily milk weights and meeting all other requirements for semi-official work.

Herd Test

The Ayrshire herd test has now been in operation about 16 months and the number of cattle on test is nearly 2,000. This is a greater number of Ayrshire cattle than has ever been on test before. Since testing in general has decreased greatly this increase is significant. The Ayrshire Association reports a very successful year with the herd test and the breeders are enthusiastic over the principles of the herd test.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

Consigns to Frederick Holstein Sale

FRIDAY MAY 27, 1927

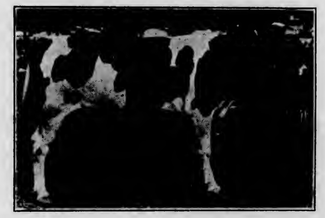
We are consigning

A GREAT SHOW CALF—grandson of Sir Inka May. His dam, twice blue ribbon winner at Maryland State Fair and once at the National Dairy Show, is a granddaughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis.



A daughter of Sir Inka May

THE MOST DESIRABLE THREE-YEAR-OLD IN OUR HERD. She is a second calf granddaughter of King of the Sadie Vales and is now milking over 70 lb. per day. Her dam is by a 31-lb. son of King Pontiac Fayne Hengerveld. She will be bred to a grandson of May Walker Ollie Homestead.



Granddaughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis

AN OUTSTANDING HEIFER CALF out of a large record C. T. A. cow, and sired by a son of Sir Inka May. She is sister to the cow we are consigning.

This is the first chance to buy the blood of Sir Inka May in Maryland at your own price.



Cows in the Walker herd

Our herd is accredited and has passed seven clean tests.

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

Gaithersburg **Maryland**

We Don't Keep Holsteins *They Keep Us*

so our herd is bred for every day and all the year 'round production.



Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl

They are good individuals too, that straight-backed, big-barrelled kind, carrying large, square udders, with a teat on each corner.



Princess Alc. Veeman Isabelle

You wont have to hide any stock you get from

George Snodgrass

Woodbine Pennsylvania

Milk Consumption Shows Continued Increase

CONTINUED increase in the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States during the past year is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which places per capita consumption at 55.3 gallons for 1926, against 54.75 gallons in 1925, and 43 gallons in 1920.

The figures are based upon a survey of 373 cities having a total population of about 39,000,000 people, supplemented by reports from many of the large milk distributors and from coöperative milk producers' associations. Each of these sources reported increased consumption, although a few firms reported a slight decrease.

Total consumption of milk and cream for last year is placed at 56,417,000,000 pounds, against 54,325,776,000 pounds in 1925. Practically all the large cities in the country show increased per capita consumption of milk and cream, the large dealers reporting an increase in sales of about 8.5 per cent over sales in 1925.

The report shows the daily per capita consumption of milk and cream on farms was 1.47 pints last year, and in cities the consumption was .967 pints per capita. Daily per capita consumption of milk and cream in cities in 1925 was .951 pints.

25,000 Michigan Cows Average 300 Pounds Butter

FEW states in the union have had 25,000 dairy cows average above 300 pounds butterfat production in a year. This happened in Michigan during 1926, according to A. C. Baltzer in charge of cow testing association at Michigan State College, when 25,135 cows averaged 301.9 lb. butterfat and 7,634 lb. milk.

Improved feeding conditions are largely responsible for Michigan's dairy cows excelling in milk and butterfat production. Nine-tenths of an acre of alfalfa and three-tenths of an acre of sweet clover are seeded per cow by Michigan dairymen for the 25,000 cows under test in Michigan testing associations.

The cow testing association conference, January 31-February 1st, at Michigan State College, East Lansing, brought the dairy herd owners of Michigan together for the purpose of discussing the more widespread use of the cow testing association to the end that Michigan's dairy industry will be put on a more efficient basis.

The 1920 U. S. Census figures show that the average Michigan cow produces 4,000 lb. milk and 160 lb. butterfat. Cows kept under conditions of good feed and care as practiced by cow association members have nearly doubled the average production of milk and butterfat of the average Michigan cow.

Each year cows in Michigan testing associations have increased their efficiency of production of milk and butterfat. Further improvement in this respect will result in even greater dairy profits to the cow owner.—*Michigan Milk Messenger.*

Live poultry sometimes shrinks as much as 17 per cent in weight while in transit to market.

Area Test Bill Passes

THE area test bill for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis by cleaning up one section at a time has finally passed the Massachusetts legislature after a vigorous fight, reports the *New England Homestead*. The bill provides that when 75% of the cattle owners in a town or county sign up for a test the division of animal industry may make the test on all cattle in that town or county. The same can be done if the owners of 85% of the cattle in any town or county sign up and petition to have the area plan adopted.

The bill went through the house first where it was passed by a large majority over the adverse report of the ways and means committee. No opposition developed at the hearings but a vigorous lobby by cattle dealers led to the adverse report of the ways and means committee. The same tactics were employed in the senate and there was considerable doubt as to whether the senate ways and means committee would report it favorably. The organizations of farmers, such as farm bureau, breed associations and others, sent word to most of the senators in the state urging the passage of the bill. This prompt work by the farm organizations convinced the senators that the area test was really wanted by the farmers. The opposition declared that there was no real desire for the bill among the farmers and that the movement for cleaning up the state was being pushed by a few leaders. The general and prompt support for the bill from the farmers themselves saved the day.

Better Bulls Are Needed

COW Testing Association records taken from the testers summary strips indicate that the selection of the bull is perhaps the most important factor to be considered in the development of a high producing economical dairy herd.

The C. A. T. records are being used to measure the influence of the herdsire. Data from these records so far tabulated show that about one-third of the purebred sires are lowering the production of their daughters in comparison with the dam, about one-third are raising the production slightly, but the great increases are coming from only about one-third of the purebred sires in use.

The higher production of the herd the more difficult it is to raise production through the sire and the great need for using a "proven bull." Summary of C. T. A. in the United States active Jan. 1, 1927.

A dairy cow needs 59 cubic feet of fresh air a minute to keep in best physical condition.

A Satisfied Purchaser Is More Important To Us Than A Sale—We Can Satisfy You!



King Rag Apple Plum Copia

THESE SIRES BRED TO MATRONS IN OUR HERD HAVE PRODUCED ANIMALS



Grand Champion Segis 2d

Like These



Like These

When you are in the market write us. Both our herds are Accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

F. JONES, Manager
Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co.
Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 26—Burford, Ont., J. E. Brethour & Nephews, 60 Head.
May 26—Delancey, N. Y., N. A. VanSon Sale, 75 milking cows. Management of R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
May 27—Frederick, Md., Maryland State H.-F. Assn. Annual Consignment, J. Homer Remsburg, Middletown, Director.
May 27-28—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
June 2-3—Springfield, Mass. 8th National Cooperative Sale, Angus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
June 14—Montoursville, Pa., J. Harry Rakestraw, dispersal. 50 head. Glenn R. Mead, East Aurora, N. Y., Auctioneer.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

SECOND NATIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE

The Second National Holstein Sale began at Watertown, Monday, continuing there until Wednesday, when a one-day sale was held at Oconomowoc. Thursday the sale moved eastward to Waukesha where it came to a close on Friday.

Three hundred and seventy-one animals sold for $102,240. The average price per head was $270.

Following is a list of the animals selling for $200 and over at Watertown and Waukesha, with the names of purchasers and price:

Perfection Ormsby Homestead, F. B. Ainger, Jr., Northville, Mich.	$245.00
Clifden Cornucopia De Kol, F. B. Ainger	275.00
Nockdair Sir Fobes Ormsby, D. K. Allen, Oshkosh, Wis.	300.00
Ouida Pontiac Princess, Geo. Barte, Mukwonago, Wis.	355.00
Bell Farm Desire, M. E. Basehoar, Littlestown, Pa.	310.00
Emeline Houwtje Hengerveld, M. E. Basehoar	365.00
Lilliberk Ella Spofford, M. E. Basehoar	250.00
Dicmere Pearl Pontiac, William Basting, Templeton, Wis.	245.00
Lilliberk Emeline Hengerveld, E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich.	400.00
Juliet Sunnybrook Ormsby, E. M. Bayne	500.00
Pietertje Ormsby Lady, J. Ray Beard, Hebron, Ill.	200.00
Susie Ormsby Dejong, Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.	210.00
Ormsby Sensation Hengerveld King, Harry Bilgrien, Iron Ridge, Wis.	255.00
Nockdair Prilly Fayne Model, Ike Blood, Mukwonago, Wis.	385.00
Princess Vindella Maxie, G. E. Brach, Franksville, Wis.	205.00
Kronemann's Bess Ormsby, G. E. Brach	205.00
Silky Bessie Ormsby, Dr. C. G. Buford, Elizabeth, Ill.	240.00
Cornelia Yesletine 2d, Ben Busch, Burlington, Wis.	200.00
Segis Ormsby Ruth, Chas. Clingan, Whitewater, Wis.	235.00
Pabst Creator Lady Mechthilde, Columbia Co. Asylum, Wyscena, Wis.	215.00
Rockvale Olive Homestead Pontiac, J. A. Cook, New Albany, Miss.	200.00
Prilly Creator Hillvale Queen, J. M. Dennis & Son, Riderwood, Md.	265.00
Ona Button Jewel, J. M. Dennis & Son	280.00
Pabst Prilly Belmont, J. M. Dennis & Son	290.00
Segis Marjorie Carnation, Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemons, Mich.	240.00
Walcowis Sir Ollie, Detroit Creamery Farms	775.00
Lilliberk Margaret, E. C. Deubler, Ithan, Pa.	250.00
Lady Yeslet Homestead, H. E. Dickinson, Oconomowoc, Wis.	300.00
Ormsby Homestead Pontiac Maid, J. H. Driessen, Marion, Wis.	255.00
Belle Homestead Ormsby De Kol, J. H. Driessen	320.00
Nockdair Canary Prize Daisy, J. H. Driessen	255.00
Nazli Segis Cornucopia, E. D. Greer, Belair, Md.	270.00
Mutual Jess Hope, E. D. Greer	270.00
Nockdair Canary Prize Rose, E. D. Greer	200.00
Cornelia De Kol Pauline 2d, E. D. Greer	220.00
Pearl Bumblebee Korndyke, E. D. Greer	235.00
Gloria Ormsby Rag Apple, E. D. Greer	200.00
Oakenwood Pride, Charles Guenther, Greenfield, Wis.	215.00
Male, Michael Holbach, Hilbert, Wis.	250.00
Diemere Auzella Polkadot, Harvey Hamann, Sheboygan, Wis.	295.00
Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby, John Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	300.00
Betsy Johanna Ormsby Pietertje, John Hetts	225.00
Rockvale Ruby Alcartra, J. B. Henderson, Hickory, Pa.	235.00
Meek Pontiac Segis, Indian Rock Farm, Newton, Pa.	200.00
Betsy Netherland Ormsby Piebe, Indian Rock Farm	200.00
Princess Sylvia Blossom Posch, Indian Rock Farm	230.00
Alice Pietertje Segis Aaggie, Indian Rock Farm	260.00
Forestlea Ollie Johanna Pontiac, R. S. Ingersoll, Madison, Wis.	305.00
Wa Wa Johanna Ormsby Alma, Jefferson Co. Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.	295.00
Walshland Lady Ormsby, Frank Klochn, Forest Junction, Wis.	260.00
Jonsie Ollie Hijlnard, John A. Kruger, Beaver Dam, Wis.	295.00
Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Finderne, Lakeside Stock Farm, Watertown, Minn.	200.00

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

Pamphlet and Information Free.

IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO.,
Morristown, Minn.

Bessie Homestead Fobes Johanna, Lewis Brothers, Lake Beulah, Wis.	$340.00
King Pontiac Segis Lad De Kol 7th, Christ A. Mayer, Richfield, Wis.	300.00
Dodge County Homestead Boy, Christ A. Mayer	750.00
Canary Bess Fayne Ormsby, J. D. McDonald, West Salem, Wis.	290.00
Johanna Rose Kayewood Piebe, J. D. McDonald	215.00
Ormsby Sensation Pontiac Fobes, John Mell, De Forest, Wis.	330.00
Pabst Ormsby Hengerveld Pride, Andrew J. Mell, Morrisville, Wis.	215.00
Maple Row Homestead Lad 5th, Henry Miller, Fred Miller, Edward Hartwig, Milwaukee, Wis.	220.00
Lady Homestead Parthenea Star, W. A. Mitchell, Waukesha, Wis.	225.00
Melisse Mutual Clothilde Prince, J. Leo Mohrmann, Waukegan, Ill.	240.00
Pabst Prilly Admiration, Joseph E. Moriarty, Watertown, Wis.	235.00
Lady Hilda Mercedes 2nd, Louis Nehls, Juneau, Wis.	220.00
Forest Johanna Piebe Ormsby, Wm. A. Nehrbass, Rockfield, Wis.	200.00
Lady Ollie Star Johanna, Wm. A. Nehrbass	280.00
Maggie Ormsby Mercedes Rue, Harvey A. Nelson, Union Grove, Wis.	225.00
King Korndyke Homestead Burke, J. J. O'Laughlin, Malone, Wis.	250.00
Sir Ollie Johanna Netherland, Stewart W. Reid, Oconomowoc, Wis.	200.00
Lashbrook Bessie Ormsby, River Meadow Farms, Portlandville, N. Y.	275.00
Ormsby Home Sensation Fobes, River Meadow Farms	350.00
Ellenvale Johanna Ormsby Fobes, River Meadow Farms	325.00
Mary Canary Banostine, River Meadow Farms	205.00
Peggie Canary Pontiac Pearl, River Meadow Farms	250.00
Fern Canary Johanna Dolly, River Meadow Farms	225.00
Harvest Geneva, River Meadow Farms	215.00
Tilly Johanna Kayewood, River Meadow Farms	250.00
Resseville Korndyke Lass, River Meadow Farms	275.00
Dressie Ormsby Mercedes, River Meadow Farms	300.00
Admiral Ormsby Spofford Vale, Schilo Brothers, Crown Point, Ind.	325.00
Lashbrook Colantha Marie, Herbert E. Schwock, No. Milwaukee, Wis.	275.00
Milford Fayne Ormsby, H. E. Shadle, Beech Hill, W. Va.	310.00
Pine Lodge Irene Ormsby, Southern Colony Training School, Union Grove, Wis.	290.00
Ormsby Crescent Beauty, R. C. Stolper, Random Lake, Wis.	215.00
Perfection Darky, R. C. Stolper	230.00
Bloodwood Korndyke Clothilde, R. C. Stolper	255.00
Hollyhock Piebe Ormsby, Wm. Thorpe, Sharon, Wis.	230.00
Male, Fred E. Voight, Lomira, Wis.	235.00
Elmwood Ormsby Skylark Johanna, Walcowis Farms, Lake Geneva, Wis.	240.00
King Ollie Korndyke De Kol, C. J. Walter, Omro, Wis.	200.00
Sir Hartog Fayne Canary Maud, Geo. H. Weihart, Watertown, Wis.	210.00
Lady Colanthus Ollie, Wisconsin School for Blind, Janesville, Wis.	230.00
Ormsby Sensation Lady Johanna, Wis. School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis.	225.00
Princess Buttercup Walker, Wis. School for Boys	340.00
Bell Farm Laughter, Wis. State Hospital for Insane, Mendota, Wis.	275.00
Noitanrac Matador Queen, Wis. State Hospital for Insane	220.00
Lilliberk Duchess Johanna Segis, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Green Bay, Wis.	240.00
Queen Houwtje Vale, Wisconsin State Reformatory	235.00
Wincowis Betty Ormsby Mercedes, Wisconsin State Reformatory	235.00
Anola Creator Birdie, Wisconsin State Reformatory	230.00
Cherry Pauline Sylvia, Wisconsin State Reformatory	200.00
Fairlawn Canary Colantha, Wisconsin State Reformatory	205.00
Verdantdale Queen, Wisconsin State Reformatory	200.00
Greenvale Pauline Segis, Wisconsin State Reformatory	255.00
Oakenwald Kayewood Korndyke, Wray Brothers, Grayslake, Ill.	215.00
Fobes Pontiac Segis De Ormsby, W. H. Zimmermann & Sons, Templeton, Wis.	200.00
Mercedes Jewel Ormsby Queen, John Zoberlin, Plymouth, Wis.	380.00

OHIO STATE GUARANTY SALE

At the Ohio State Guaranty Sale held at Wooster, Ohio, May 3d and 4th, 95 head sold for a total of $26,465.00, an average of $278.

Following is a list of the animals selling for $200 and over, with the names of purchasers and price:

Westview Della Pontiac Konigen, W. B. Barr & Son, Canton, Ohio	$250.00
Champion Pontiac of Reece Farm, Noah Beyler, Orville, Ohio	410.00
Queen Segis Korndyke Copia, Edward J. Biery, Canton, Ohio	215.00
Lindale Princess Hartog, Ed. J. Biery	220.00
Broadacre Polkadot Beryl 5th, B. F. Boise, Wallington, Ohio	250.00
King Echo Segis Sylvia, C. E. Bowman & Son, Berlin Center, Ohio	555.00
Dolly Dimple Frenesta Pontiac, C. E. Bowman	430.00
Pet Canary Hartog Gorden 2d, L. C. Brittain, Uniontown, Ohio	250.00
Wellington Duke Korndyke Pontiac, L. C. Brittain	275.00
Queen Concordia Hollyhock, Harry G. Cole, Ashland, Ohio	210.00
De Kol Maple Crest Burton, H. H. Culp, Columbiana, Ohio	320.00
Nudine Ormsby Veeman, L. E. Durr, Bucyrus, Ohio	205.00
Violet Segis Pontiac Leto, L. E. Durr	205.00
Winnie Wadnah, Roy Emerling, Smithville, Ohio	245.00
Colantha Irma Pietertje, H. M. Firestone, Middle Branch, Ohio	220.00
Fultona Ormsby Eileen, H. S. Firestone, Akron, Ohio	500.00
Allamuchy Ormsby Rose, H. S. Firestone	500.00
Daisy Hill Iowana Janice, H. S. Firestone	410.00
Stillwood Hengerveld Prilly, H. S. Firestone	400.00
Ormsby Lyons Swardland, E. Paul Ford, Nanken, Ohio	265.00
Virginia Burke Fayne Bess, H. W. Graber, Marshallville, Ohio	300.00
Princess Lillie 3d, H. W. Graber	200.00
Segis Paul De Kol Nudine, H. W. Graber	205.00

(Concluded on page 314.)

LEARN TREE SURGERY



And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL
STAMFORD Under direction of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. CONNECTICUT

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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East Aurora New York

Double the Value

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Manufactured by
J. D. THOMPSON
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For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
W. A. RANDEL SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE 1 HUDSON ST.

FOR SALE—6 Registered Holsteins: 1 show cow, a prize winner at Maryland State Fair; 5 heifers, one sired by a Dutchland bull. Accredited Herd. Davis Bros., Seven Valleys, Pa.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

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and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,
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Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3⅓ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

OHIO STATE GUARANTY SALE

(Concluded from page 313.)

Westview Leora Ona Pontiac, H. W. Graber	$200.00
Hilversum Juliana Farm Belle, H. W. Graber	205.00
Aldorlourine Dingle Maid Ormsby, H. W. Graber	300.00
Mable Segis Missy, Peter Hahm & Son, Orrville, Ohio	265.00
Clothilde Alcartra Pansy, H. Waldo Hern, Brookville, Ohio	260.00
Daisy Sensation, H. Waldo Hern	250.00
Grahamholm Edith of Mayowood, Clifford Hoover, Mogadore, Ohio	475.00
Sady Isabel Korndyke Konigen, D. C. Hosteller, Dalton, Ohio	230.00
Wildwood Ormsby Sindt Aurania, J. C. Indoe, Medina, Ohio	235.00
De Kol Segis Lyons Model, F. C. Kagmaier, Lime City, Ohio	220.00
Rose Ormsby Hengerveld, F. C. Kagmaier	250.00
Sadie De Kol Korndyke Gladi, E. T. Keller, Akron, Ohio	235.00
Stillwood Inka Prilly Segis, E. T. Keller	240.00
Nancy Lee Pontiac Prilly, F. R. Keep, Dorset, Ohio	200.00
Nancy Kornstic Pontiac, F. D. Koons, Medina, Ohio	315.00
Indian Knoll Aaggie Cornucopia 2d, F. D. Koons	250.00
Sir Hollyhock Cornflower, Los Angeles County Home, Downey, Calif.	2,475.00
Wellington Duchess Segis Johanna, L. P. Lycan, St. Paris, Ohio	435.00
Champion Echo Paul Beets, L. P. Lycan	400.00
Aaggie Lucy Pontiac, L. P. Lycan	265.00
Lindale Princess Bonnie, C. O. Miller, Medina, Ohio; James A. Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio	300.00
Lindale Ida Pontiac, C. O. Miller and James A. Reynolds	570.00
Broadacre Korndyke De Kol, C. O. Miller and James A. Reynolds	205.00
Netherland Butter Boy Walker, Robert Montgomery, Canfield, Ohio	305.00
Susie De Kol Kingwood Johanna, Ira Newcomer, Rittman, Ohio	225.00
King Pietertje Ona Wayne, L. W. Nisbet, Loveland, Ohio	255.00
Doede Aaggie Pauline, Osborne Farms, Willoughby, Ohio	260.00
Hazel Segis Tweede, Lawrence Paumier, Louisville, Ohio	210.00
Wildwood Butter Cow De Vries, Lawrence Paumier	225.00
Sunny Queen Ona, Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, Rootstown, Ohio	200.00
Johanna Gilt Edge Pontiac, F. J. Rose & Son, Seville, Ohio	200.00
Ruth Holingen Fayne Pontiac, Jay I. Shafer, Seville, Ohio	220.00
De Kol Ormsby Burke Lad, John Smith, E. Liverpool, Ohio	700.00
Cascholm Bertina Twisk, Harry Smithers, Perrysburg, Ohio	375.00
Fayne Hengerveld Lass, Roy Smithers, Perrysburg, Ohio	280.00
Greendale Viola, R. A. Stillwagon, Niles, Ohio	980.00
Toots Canary Jewel Ona, C. L. Thomas, Marshallville, Ohio	235.00
Marathon Homestead Burke, L. J. Twinger, Smithville, Ohio	215.00
Pauline De Kol Netherland Boon, Christ Wyler, Uniontown, Ohio	240.00
Korndyke King Ona Ormsby, John Young, Sugar Creek, Ohio	270.00

McCULLOCH & HEMPHILL SALE

At the McCulloch & Hemphill sale held at Newville, Pa., May 7, 1927, thirty-four animals sold for $7,670.00, an average price of $222.00 per head.

The following is a list of animals selling above $150.00, with name of purchaser and price:

Miss Sarcastic Mercedes 2nd and Calf, Abram Lehman, Carlisle, Pa.	$370.00
Miss Mercedes Johanna, A. Lehman	215.00
Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol, N. J. Kimmel, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	300.00
Buckeye Segis Sarcastic, W. A. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.	200.00
Cornelia Johanna Cornucopia, W. Wallace Peffer, Newville, Pa.	267.50
Queen Beauty Prilly Segis, W. W. Peffer	205.00
Artis Mercedes Beauty, W. G. Mowrey, Shippensburg, Pa.	190.00
Artis Westtown Mercedes, J. E. Shughart, Carlisle	265.00
Big Spring Prilly Mollie, J. E. Shughart	225.00
Big Spring Prilly Mollie, 3d, J. E. Shughart	240.00
Queen Prilly Beauty Johanna, L. D. Weary, Carlisle	230.00
Inez Hengerveld, L. D. Weary	290.00
Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons 3d, H. W. Allison, Shippensburg	240.00
Korndyke Lady Beauty Lyons, William S. Ker, Carlisle	160.00
Big Spring Della De Kol Pontiac, Paul Price, East Berlin	300.00
Heifer calf, A. B. C. Williams, York Springs	150.00
Inez Hengerveld Segis, A. B. C. Williams	200.00
Big Spring Della Segis Pontiac, E. E. Group, Boiling Springs	280.00
Big Spring Prilly Segis Molly, E. E. Group	305.00
Big Spring Della Segis Pontiac 2d, J. B. Black, Millerstown, Pa.	255.00
Big Spring Della Segis Pontiac 3d, J. B. Black	250.00
Big Spring Prilly Segis Mollie 2d, H. D. Gingrich, Greencastle	227.50
Big Spring Queen Segis, E. C. Ludt, Carlisle	245.00
Big Spring Queen Segis Johanna, Geo. E. Wilson, Mechanicsburg	150.00
Big Spring Prilly Mollie 2d, Samuel Kuhns, Chambersburg	210.00
Big Spring Prilly Mollie 4th and calf, J. B. Smith, Shippensburg	302.50

WHAT IS A COW WORTH?

One cow may be cheap at $100 as compared with another at $50. Other things equal, a low price is an inducement to a buyer, but the buyer of a dairy cow should not think so much about the price he pays as about whether the animal he purchases is worth the money asked. An incident is mentioned by Roy Pehrson, tester of the Marshall County Cow Testing Association, in his last monthly report. He says that a man belonging to that cow testing association recently bought a cow for $50 that was supposed to be with calf. He kept her for two months and then found that she was not with calf. After that she was sold on the market for $43.90, or at a loss of $6.10, plus the cost of two months' feed which amounted to $14.77. Thus there was a total loss of $20.87. This same man also bought a good cow for which he paid $100. When he had owned her for two months she had produced a calf, which had been vealed at $12; she had also produced $40.44 butterfat. After deducting the cost of the feed of this cow from the income for the two months there was a profit of $20.87.

This incident calls attention to the fact that it doesn't pay to buy cows concerning which a person knows little or nothing. It is better to pay a good price for a tested cow than a low price for one concerning which no definite information can be secured.

CANADIAN MILK MODIFIED

Upon recommendation of the United State Public Health Service the United States Department of Agriculture has further modified the embargo against Canadian milk with respect to the province of Quebec so that only such milk and cream as emanates from Montreal is restricted.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA
Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

The recommendation of the Health Service is based on observations of its representatives as well as upon assurances received from Canadian authorities that the health of the people of the United States would in no way be jeopardized by modification of the restrictions.

Strict quarantine is to be maintained, however, against all milk and cream emanating from Montreal, or which is exposed to possible contamination while passing through that city, until notice to the contrary is announced by the department.

Appropriate instructions modifying the embargo have been issued to consular officers, collectors of customs along the Canadian border and field officials of the Bureau of Chemistry.

HOLSTEIN HERD RANKS SECOND IN ILLINOIS

With a dairy herd of 29 cows, averaging 13,000 lb. milk, 450 lb. fat and a yearly test of 3.8% butterfat, Arthur Cornue of Zenda, Ill., stands second highest in his state as a producing dairyman.

Mr. Cornue is a member of the Walworth County Holstein Breeders Association and has used a herdsire from the herd of Earl Palmer of Como. His cows are very large, weighing up to 1,800 lb. and give between 10,000 and 16,000 lb. milk per year. Last year 6 cows produced over 500 lb. butterfat. These records were all made on twice-a-day milking, and are the result of several years work in the Cow Testing Association.—*L. E. G.*

EXCELLENT PRODUCTION RECORDS

The farmers in the Seward county, Nebraska, cow testing association averaged $20 more net profit per cow last year than they made the year before. This increase was largely due to weeding out the poorer cows they owned and then feeding the others according to their milk and butterfat production, the second annual report of the association says. These farmers made a net profit of $76 per cow in 1925. They came back in 1926 and made $96 profit per cow above the cost of the feed. In addition to cutting down the feed cost and other expenses, the members increased the average production per cow 10.5 lb. butterfat and 481 lb. milk the second year. They also received a nickel more per 100 lb. for their milk in 1926.

The report now being mailed to the members contains the summaries of the year as well as a report of what each herd did and what the 13 high herds did. The association as a whole had the best record of the 10 associations in the state last year, with 13 herds averaging more than 300 lb. butterfat per cow.

The success of the association interested enough more members to form two other associations this year, one around Lincoln and the other in Seward and York counties. George Pfeiffer, tester of the old association is now working for the Lancaster county association of 1927.

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LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.


STOCKMENS' SUPPLIES
Send for new Free Catalog, showing full line of ear tags, tattoo supplies, bull rings, halters, veterinary instruments, all breeders' and stockmen's supplies. High quality, low prices. Money back guarantee.
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KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAG
The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
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AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
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CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE—
Cleaner and Better Milk.
CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co., or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request
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Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa
Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.
A. B. LYMAN. INTRODUCER
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Does Not Winterkill

EARLY BASEBALL

The first mention of baseball is in the Bible.

Eve stole first, Adam stole second, Gideon rattled the pitchers, Goliath was put out by David and the prodigal son made a home run.—*Dental Digest.*

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs for hatching, from Boston winners. ELSIE M. HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS for sale; bred-to-lay. $12 per 100, $3 per setting. L. L. UNANGST, Hingham, Mass.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

EXHIBITION TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, Chicks, Stock. Circular. SHORE ACRES RED FARM, Big Lake, Minn.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS AND PITT GAMES. Eggs, 15—$1.75; 50—$4.50, delivered. CHAS. MOORE, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—Hatching eggs, $6.00 a hundred. ANDREW MCKNEIGHT, Connersville, Indiana, R. 8.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

QUALITY TALKS—Thirty breeds chicks, hatching eggs. Bred to lay and win. Prices, 12c up. Mating list and special prices free. SUPREME HATCHERY, Box G., Shelbyville, Ill.

CHICKS—PULLETS—BARRON'S LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 2, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. GUMSER WILLOW FARM, Holland, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LANE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS, $12.00 a hundred; Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00 a hundred; White Rock, $15.00 a hundred; Mixed $10.00 a hundred. All No. 1 chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 20.

DOGS

COLLIES—Prize stock, beautiful males, also proven matrons, bred or open. SWIFTSMERE KENNELS, Ward Hill, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FANCY OHIO MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure, 6 one gallon cans in case, Per case $14.00. J. W. MILLER, Middlefield, Ohio.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

WOOL—We Manufacture wool into beautiful, warm and Serviceable Bed Blankets, Auto Robes and Comfort Filling for your own use, "The Old Fashioned Way." Write for particulars. SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL, Shippensburg, Penna.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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PURE KENTUCKY RECLEANED BLUE GRASS SEED. Lawn or field. GEO. D. KARSNER, R. 8, Lexington, Ky.

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TEN VARIETIES PLANTS, Cabbage, Collards, Tomatoes, $1.00 1,000; postage collect. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Virginia.

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ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN OF 1925 CROP. YELLOW DENT, Germination almost perfect. Price $3 per bu. ALLEN BRUMBAUGH, Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, $1.25; not labeled, $1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW SWEET CORN. Best Quality. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs., $1.50, 25 lbs. $3.50, 50 lbs. $6.00, 100 lbs., $10.00 Postpaid. FRANK W. WILLIAMS, Buckland, Conn.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

C. O. D. CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, 75c thousand; Porto Rico Potato, Pepper and Eggplants: 500, $1.10: thousand $2. CLYATTVILLE PLANT CO., Clyattville, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Premier, Dunlap, Gibson, Aroma, Klondyke, Missionary, Gandy, Warfield, 100 for $1.00. Champion everbearing 50 for $1.00. A. STARR, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Here's your chance. 75 large blooming size bulbs for $1.00, postpaid. Sent C. O. D. Pay postman. VALLEY STREAM NURSERY, Box 355, Valley Stream, L. I.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

CABBAGE, BERMUDA ONION AND TOMATO PLANTS: 500, 65c.; 1,000, $1. Porto Rico and Big Stem Jersey Potato, Ruby King Pepper and Eggplants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.50. HAMBY PLANT CO., Valdosta, Ga.

WELL ROOTED, Inspected Porto Rican and Nancy Hall Potato Plants: 100, 30c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80 prepaid, $1.15 per 1,000 Express Collect. Early and late cabbage and tomato plants same price. HOKE DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes—90% or better February test. State College bred. 500 bushels for sale. $3 per bushel; 50 bushels or more $2.75, F. O. B. Montoursville. Cash or sent C. O. D. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Penna.

HAY AND STRAW—Ask for delivered prices on clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feeding hay, also oat, wheat and rye straw in car lots. Can give quick shipments if desired. Quality guaranteed. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine, quality seed corn. 100-day Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bucks Co., sweep stake, Lancaster Co., sure crop. Wilson soybeans. Write for prices and samples. SHULL FARM, Box 7, Tullytown, Pa.

SPECIAL PLANTING OFFERS: No. 1. 15 Dahlias labeled, no two alike, regular 25c to 50c values elsewhere; 20 Oxalis and 6 gladiolus postpaid for $1.75. No. 2. 100 mixed Dahlias, many colors and varieties, by Express Collect, $2.50. No. 3. Both offers by Express Collect for $3.75. When ordering give Express Office. Catalogue free. MRS. R. B. WITT, Overback Farm, East Greenbush, N. Y. R. 12, B-111.

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CAREFULLY SELECTED PIGS (O. I. C.), $8.00 with papers; Feeders $5. Very prolific, one sow producing 151 pigs past five years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

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SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

Evendale Farm

We offer for sale our richly bred Senior Herdsire

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370

He is a brother to Carnation King Sylvia, sired by King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a son of Avon Pontiac Echo and the great record cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d, who has 3 times made over 32 lb. butter in 7 days and twice over 37 lb. She is one of Canada's greatest producers and has a 37-lb. daughter and a 36-lb. daughter.

The dam of this bull, Sadie Vale Duchess, is a 29 lb. Junior two-year-old daughter of K K Sadie Vale. She traces on both sides of her pedigree through King Segis De Kol Korndyke to King Segis and the great 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The two nearest dams of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia average 33.20 and his four nearest dams average 37.12.

J. S. Haldeman & Son

Winchester Virginia

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

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ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY **NEW JERSEY**



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

BULLS FOR SALE

Four coöperatively owned bulls will be sold at Schwenksville Memorial Park, Montgomery County, Pa., June 8, at 2 o'clock standard time.

Sir Aaggie Butter Boy Segis, No. 303430.

Born November 29, 1919. Five nearest dams average 28 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Meadow Holm Bromide Hartog, No. 348481.

Born November 21, 1919. A well bred bull being related to some of the greatest long distance producers of the breed.

Sir Aaggie Segis Cornucopia, No. 290976.

Born August 28, 1919. Six nearest dams average 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Meadow Holm Hartog Finderne, No. 330042.

Born December 15, 1919. Seven nearest dams average 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.

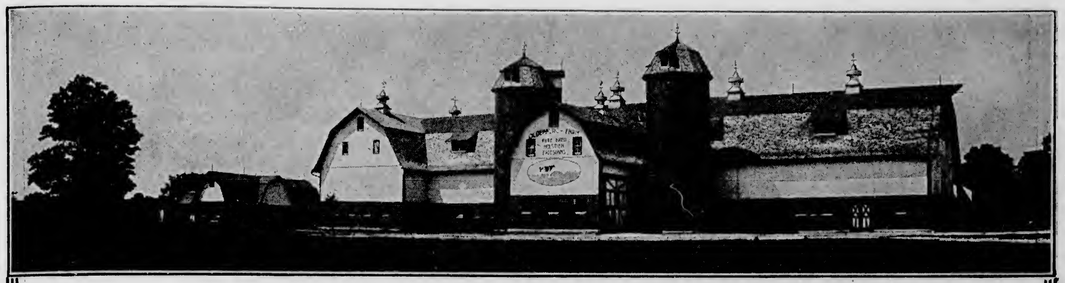
The bulls must be sold to close the business of the coöperative organization. A large number of the original members have quit dairying and have no further use of the bulls.

Prospective buyers from outside the county will be furnished transportation to the farms where the bulls can be seen with their daughters. (The bulls will not be assembled.) The inspection of the bulls will start at 10 o'clock from Room 20, Curren Arcade, Norristown, Pa.

C. E. McCORMICK

Chairman Sales Committee

Room 20, Curren Arcade, Norristown, Pa.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD

Consists of 125 Head of

Purebred Holsteins



Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



Colantha Ormsby Fobes

Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

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DAIRY BUILDINGS ON WIDE WATER FARM

WIDE WATER DISPERSAL

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1927

at 11 o'clock sharp

50 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 50

My herdsire, Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad, will be sold. He is one of the best sons of the greatest of all long distance sires, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has twenty-one 1,000-lb. daughters. Twenty-one of his daughters and four sons, three old enough for service from dams up to 32-lb. at three years, will be sold.

The sale will also include:

14 young cows and heifers to freshen soon after sale, one a 32-lb. daughter of Colantha Denver Champion, close springer.
1 Daughter of a 1,000-lb. cow.
1 Daughter of a 31-lb. cow with 17,000 lb. milk in six months.
27 Cows with records from 20 to 32 lb.
1 Cow with 81½ lb. fat in C. T. A. work for April.
The daughters of my herdsire are bred to a son of Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad.
My herd is free from tuberculosis and will be sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest.
My farm is on the Susquehanna Trail just outside of Montoursville. P. & R. Railroad stops at Farm—Station Fairview.

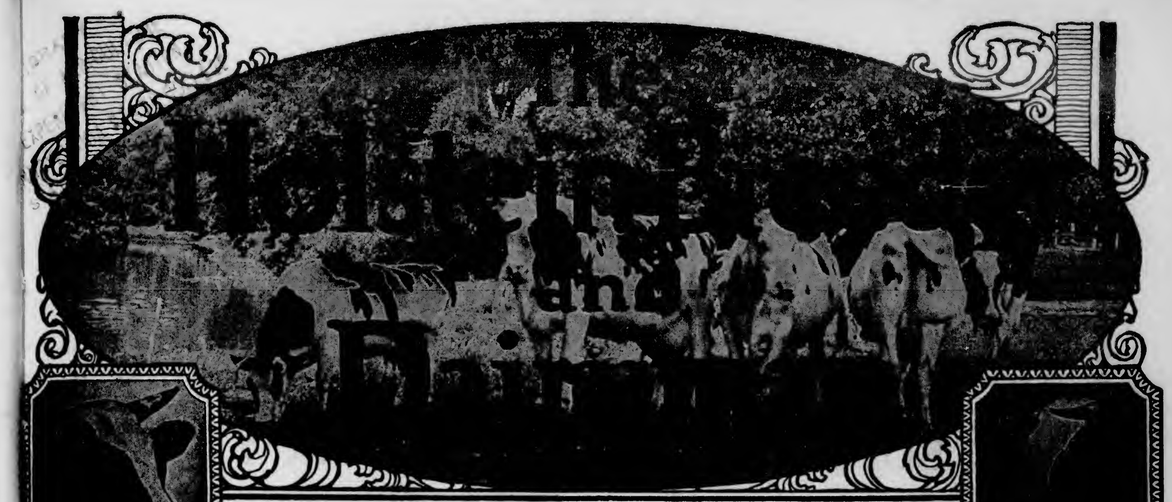
COL. GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

Send for catalog

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW

Montoursville **Pennsylvania**





Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1927 No. 11

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Wisconsin Court Rules in Favor of the New Association

Wisconsin Court, the court in the leading Dairy and Holstein State in America, has ruled in favor of the New Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., a National Organization with offices located at Harrisburg, Penna.

The action grew out of an attempt of the management of the Old Association to have the Livestock Sanitary Board of Wisconsin refuse to pay indemnity as purebred for animals registered in the New Association.

The full text of the Court's decision is included in this issue.



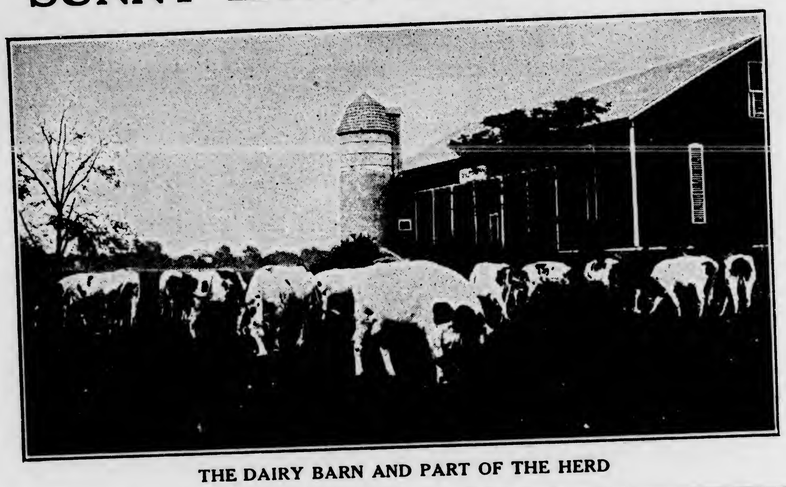
COWS IN THE McKENDREE WALKER & SON HERD, GAITHERSBURG, MD.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

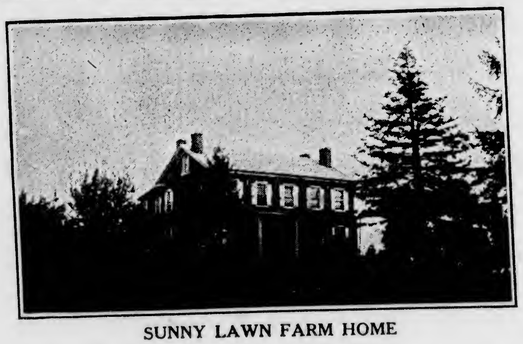
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. ***Just passed another clean test.***

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1927 No. 11

New Association Wins in Wisconsin

Wisconsin Court Renders a Decision in Favor of the New Association

THE action in Wisconsin grew out of the refusal of the Livestock Sanitary Board to pay Mr. J. E. Krause, Genoa City, Wis., indemnity claims as purebred for animals registered in the new Association that were slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

After much delay, the then Commissioner of Agriculture, John D. Jones, whose term of office has since expired, called a hearing and at this hearing the officers, attorneys and members of the old Association were permitted to offer testimony as to why the Department should not recognize certificates issued by the new Association. The new Association presented credentials to show that they were a proper registry Association.

After the hearing, and another delay of several weeks, the Board passed the following motion:

"Motion made and seconded, that the claim of J. E. Krause of Genoa City, Wisconsin, for indemnity on certain animals registered with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., be denied, on the ground that this organization was not in existence when the law, under which the Sanitary Board operates was enacted, and that it is the belief of this Board when this law was enacted that it referred only to those breed organizations in existence at that time. Motion carried."

The above motion does not refuse Mr. Krause his indemnity claims on the ground that the new Association is not a proper Registry Association, but merely that the Association was not organized at the time the act was passed.

Following the Board's refusal to pay Mr. Krause, a mandamus proceeding was brought in the court to compel the Board to pay his indemnity claims as purebreds in accordance with the law.

There are two ways in which such an action could be brought; one is by a *mandamus* proceeding and the other through a *certiorari* proceeding. Without attempting to discuss the differences between these two proceedings, suffice to say that Mr. Krause's case was started under a *mandamus* proceeding and the Department made a motion before the Court to have the case dismissed on the ground that it should have been brought under a *certiorari* proceeding, it is fair to contend that if the original action had been started under a *certiorari* proceeding that the Department would have attempted to have the case set aside on the ground that it should have been brought under a *mandamus* proceeding.

In other words, the whole affair in the State of Wisconsin is similar to the cases in Pennsylvania and in Ohio where the Court has ruled and made their ruling very plain, that the authorities have exceeded their rights in denying members of the new Association indemnity claims as purebred for animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

We are printing below the Wisconsin decision:

"STATE OF WISCONSIN. IN CIRCUIT COURT.
DANE COUNTY.

State ex rel J. E. Krause, Plaintiff,
vs.
John D. Jones et al., Livestock Sanitary Board,
Defendants.

Before Hon. A. G. Zimmerman, Judge.

DECISION

"By the Court:

"This appears to be a proceeding to compel the Livestock Sanitary Board, in effect, not to discriminate against the registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Harrisburg, Penna., in awarding indemnity for slaughtered registered cattle.

"Counsel agree that this motion to quash the alternative writ of mandamus issued, is equivalent to a demurrer to a pleading, and admits the facts set forth in the petition.

"A great press of matter at this time prevents the court from giving a detailed review of the proceedings. The court has carefully considered in detail the briefs of counsel as well as the oral arguments.

"The arguments of counsel turn almost wholly upon the question as to whether mandamus is the proper remedy,—not upon the relator's right in some form to the relief he seeks.

"It may almost be said that the defendant's counsel at least passively concedes relator's right to the ultimate relief he seeks. In fact it would seem that the Board itself makes no question on the merits and on the facts it called for and received, but denied the petitioner's indemnity by merely construing the law as not applicable because this particular registry happened to be not in existence when the law was enatced,—a claim that its counsel has not tried to legally substantiate.

"There seems no justification whatever for such a distinction in the application of the law. Counsel differs on the application of the remedy by mandamus, but the difference results from a difference in viewpoint, not as to the law itself.

"Perhaps the vital point revolves about the rule that mandamus will not lie to compel the performance of a discretionary act, or where an official act requires the

exercise of judgment as to facts, unless there is clearly an abuse of discretion.

"Here there seems to be no question as to the facts, or as to the relator having presented all of the facts required to come within the law. It seems to be plainly and clearly a question of the respondent's refusing to apply the letter and spirit of the law, as required of them, and as set forth in the statutes, the statutory facts having been furnished with no discretionary question involved.

"If this matter were dismissed with a suggestion that relator's remedy was by certiorari, and then upon such writ issued a review was had in this court culminating logically in merely a reversal of the board's decision under all the circumstances of this case, the resultant proceedings might well then necessitate new mandamus proceedings to compel the Board to carry out the law and give the relator his rights thereunder.

"This sort of circumlocution and running around in a circle to again come to the point at which this proceeding now stands, does not seem an appealing judicial method of applying the certiorari and mandamus remedies in the administration of justice.

"The controversial question here does not seem to be as to the judicial or even prejudicial view of the relator's ultimate rights. Nor does it seem to be even a question of mandamus, but merely as to whether there shall be mandamus now or 'after whipping the devil around the stump' awhile.

"Without further discussion the court's conclusion is that the motion to quash should be denied, and the resultant consequences ensue.

"It is so ordered. May 28, 1927."

Wide Water Farm

ONE who owns a good farm well stocked with good Holsteins and with a good market right at his door is trebly blessed. That was our first impression on a recent visit to Wide Water Farm.

Wide Water Farm is situated along the Susquehanna River about five miles east of Williamsport, a city between 45,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. The farm is comprised of 250 acres; 200 acres tillable. The level fertile fields are ideal on which to produce maximum yields at minimum expense.

Mr. J. Harry Rakestraw, owner of Wide Water Farm, is a hard working business farmer. He was raised on a farm and has followed dairying for thirty years. During the past fifteen years Mr. Rakestraw has been breeding Purebred Holsteins. In his selection of breeding stock and developing a purebred herd he has used the same good judgment that he did in selecting his farm, and as a result has developed an excellent herd.

Mr. Rakestraw has not been merely drifting along with a view of getting an aggregation of cattle together that were all registered, but he has been striving to build up a producing herd of excellent individuals and has practiced culling very closely. One seldom sees a finer aggregation of Holsteins than the present Wide Water herd.

In selecting foundation stock, Mr. Rakestraw has never let the matter of price interfere with his getting good animals. On the other hand, he early adopted the habit of getting rid of animals that proved to be inferior even though he might have paid a long price for them. The result of carrying out these practices is largely responsible for the excellent herd which he now has.

As stated before Mr. Rakestraw is a hard working business farmer and as a matter of business, in 1921, he purchased Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad 320442, to head his herd, paying $3,000 for him.

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad carries a wealth of great producing and strong transmitting blood lines which he derives from every side of his well balanced pedigree.

His sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, is one of the greatest transmitting sires of long producers that has ever lived. He has a larger percentage of his daughters above 1,000 lb. in a year and 30 lb. in 7 days than any other sire. He has 15 daughters that have made over 1,000 lb, of butter in a year, which is more than any other sire without regard to number of tested daughters excepting one with whom he is tied. He also is one of the only three bulls having two daughters to produce over 30,000 lb. of milk in a year. His dam, Polly Posch, was the first cow to twice milk over 700 lb. in 7 days.

His dam, Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, is a 31-lb. four-year-old sister to King Korndyke Sadie Vale, who has ten 30-lb. daughters including a 40-lb. three-year-old. The dam is also a sister to the first 40-lb. heifer and by a son of the first three times 30-lb. cow.

This bull is the sire of twenty-one females that are now in the Wide Water herd all of whom are large, handsome individuals, broad square rumps with symmetrical udders.

One of the outstanding cows in the Wide Water herd is Blacres Aurora Ormsby. She has a 32-lb. three-year-old record with over 600 lb. of milk and she is a full sister to a 41-lb. cow that milked over 100 lb. of milk a day, and also made a nearly 38-lb. four-year-old record. Her dam is a 28-lb. four-year-old that made close to 800 lb. of butter in a year, and her dam has a 31-lb. record.

Another of the good ones in the Wide Water herd is Dutch Corner Fayne Walker. She is a nearly 31-lb. cow that milked about 107 lb. of milk a day for 7 days, and averaged 100 lb. milk a day for twenty days.

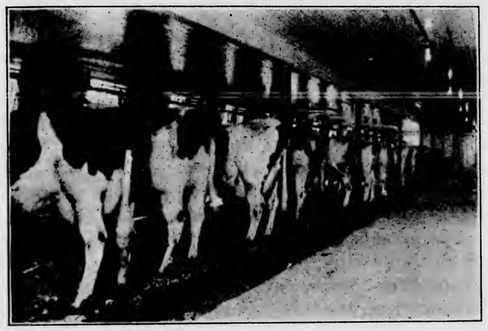
Still another is the cow Colantha Johanna Lady De Freule. She is a 27-lb. cow, and from a 25-lb. cow, and by a good son of a 27-lb. cow and the world's greatest milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

The Wide Water herd is composed of many cows equally as good as the ones we have given special mention. As Mr. Rakestraw has been maintaining the herd for commercial purposes, he has not attempted to make sensational records but has been devoting his efforts to growing them well and keeping them healthy.

The accompanying picture taken of Wide Water herd at milking time will give you a far better conception of the high-class individuals that go to make up the herd than it is possible to picture with words.

Mr. Rakestraw is an excellent manager and everything at Wide Water Farm must have a place and everything must be in its place. The buildings are neat and in good repair. The stables are equipped with modern appliances. Two large tile silos supply ample space for storing the ensilage. An up-to-date creamery is located close to the barn on a concrete driveway where the milk is strained and cooled preparatory to delivering to Williamsport by auto truck over the William Penn Highway, and sold to the wholesale trade. At the present time the receipts from the milk are running over $1,000 a month.

In reply to our question as to why he was disposing of Wide Water herd, Mr. Rakestraw said that he had been tied to a cow's tail for thirty years and that he



A GROUP OF THE MILKING HERD AT WIDE WATER FARM
Showing Excellent Dairy Type and Conformation

was going to sell the herd and have a vacation. That after twenty-five years Mrs. Rakestraw and he are going to have a little rest from the cow business.

Located on the Wide Water Farm about 500 yards back of the dairy barn is a large sand and gravel pit operated by the Lycoming Silica Sand Co., in which Mr. Rakestraw has an interest. This sand pit has been in operation for a number of years and they have just recently enlarged and improved the facilities for handling the product more efficiently. It is easy to see just why Mr. Rakestraw no longer wants to be tied to a cow's tail.

Let us say in passing that we were very favorably impressed with conditions at Wide Water Farm and as we were about to leave, we met one of the veteran breeders in Central Pennsylvania, Mr. Thomas Reese, who concurred with us that the Wide Water Farm Holsteins were mighty fine specimens of the breed and that the dispersal of this herd was offering the golden opportunity to the Holstein breeders to get some particular high class foundation stock.

Treating Milk With Electricity

IS ELECTRICITY again to be called to the service of man? Dr. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts institute of technology appears to think so in his article appearing in the *American Journal of Public Health*. He tells about the killing of bacteria in milk via the electric current. Since the days of Pasteur, steam has been the pasteurizing agent but it has some disadvantages which it is now hoped electricity will avoid. Dr. Prescott points out that for 20 years attempts have been made to use the electric current to destroy unfavorable bacteria in milk.

"About 1914 the Medical Research Committee of Great Britain, working in the interest of the nation's health arranged to give some assistance to investigations being carried on in Liverpool by Prof. Beattie." The latter had the coöperation of Sir Oliver Lodge. The results, we are told, after several years of work were most encouraging. Subsequently, the English process whereby brief treatments amounting to only a fraction of a minute, were effective in destroying pathogenic bacteria.

Then Dr. Prescott tells about the introduction of the process into the United States, resulting in some process changes that followed further study and investigation. Several plants are now utilizing this means of pasteurization, one small one of about 3,000 quarts daily near Boston. As to this he says: "The milk at no time gave us a cooked taste, the cream line was well marked and the volume of cream appeared as in untreated milk. The keeping quality was excellent. My experience on the effect of this treatment on tuberculosis bacteria has agreed with the results of English and other workers."

These optimistic findings may mean a lot to our dairy industry. Consumers being assured of absolutely safe milk that tastes like untreated product may increase their consumption. That would help some in solving surplus problem.—*Exchange*.

An Appeal for Dairying in the South

WHEN a noted doctor and health expert says, "Everyone knows that pure milk is the ideal food for the baby, and it is also the best food for the growing child, for the young mother, for the man who works with his hands as well as his brain, and for elderly people whose period of greatest activity is past," and his statements are borne out by actual experience, is it not strange that so many people neglect this great body-building food?

The contents of average milk are approximately as follows: 87.75% water, 3.40% butterfat, 4.6% sugar, 3.5% protein, .75% minerals. The water, of course, acts as a carrier for the other parts. Milk also contains a liberal allowance of at least three vitamines, which are necessary for health and proper functioning of the body.

The fat and sugar found in milk supply energy used by the child at play and by the adult at work. They also furnish heat necessary to keep the body warm in winter. Milk fat is in the form of microscopic droplets, and is the most easily digested of the fats. For purposes of comparison, it may be stated that one quart of milk is approximately equal in heat and energy value to eight eggs, to three-fourths pounds of beefsteak, to four-fifths pound of chicken, to nine and one-half oranges, to two pounds of potatoes, to one-third pound wheat flour, etc.

Some proteins taken into the body as food are not in proper form to be used to best advantage by the body

in building new muscle tissue or repairing wornout tissues, but milk proteins come under the class of "complete" proteins, and are of special value in body building. Growing children, whose muscles are developing, and adults, whose muscles are constantly being worn down during work, can thus use milk to exceptionally good advantage.

The important minerals found in milk are phosphorus, iron and lime. The phosphorus and iron, while not so plentiful as is the lime, are in a form in which they may be easily utilized in the body. The fact that milk is rich in lime, when so many foods are deficient in it, makes it especially good food for children, whose bones and teeth are in the formative stage. Many children with soft, crumbly teeth, and soft, easily broken bones, might have been spared these infirmities had they had their proper allowance of minerals, so well supplied by milk.

Since milk contains all these food materials it should be considered a food, not a drink, and treated as such. Instead of drinking milk hurriedly, it should be sipped slowly, and rolled about in the mouth. When milk is gulped down, the curds which form when it enters the stomach, are large and hence imperfectly digested, since the digestive juices cannot get at all parts of the mass. When the milk is swallowed slowly, the curds are small, and much more easily and thoroughly digestible.

Skim milk, regarded by some people as being unfit for human consumption, differs from whole milk only in fat content. This does not spoil its usefulness, and it may be used to good advantage in the preparation of other foods.

Notwithstanding the fact that milk is of such importance as food, especially needed by growing children, there are thousands of farms in the South where not a single milk cow is kept. This means that thousands of children are not receiving the properly balanced food they should receive.

For our children's sake, then, let us keep at least enough good cows on every farm to supply family needs in milk and milk products. A stronger, healthier generation is sure to follow.

Dairy Herd Improvement Rests On Three Practices

THERE are three ways of improving the dairy herd—better feeding, rigid culling, and intelligent breeding. Better feeding of the cows we now have increases average production, increases total production, and usually increases net profits. Rigid culling out of low producers increases average production, decreases total production and nearly always increases net profits. The use of better dairy sires eventually increases average production, increases total production, and, I believe I may safely say, with proper management always increases net profits.

All dairy herd improvement due to better breeding tends to increase profits to the producer and to decrease costs to the consumer. It is one of the ways by which the world may become richer without decreasing the prosperity of any individual. Therefore, as I see it, the breeders of good purebred dairy cattle are among the world's greatest benefactors.

It is a common practice to select dairy bulls on their appearance and their pedigree. The day is coming when dairy bulls will be selected on appearance, pedigree and progeny. The production records of a large number of daughters of a dairy bull when compared with the production record of their dams determine the breeding value of the bull as certainly as the records show the producing ability of the cows themselves. If a sire has a high producing dam he may transmit high production to his daughters, but if he has already transmitted high production to every one of his first five or ten daughters it is a practical certainty, not that he may, but that he will transmit high production on an average to all his offspring. The record of the dam of any dairy sire is a promise, but the record of a large number of high producing daughters is the fulfillment of that promise.—*J. C. McDowell, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Wertheimer Addresses Dairymen

THE Howard County Dairymen of Maryland met at the West Friendship High School where they enjoyed a very pleasant and instructive meeting and banquet. The affair was arranged by M. H. Fairbank, County Agent. Eighty-eight dairymen and visitors were in attendance. The banquet was served by the ladies of the Alpha Homemakers' Club.

The principal speaker was Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, president of the Maryland Holstein-Friesian Association and vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Mr. Wertheimer is a very forceful and interesting speaker.

Mr. I. W. Heaps, manager of the Maryland State Dairy Association and Mr. F. M. Payne of Frederick also addressed the dairymen.

This was the Howard County Dairymen's second annual banquet and its success insures the practice to be continued.

Georgia and Dairying

WHILE on our recent southern trip, we found Georgia farmers pretty much "soured" on cotton. Now comes J. H. Reed reporting in *Hoard's Dairyman* that something like 10,000 Georgia farmers have indicated to the extension service their intention of shifting from cotton farming to dairying. He estimates that at least five trainloads of dairy cattle will be needed to meet the demand in Georgia from such sources this year.

That should be interesting to Eastern Ohio dairy farmers who have surplus dairy cattle for sale, and they should plan at once to get a share of this business. But it should also be interesting from the standpoint of supply and demand in the dairy products business in the next five or ten years. Will this change from cotton to cows be permanent, and will they become future competitors of ours in the dairy markets of the country?—*Farm and Dairy.*

Give hens a light feed of grain in the morning, only supplying what they will clean up in half an hour.

Why Not a Full and Searching Investigation Into the Maryland Matter?

(Continued from our last issue.)

DR. J. CLEMENT CLARK, Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital and Samuel N. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and the State Board of Agriculture; John M. Dennis State Treasurer, member of this Board and a member of the Board of Managers of the Hospital, were quoted in *The Sun* as condemning the conduct of Mr. Farr, referring to him as *"impossible"*; that he was not doing the *"things which he was supposed to do,"* etc. But they do not attempt to explain why the Board of Regents as State officials interfered with the College or permitted Mr. Farr to continue the making of official records or why the Hospital Board harbored Mr. Farr or permitted him to retain a responsible position after they were fully advised as to what he was doing, or did they explain how it would be possible for Mr. Farr to continue the making of fraudulent records, have them accepted and given wide publicity after the College and the Board of Regents had been advised as to what he was doing, unless he was aided by someone that was in league with him.

If we accept the opinions of Dr. J. Clement Clark, Samuel N. Shoemaker and others as expressed in *The Sun*, concerning Mr. Farr's character; if Mr. Farr was *"impossible"*; if he was not doing the *"things he was supposed to do,"* is it not reasonable to accept as being true, all of the misconduct on the part of Mr. Farr and his organization as alleged in the affidavits made before the College authorities and in the affidavits made by Warren R. Wallace, a test supervisor and L. M. Nelson, a former herdsman under Mr. Farr?

The interview published in *The Sun*, while it confirmed previous reports of Mr. Farr's misconduct, did not offer any proof to establish the fact as to just when Mr. Farr's conduct first became *"impossible"* or how long he had not been doing the *"things which he was supposed to do."*

John M. Dennis is quoted in *The Sun* as stating that he started out to find a herdsman and selected Mr. Farr who was recommended highly and "until last year no fault could be found with his work."

Mr. Dennis is State treasurer, a member of the Board of Regents and a member of the Hospital Board. We take it from the published interview that he personally arranged for the employment of Mr. Farr at the Hospital.

Does the fact that John M. Dennis arranged for the employment of Mr. Farr at the Hospital; that he sent cattle from his own herd to the Hospital that were placed on official test under Mr. Farr's supervision, and the fact that he took cattle from the Hospital herd and exhibited them at Maryland State Fair, New York State Fair and New England States Fair, place Mr. Dennis in a questionable position regarding his relations with Mr. Farr? Did Mr. Farr's ability to do the *"things he was not supposed to do"* have any bearing on his securing the position at Springfield State Hospital. Was Mr. Farr being benefited by doing the *"things he was supposed not to do"* and were others sharing in the glory?

The conduct of Mr. Farr as expressed by Dr. Clark and Mr. Shoemaker is discrediting. Are not their statements sufficient proof to warrant a thorough investigation of every phase of Mr. Farr's relations to the Purebred Holstein Industry during his connection with the Springfield State Hospital?

If Mr. Farr was "IMPOSSIBLE"; if he was not doing the "THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO," is it not possible that among some of the things which he was supposed "NOT TO DO" was the substitution and registration of a grade calf as a purebred?

Alleged Registration of Grades

Three years before the College caused an investigation to be conducted which uncovered the fraudulent methods practiced by Mr. Farr in the making of official records, Mr. L. M. Nelson, a former herdsman employed under Mr. Farr, alleged in an affidavit that during the winter of 1923, the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d, dropped a heifer calf that died, and a heifer calf dropped by a grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered under the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet.

In the published report of the Maryland State Fair held at Timonium in the Fall of 1923, John M. Dennis is given credit with winning third place in the Senior Calf Class exhibiting Springsyke Fobes Violet, the animal which Mr. Nelson alleged was substituted and registered for a purebred calf that died.

During the same year, in the published report of the winnings at the New York State Fair, we find that Mr. John M. Dennis is credited with winning second place in the Senior Heifer Calf Class with Springsyke Fobes Violet.

The report of the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Massachusetts, on September 29, 1923, credits Mr. Dennis with receiving third place in the Heifer Calf Class with Springsyke Fobes Violet.

In the report of the prizes awarded by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for that year, as it appears in the Volume of the Herd Book, Mr. Dennis is credited with winning with Springsyke Fobes Violet.

The following year this same animal was exhibited at Maryland State Fair as the property of Springfield State Hospital, and again in 1925.

Mr. Nelson advises us that he has never been interviewed by officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with reference to the alleged substitution and registration of a grade in place of a purebred that died.

If the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-

Friesian Association of America cancelled eleven (11) records on suspicion after our exposure of the Springfield State Hospital affair in our September 8th issue, why have not the officers of that Association conducted a thorough and searching investigation into the alleged substitution and registration of a grade in the place of a purebred calf that died?

If Dr. Clark who is Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital and Mr. Shoemaker who is Chairman of the Board of Regents and Chairman of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Maryland, when testifying as to Mr. Farr's character as brought out in the published interview in *The Sun*, had gone on record to the effect that Mr. Farr was a man of good character and



L. M. NELSON

unquestionable integrity, and that in managing the affairs of the Hospital herd his conduct was commendable and above reproach, then the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America might be justified in contending that the allegations made by Mr. Nelson were false and untrue and not worthy of consideration. But Dr. Clark and Mr. Shoemaker have gone on record to the effect that Mr. Farr's conduct was "IMPOSSIBLE" and that he was not doing the "THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO." Therefore, ought not a thorough and searching investigation be made into the alleged substitution and registration of a grade as a purebred?

For what reasons have the officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America neglected to follow up the alleged substitution and registration of a grade as a purebred?

Is it because some of the friends of the political management of the Association might be involved that no investigation has been made into the alleged substitution and registration of a grade as a purebred.

Is it because such an investigation might lead to the cancellation of a registry certificate of a grade calf which Mr. John M. Dennis has been credited with exhibiting as a purebred and receiving prizes and awards offered by the Association that should and by right ought to be refunded and given to the proper parties if the animal is a grade?

Surely the delay or the neglect to investigate the alleged substitution and registration of a grade calf could not be for the purpose of protecting or shielding Mr. Farr because it has been admitted by the Maryland authorities that his conduct was "IMPOSSIBLE."

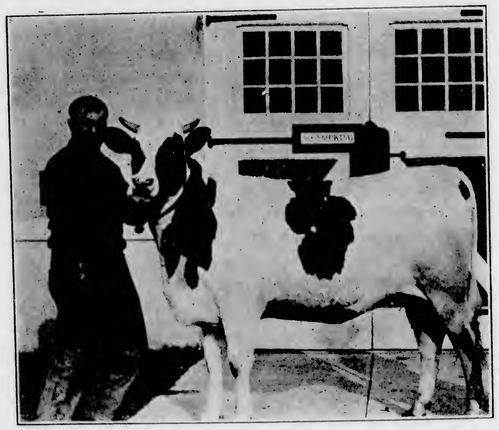
Did you ever know of a trial before the Court of Justice where the evidence of an eye witness was not sought after or introduced unless such evidence or such testimony was excluded for the purpose of shielding the guilty parties and keeping the Court or the Jury or both in the dark as to the whole truth.

Further Regarding Records Made at Springfield

We will ask the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, if, about July 11, 1923, he addressed a letter to the Springfield State Hospital acknowledging receipt of the monthly milk reports of the following cows on test at that Institution:

Segis Fayne Doris June; July; Colantha Segis Pietertje Lady; Iris Segis Aaggie; Selma Pietertje Bess; Ideal Segis Juliana; Nockdair Superba Gladice; Ouida Pontiac Carolyn; Mary Prilly Netherland; Eli Prilly Ordelia; Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d; Juliana Ideal Repeater; Triangle Colantha Clothilde; Eli Oak Prilly; Chenacqua Beauty; Sulphur Springs May Lyons; Sebewaing Flossie Elzevere; Delilah Jewel Canary Repeater; Ada Homestead Ormsby Princess; Lady Pontiac Lawn Veeman; Belle Segis Burke Lockhart; S. X. Segis Korndyke; S. X. Pontiac Christmas; Segis Manor Star; Howard Star Annetta Prince.

We would also ask if it was not a fact that Triangle Colantha Clothilde, S. X. Segis Korndyke and S. X.



FORREST G. FARR AND SPRINGSYKE FOBES VIOLET

Pontiac Christmas, were cows belonging to John M. Dennis or the Essex Farm herd?

We would also ask if he has made an investigation and has determined whether at that time Mr. Farr's conduct was "IMPOSSIBLE" or whether he was not doing the "THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO"?

Mr. Nelson who resigned his position at the Hospital way back in 1923, about three years before the College made their investigation, alleged in an affidavit that Mr. Farr's conduct at that time was substantially the same as was brought out in the published interview appearing in *The Sun*.

We will quote the following from Mr. Nelson's affidavit which we believe may be accepted as proof that Mr. Farr's conduct as early as 1923 was "IMPOSSIBLE" and that he was not doing the "THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO":

"I had only been on the job at the Hospital a very short time before Mr. Farr directed that the cows on test be given a stimulant which was labeled Nux Vomica and Gentian, stating that this would raise the butterfat percentage in the milk. It was a custom to give this medicine to the cows that were on test as soon as the Tester arrived at the Institution or as soon as we received word that he was coming. Our instructions were to give the first dose of medicine, five to twelve hours before the Tester took his first sample, and to continue to give this medicine as long as the animal was on test. This dope was also given to the cows that were sent to the Institution from the farm of Mr. John M. Dennis to be tested.

"Another of Mr. Farr's schemes to make a cow's milk test high was to place cream in the milk pail. Bottles of cream were placed in the stables under the hay or straw. Usually there was a large pile of hay or bedding in the box stall under which the bottle was placed. The milker was told to pour the cream into the milk pail if he could do it when the Tester was not looking. If the Tester watched the milker so that he could not pour the cream into the milk pail, Mr. Farr would plan something to take the Tester's attention. When the Tester was not looking, the milker would put the cream in the milk pail.

"If the Tester was careless and would leave the key of his sample box in the lock, Mr. Farr would take the key and keep it until the Tester was about to leave then he would give it to the Tester saying that he had found the key and was returning it. Mr. Farr also had a skeleton key to fit the lock where the samples were kept.

"One night, as I was going through the barn, I saw Mr. Farr in the test room where the samples were kept. I stepped into the room, the sample box was open and Mr. Farr was pouring cream into the samples. I excused myself and he remarked, 'Get the Hell out of here.'"

If Mr. Farr's conduct as Superintendent of the Springfield State Hospital herd way back in 1922 and 1923 was substantially the same as his conduct in 1926, should not a thorough and searching investigation be made? If not, why?

To Be Continued

Fat Test Research

THE dairy cow whose butterfat test in her first lactation shows up well is almost certain to continue giving milk with a high fat content. In short, the fat test average of her first lactation almost invariably proves a good indication of her lifetime average test. If it is very low, better get rid of the heifer, for it probably always will be low.

The above conclusions are suggested by research recently completed by the dairy department at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, Wooster—another practical indication of the good work being quietly but steadily done there.

A herd of 32 Holstein and 30 Jersey cows was used in the study of this rather important subject and this gave a very fair basis for the investigation. The study, reported in the recent March-April bi-monthly bulletin from the station, covered a wide range of feeding conditions and thus seems to have pretty thoroughly exploded the theory that the basic fat test average of a cow may be "built up" by feeding or care. The quantity of fat produced in a given period may, but not the percentage of fat in a given quantity of milk. If she is a 3 per cent heifer she is rather sure to be a 3 per cent cow. The variation is comparatively slight either way, though of course it does not always remain the same in all lactation periods. If, on the other hand, your heifer has a high fat test in her first lactation you have a promising animal, if her volume production can be stimulated by proper feeding and care.

Maryland Breeders Sale

THE Annual Spring Holstein Consignment Sale at Frederick, Maryland, was held on Thursday, May 27th.

The sale was well attended by breeders from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Fifty-five animals sold for the total price of $10,920 or an average of $199.82 per head, including young calves only a few days old.

Mr. Charles Wertheimer, who has been president of the Maryland State Association for a number of years, and who is vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has been instrumental in placing the Frederick sale on a high standard.

Thirty cows brought $6,985, an average of $233.

Thirteen heifers, three months old and up to two years, brought $1,860, an average of $145.

Twelve bulls brought $2,075, an average of $173.

The top price for a cow was an animal two years old consigned by W. M. Keeler, of Rocky Ridge, which brought $410. This cow was sired by Rolo, belonging to Charles Wertheimer, and was sold to Keeler, a member of one of the Boys' Calf Clubs, eighteen months ago, for $100.

A calf of the same cow sold for $80.

The highest price heifer, also consigned by Mr. Wertheimer, brought $260; the top price bull, another animal consigned by Mr. Wertheimer, brought $280.

The largest single consignment was made by Mountain View Farms, near Germantown, Montgomery County, consisting of fifteen animals, which brought $2,705.

Frederick County consignments were as follows:

Charles Wertheimer, two cows, one heifer and three bulls, $1,480.

J. Homer Remsberg, Middletown, two cows and four six-months'-old calves, $990.

A. C. McCardell, one cow and two heifers, $425.

Paul Crum, one cow with twin calves by her side, $275.

Clyde Smith, two calves, one bull calf, $565.

George Zentz, Thurmont, two cows, $440.

C. M. Keeler, Rocky Ridge, two cows and one heifer, $700.

W. M. Keeler, Rocky Ridge, one cow and one calf, $490.

William P. Morsell, one cow and calf by her side, $225.

Consignment from other counties of the state were, McKendree Walker, Gaithersburg, one cow, one heifer calf and one bull calf, $595.

Brooklandwood Farms, three cows and one calf, $840.

John B. Diamond, Jr., Gaithersburg, two cows, $475.

Riggs, T. Webb, Mt. Airy, one cow, $115.

Albert Luttgerding, Randallstown, one bull calf, $115.

J. K. King, Germantown, two cows, $370.

A. J. Burdette, Damascus, one cow, $125.

One of the features at last year's sale was the purchase of a young calf by Charlie Swomley. Charlie stepped into the ring and did his own bidding.



MASTER CHARLES SWOMLEY,
who stepped into the ring and purchased this heifer for $155.00 in real man fashion at the Maryland Breeders' Sale last year.

We are showing a picture of Charlie taken at the time of the sale and we are also showing a second picture taken eight months later. These photographs are particularly interesting in that the growth and development of the calf Charlie purchased is shown in comparing the photographs. We must also give Charlie credit of being a good judge, as it was not necessary for him to pinch the calf in the back to show a good top line while the photograph was being taken.



A SNAPSHOT TAKEN EIGHT MONTHS AFTER THE HEIFER WAS PURCHASED SHOWING THE EXCELLENT GROWTH WHICH THE HEIFER HAS MADE

Charlie has had a real Holstein training as his father Mr. H. H. Swomley, is one of the leading breeders in Frederick and in the state of Maryland.

Let us quote you advertising rates to sell your surplus.

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit — Dauphin County — Pennsylvania

Clean, Cold Milk Will Stand Shipping

CLEANLINESS and coldness are the two protections that can be relied upon to prevent sour milk and milk with a high bacteria count from becoming troublesome difficulties to the dairyman during the warm days of late spring and summer, says J. A. Conover, dairy specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

"Dirt that falls into the milk and unclean utensils introduce many thousands of bacteria into the milk and these rapidly multiply into millions during warm weather. As a first step in preventing troubles of this sort, the stable should be kept clean and well bedded.

"It is a good plan to clip the udders and flanks of the cows and to wipe these parts with a clean, damp cloth before milking. If very dirty, the flanks and udders should be washed with water and dried with a clean cloth. If hand milking is done, the milker should have clean, dry hands and should be provided with a clean suit or apron. Only covered milk pails should be used.

"The milk should be cooled as soon as possible after milking. This can be done by setting the cans of milk in a tank of cool water, deep enough to cover them to the neck. The milk should be stirred at intervals until it has become as cool as the water will make it and should then be left in the tank until time for shipment. The cooling tank should be arranged so that fresh water will flow through it. If this is not possible, the water in the tank should be changed occasionally for satisfactory results.

"A quicker method of cooling milk is to run it over a surface cooler through which a stream of cool water is flowing. The milk can then be set in a deep tank to await shipment. Whichever method is used, the milk should be cooled and held at a temperature of 50 degrees or under.

"The milk should be kept covered with a piece of canvas or a clean blanket during its trip to the roadside platform or receiving station. Milk standing in the sun will warm up in a very short time to a point where the bacteria will multiply rapidly.

"It will be well for the producer to see that his milk is given proper care by the transportation agencies and that it reaches its destination at a temperature no higher than it had when it left the farm.

"All dairy utensils, including cans that are returned from the plant, should be kept scrupulously clean. They should first be washed in cold or tepid water, then thoroughly washed in hot water to which some good dairy washing compound has been added, rinsed in hot water and finally sterilized in steam or boiling water. The utensils should then be turned upside down to dry, or if put in a sterilizer, should be dried by turning the steam into the drying coils."

The bargaining for the cow had been going on leisurely for an hour. Finally the prospective purchaser came flatly to the point.

"How much milk does she give?" he asked.

"I don't rightly know," answered the farmer who owned her, "but she's a darn good natured critter, and she'll give all she can."

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville — Michigan

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JUNE 8, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

United States Supreme Court to Pass On New York State Decision

THE situation in the State of New York as to the Beckley case, our readers will remember, is that Mr. Beckley brought a proceeding for an Order of Mandamus in the Supreme Court of Erie County, New York, directing the Commissioner of Farms and Markets to make him an award upon a purebred and registered animal.

The Court at Special Term held that the proceeding was not properly brought, in that, it was a Mandamus proceeding and not Certiorari, the Commissioner having made an order making an award after the proceedings were started. The court, therefore, denied the motion.

An appeal was taken under the Laws of the State of New York to the Appellate Division and the Appellate Division held that even though the proceeding was brought in Mandamus, they had a right to consider it as of Certiorari, and did so, although confirming the award of the Commissioner and affirming the Order of the Special Term.

Thereupon an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, the court of dernier resort in New York. The Court of Appeals affirmed the order although it was urged before them that such order was in violation of the Constitution of the State of New York, and also of the Federal Constitution, in that, it allowed Beckley only one-half of the value of the animal, and also refused him the right to register his cattle in an association of his own choosing.

It will be observed in this particular that the Courts of New York have disagreed with the Courts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In this connection it is also proper to say that the Old Association, as appears from the records of their meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 14th day of October, 1925, had lodged a protest with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington against any recognition of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; but it appears that the State of Illinois, the State of Virginia, the State of Delaware, the State of Indiana, the State of Pennsylvania and the State of Ohio not only have recognized the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., but that also the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington has recognized this Association by joining with the above-named states in the payment of their share of the award to the different claimants in said states. So it seems that the Federal government has paid no attention to the protest of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

We understand that steps are being taken to take a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court at Washington from the decision of the Court of Appeals in New York, and we expect that ere long we will have a decision of the Federal Court recognizing the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which will govern and control all proceedings in all the states of the Union hereafter in the making of awards to the owners of T. B. cattle by the Departments of Agriculture of the several states.

The United States Department of Agriculture

NOW that the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington, has recognized the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, all great Holstein states, we are of the opinion that all other states will also soon drop into line.

After the above was written, we received word that the new Association won a favorable decision in the State of Wisconsin which we are printing in full elsewhere in this issue.

Testing Milk by Mail a Success in Clark County

THE following item appeared in our exchange from Wisconsin and we are passing it along for what it is worth:

"The new method of testing and checking up on cows for butterfat production via the postal method is working out very successfully in Clark county, according to County Agent Knipfel.

"The Dairy Record Association now has a membership of 190 herds with over 3,000 cows. T. Christofferson, former cow tester in the Neillsville No. 2 Association, is operating the association under the supervision of the County Agent and the Clark County Agricultural Committee composed of John Verkuilen, Thorp; Wm. Creed, Unity; A. A. Dorn, Loyal, Frank Wood, Neillsville and Mrs. M. Van Natta, Neillsville.

"Some of the reasons why this new method of testing is giving so much satisfaction are as follows:

"1. System is absolutely private. Reports of herd records are given only to owner of herd of cattle.

"2. Farm housewives like it better because they do not have to board and keep the cow tester.

"3. The total cost of new association is less than one-third of the old association for the average size herds.

"4. Farmers can join anytime or any where the mail goes.

"While the association has only been operating two months, the farmers belonging to this association like this new method very much. It is a coöperative affair and the larger this association gets, the less the cost will be to everyone in the association.

"The association is in position to handle 50 new herds during the latter part of May."

Wisconsin to Investigate Tuberculosis Eradication Work

CREATION of a legislative interim committee to investigate the work of bovine tubercular eradication in this state and report their recommendations to the 1929 session of the Wisconsin legislature is provided in a joint resolution adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 60 to 19.

Don V. Smith, Jefferson, introduced the resolution which declared that while Wisconsin is spending $1,000,000 annually in this work a great many cattle ordered killed are later found free from the disease.

Garlicy Flavor in Milk

THE dairymen of the South have been troubled for years with onion and garlic flavor in milk and butter. The objectional flavor is due to the cows eating wild onions, garlic, bitter weed and other weeds found in the pasture fields. After the odor or flavor once gets into the milk it has been impossible to remove it or restore the milk to its natural flavor.

It is almost impossible in sections where wild onion, garlic and bitter weed thrive to keep the milch cows from consuming more or less quantities while at pasture. Much time therefore has been devoted in trying to discover some means of removing the odor and restoring the natural flavor to the milk.

In a recent experiment conducted at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station by Miss Margaret M. MacDonald, a method has been discovered to remove the taste of garlic and onion from the milk.

To restore the flavor of milk, it is mixed with refined mineral oils, thoroughly shaken and then allowed to stand a few minutes. Tests show the oil absorbs the onion and garlic taste, and then raises to the top. It is then very easy to remove the oil by straining it through an ordinary milk strainer, with several thicknesses of cotton cloth. The oils used in the experiment are: Nujol, Colorless Mineral Oil, American Oil, or Liquid Petrolatum No. 5 Medium. The proportion for mixing the oil with the milk is one part of oil to ten parts of milk.

The oil may be used many times, by washing out the milk it contains with a solution made by dissolving one pound of washing powder to one and one-half gallons of water, and by allowing the vessel containing the oil to stand in a bath of boiling water for an hour.

Miss MacDonald's discovery can be carried out very cheaply in a practical way at the central receiving plants where milk is brought from the producer and prepared previous to distribution. Mechanical appliances would make the handling of the oil and its removal from the milk a very simple process and will tend to widen the market for dairy products produced in the South.

Ohio Governor Cuts T. B. Appropriation

GOVERNOR Donohey cut $500,000.00 from the $800,000.00 appropriated by the Ohio Legislature to provide for the continuation of tuberculin testing of dairy cattle in Ohio under the area plan.

High Points in the Pasture Problem

W. J. FRASER

EXPERIMENTS showed that in two out of four years, there were twelve weeks during the busy season of mid-summer when blue-grass pastures produced so little it would have required thirty acres to support a cow.

To properly supplement blue-grass pasture, it requires over an acre of cultivated crops per cow, thus entailing much extra labor during the busy season of mid-summer.

The combined experience of eighty-one dairymen is that three-fourths of an acre of sweet clover pasture is ample allowance to furnish sufficient feed for a cow for six months.

The experience of eighty-one dairy farmers shows that the use of sweet clover pasture in place of blue-grass, saves the dairyman two acres of land for every cow he keeps, in fact, it just the same as presents him with a deed to twice as many acres of land as he has cows. This is certainly an immense saving and the higher priced the land, the greater the saving.

A dairy cow is the hardest working animal on the farm. On short pasture she must spend much of her time foraging for feed. On abundant sweet clover pasture, heavy milking cows can keep filled up by grazing only a few minutes at a time, and spend most of their time lying down chewing their cud and making milk.

Sweet clover pasture saves land, saves labor in the busy cropping season, and saves the cow's energy for use in the manufacture of milk.

Sweet clover pasture will feed the cow for half of her lifetime with practically no labor to the dairyman, in fact, sweet clover pasture is the dairyman's self-feeder.

A husband, who had a great habit of teasing his wife, was out driving in the country with her when they met a farmer driving a span of mules. Just as they were about to pass the farmer's rig, the mules turned their heads toward the automobile and brayed vociferously.

Turning to his wife the husband asked: "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," said his wife sweetly, "by marriage."

Quality of Silage for Milk Production as Affected by Stage of Maturity of Corn

A BULLETIN has recently been prepared by Prof. S. I. Bechdel of Pennsylvania State College dealing with the question of silage.

The bulletin is No. 207 copy of which can be secured free by addressing Pennsylvania State College. We believe dairymen will find it greatly to their advantage to obtain a copy of the bulletin and give it careful study.

We are quoting the first two paragraphs and the concluding paragraph just to get you interested:

"It is a common practice among Pennsylvania farmers of the northern tier counties and other sections of high altitude to grow varieties of silage corn that fail to mature before the appearance of killing frost. These varieties afford a large yield, but the corn contains little grain and has a low dry matter content.

"As early as 1887 the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station determined that 63 per cent of the digestible food materials present in the corn plant is found in the ears and 37 per cent in the stover. In 1889 the New York Experiment Station established data on the chemical changes of the corn plant during growth and demonstrated clearly that there is a steady increase in the dry matter and food ingredients of the corn plant from the time of silking up to the time it is ripe. More recently the Indiana Experiment Station made a further contribution, and showed that in the last 20 days of growth, before storing in the silo at the usual stage of maturity, the dry matter was increased 45 per cent and the nitrogen-free extract 56 per cent.

"There is every reason to suppose that the feeding value of silage for milk production would increase as the plant approaches maturity, but few attempts to get definite information on this point have been made through feeding experiments. Dairymen and beef cattle feeders appreciate that the property of succulence, as well as food nutrients, contributes to the feeding value of corn silage. Although silage from immature corn, because of its higher acid content, is not as palatable as that from mature corn, it nevertheless possesses the quality of succulence, one of the prime essentials of a good dairy ration. It would thus appear that the actual food nutrients would be mostly responsible for any difference in feeding value that could be detected between silages made from corn at different stages of maturity.

Variety Choice Affects Quality

"The problem of silage quality as affected by stage of maturity is really one of choice between a short-season variety of corn or a long-season one that makes a heavier yield. Whether this heavier yield will more than overbalance any deterioration in feeding value, caused by the immature stage at which the long-season variety must be harvested, is a question. To solve the problem completely, it would be necessary to compare silage varieties for milk-yielding ability on the acre basis. However, it was not possible to conduct this investigation on so elaborate a scale. The experiments reported in this bulletin have been confined, therefore, to the use of only one variety of corn at a time with the idea of getting definite information on the effect of stage of maturity upon the quality of silage for milk production.

"All of the evidence obtained in feeding trials at this station and elsewhere justifies the statement that Pennsylvania farmers should grow varieties of silage corn that will attain in average years at least the milk to early dough stage of growth before it is necessary to ensile them to escape killing frosts. Such varieties can be more economically harvested and will require less storage space per unit of digestible dry matter than the heavier yielding, late-maturing varieties."

Raising Dairy Calves on Skim Milk

By T. W. Gullickson

CALF raising is a part of dairy farming which is often much neglected. The large number of undersized, undernourished, "pot-bellied," and unthrifty calves to be seen in all parts of the country is convincing proof of this fact. This condition results largely from the fact that many dairy farmers do not realize how important calf raising is to the maintenance of a good dairy herd and consequently give little or no attention to the matter. The calf is the material from which every dairy herd is developed, and good cows can grow only from calves properly selected and raised.

Successful calf raising is a comparatively simple task on farms where cream is sold, as is the case on most dairy farms in Minnesota. Under these conditions there is always a supply of whole milk for feeding during the first few weeks after birth to insure giving the calf a good start. After this, with plenty of skim-milk and with good hay and grain available, all that is necessary to assure success is the observance of a few fundamental rules of health in the care and management of the calf.

Healthy Calf Is First Essential

The first essential in successful calf raising is to have a healthy animal. Unless a calf is very valuable from the standpoint of breeding, it will not pay to attempt to raise it if suffering from some ailment at birth. The size and vigor of the calf at birth should also be considered. While there is no definite relation between birth weight of the calf and mature weight of the cow, a calf large for the breed is to be preferred, because it usually is more vigorous than a smaller one and is consequently less difficult to raise. If, however, a small calf is vigorous and strong it should not be discarded because of lack of size alone, for strength and vigor at birth are more to be desired than size. Table 1 gives the average birth weight of calves of both sexes for the various dairy breeds.

Table 1.—Birth Weight of Calves

Breed	Males Lbs.	Females Lbs.	Av. for both sexes Lbs.
Jersey	58	53	55
Guernsey	58	53	71
Ayrshire	73	65	72
Holstein	93	88	90
Brown Swis	93	88	100
Dairy Shorthorn	74	73	73

The breeding of the calf is very important. Too often this point is not considered. The fact that about

a third of all the dairy cows in the United States are unprofitable as producers is largely due to the neglect on the part of dairymen properly to select the calves they raise. More attention should be given to selecting calves with the right kind of breeding. This matter cannot be emphasized too strongly. Care and feed will make possible the development of an animal to its fullest extent, but ability to produce can not be secured in this way. Ability is a matter of breeding and is an inherited quality transmitted from the parents. The practice of selecting the heifer calves from the best cows in the herd is to be commended. This alone, however, will not assure good results, because the calf inherits characteristics from both parents and therefore the qualification of the sire must also be considered. Frequently the influence of the sire is the greater of the two. For this reason it is desirable that every calf to be raised should have as good a mother as possible and be sired by a purebred sire whose pedigree or performance record indicates that he has the ability to transmit good production to his offspring.

Good Care at Birth is Important

Most of the troubles in calf raising result from improper care and handling at birth and immediately following. A young calf, like the human infant, during the first weeks of its life is very sensitive to the treatment received. This is undoubtedly the most critical period. No definite rules can be given for caring for the calf during this time. Observance of the ordinary rules of health is about all that is necessary. A clean, warm, well-bedded box stall should be provided the cow in which to give birth to her calf. Immediately after birth care should be taken to protect against the invasion of disease germs which frequently gain entrance at this time. A common avenue for the entrance of infection is through the navel cord, especially the infections causing white scours and joint ill. To guard against such invasions, the jelly-like substance in the cord should be pressed out with the fingers and thumb and the navel stump disinfected with a 20 per cent solution of tincture of iodine. This is done by dipping the end of the cord in the solution or by painting the cord with it.

The length of time the calf should remain with its mother depends on its condition at birth. From one to three days is generally recommended. A weak calf may need to be left longer, but one that is vigorous should be removed almost immediately after birth because of the danger that it will upset its digestive system if allowed all the milk it will take. However, it is very important in all cases that the calf receive the colostrum or "first milk" from its mother. Colostrum is nature's physic for the newborn calf. It contains substances which stimulate the action of the digestive tract and also gives temporary protection against various calf diseases. Experiments have shown that it is almost impossible to raise a calf that has not received any colostrum milk. For this reason, it is a good practice to feed the calf milk from its mother during the first four or five days.

After the calf has been removed from its mother it should be placed in a clean stall and taught to drink. Teaching a calf to drink is usually not a difficult task. It should not be attempted, however, until the calf has been away from its mother for 8 to 12 hours. It will then be hungry and eager for food. By allowing the calf to suck several fingers of the hand held in the milk it will ordinarily learn to drink in one lesson. If, however, as sometimes happens, the calf is very stubborn and refuses to hold its head down in the pail, then more drastic methods must be followed. This habit can usually be overcome by backing it into a corner and forcing the head down until the muzzle is in the milk. By continuing this process several times, the calf will soon learn to drink from the pail.

Overfeeding Should Be Avoided

Cleanliness and regularity should be observed in everything concerned with the young calf's feed and care. All feeding utensils should be kept scrupulously clean. Sweet whole milk only should be fed during the first two or three weeks. The digestive capacity of the young calf is limited and incapable of handling large quantities of milk at one time. For this reason the milk should be given often, but in small amounts. During the first week or ten days after removal from the mother, three feeds should be given daily. Thereafter, two will be sufficient for a healthy calf. The greatest care must be observed not to overfeed. Probably more calves die from the effects of overfeeding while young than from any other cause. This is because most dairy farmers do not give enough attention to the amount of milk they feed the calf. Instead of measuring or weighing the milk fed each time, as should be done, they guess at the amount. This results in great variations in the amount fed each day and almost invariably too much is fed. Some form of measure may be used if desired, but a spring scale, such as is used in weighing the milk from each cow in the herd, will be found most satisfactory. From 6 to 12 pounds of whole milk should be fed daily, the amount depending somewhat upon the size and vigor of the calf. A safe rule to follow is to feed 1 pound of milk for each 10 pounds of live weight of calf. As already stated, sweet whole milk should always be fed during the first two or three weeks. However, milk rich in butterfat may sometimes cause digestive disturbances and should, therefore, be diluted with water or partially skimmed before feeding.

The temperature of the milk fed is also very important, especially for young calves. A young calf will not thrive on cold milk. A temperature of 90 degrees F. is best for the calf and care should be taken to provide it at this temperature at all times during the first two or three months. If this rule is to be followed, a thermometer must be used. Judging the temperature by the finger, as is commonly done, is unsatisfactory because the same milk will feel warm if the finger is cold and cold if the finger is warm. Feeding cold milk at one feeding and warm milk at the next is certain to upset the digestive system of the young calf.

"Is your mother in, sonny?" inquired the new minister as he stopped at the home of one of his members on his first round of pastoral calls.

"Betcha life," replied Willy. "Do you 'spose I'd be out here mowin' the lawn if she wasn't?"

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Wide Water Stock Farm

Tuesday, June 14, 1927 at eleven o'clock sharp

50 = Purebred Holstein Friesian Cattle = 50

OF EXTRA QUALITY AND BREEDING

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad 320442, my herdsire, will be sold. He is a 33-lb. son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. His dam, Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, is a 31-lb. four-year-old sister to King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

The sale also includes 3 sons of Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad that are old enough for service. They are:

Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke out of the 32-lb. cow, Blacres Aurora Ormsby. The records of his 10 nearest dams average 32.77 lb. butter in 7 days.

Wide Water Ormsby Fayne out of the 31-lb. cow, Dutch Corner Fayne Walker.

Wide Water Ormsby Colantha out of the 27-lb. cow, Colantha Johanna Lady De Freule.

Also two younger sons of my herdsire.

My herd is free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion and will be sold subject to standard 60-day retest. The herd has just passed the fourth clean test.

My herd is entered in Cow Testing Association Work and one cow is credited with 81½ lb. fat for the month of April.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, *Auctioneer,*
East Aurora, New York

Send for Catalog.

25 Fresh Cows and 10 Heifers that are close springers

THEY INCLUDE SUCH INDIVIDUALS AS:

Wide Water Ormsby Witra, a daughter of a 1000-lb. cow.
Wide Water Sylvia Ormsby, a daughter of a 31-lb. cow.
Rachel Pontaic Fayne Burke, 26-lb. butter in 7 days.
Colantha Johanna Hark, 26.62 lb. butter as a three-year-old.
Wide Water Lady Pauline, 26.80 lb. butter in 7 days.
K. M. D. S. Princess, 25.39 lb. butter in 7 days.
Wide Water Princess Fayne, 26.92 lb. butter in 7 days.

A splendid opportunity to buy granddaughters of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Sale will be held at the Farm, 5 miles East of Williamsport, 1 mile East of Montoursville on State Highway between Williamsport and Harrisburg.

Take hour bus at the square. P. & R. railroad stops at Farm—Station, Fairfield.

Lunch served at Farm.

R. Austin Backus and Thomas Reese
Pedigree Experts

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW Montoursville, Pennsylvania



VIEW OF THE DAIRY BUILDINGS ON WIDE WATER FARM SITUATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY



WHERE CONTENTMENT REIGNS SUPREME

TIGHT BINDING

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Automobile Lunch

OF NOVEMBER, the poet has written "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere." And of June, another poet sings—"And, what is so rare as a day in June! Then, if ever, come perfect days." Can one imagine two greater contrasts than the two pictures suggested. Coming but once a year, here is our beautiful June once more, and where can it be better enjoyed than out in the open country. So, out with the car, gather the family together and don't forget the lunch basket. For who can properly appreciate the beauties of nature while horribly conscious of a yearning cavity within? Years ago, a picnic meal was almost entirely a social affair, involving a large number of people, and entailing elaborate plans and much preparation. To-day the motor car has changed much of this and many a family meal is taken outdoors, either on a long motor trip of several days, or on one of just a few hours. In this way, many people are able to take trips who might otherwise be prevented by the high rates for meals at hotels. Then, too, even for those whose work keeps them out of doors a great deal, such excursions afford a healthful change of scenery, and a contact with people from other places.

In planning the automobile lunch, there are two things which must be borne in mind: the selection of the proper food, and the possibilities of carrying and serving it daintily. The proper food for picnics is that which tastes good cold and when eaten outdoors. A roast beef dinner, with mashed potatoes and brown gravy makes an excellent dinner to be served in the family dining room, but is hardly enjoyable under the shade of the spreading chestnut tree.

So meats have to be served cold, and naturally fried chicken, meat loaf, or thin sliced ham are among the first to suggest themselves. Deviled eggs are also a good addition, especially when some little pains have been taken in their preparation. Potatoes are best served as a salad, though potato chips are always tempting, but take up so much room to carry sufficient quantity that the salad is really better. And potato salad does not mean a mixture of potatoes and salad dressing. Onions, celery, cucumbers or radishes should be added. Then too, sandwiches of all kinds are typical picnic food, for they are easily carried, afford a wide variety and are not only appetizing but very satisfying. The bread used should be at least a day old, the crust should be removed, and the slices should be about a quarter of an inch thick. The butter should be creamed—not melted—for spreading, and, if desired, it may be added to the filling, so that one spreading does the work. If an early start is intended, the sandwiches may be made the day before, wrapped well in waxed paper, and then in a damp cloth. For filling, chopped meat of some sort may be used, pimento cheese, nuts and cream cheese, cucumber and onion, or figs and nuts chopped together.

Other Substantials

Since the picnic appetite is always a hearty one, it is a good idea to have along some good baked beans. These may be of the homemade variety or a can or two of the commercial. The latter are pretty good to eat, and carry very conveniently. It is to be hoped that no one will be shocked at the suggestion of frankfurters and rolls as a picnic dish, but since no less an authority on food and health than Dr. Wiley has confessed to a liking for, and a habit of eating "hot dogs" the lesser lights may be permitted to follow suit. Take one good sized bon fire, a couple of pounds of frankfurters in an iron frying pan with a little water, nicely browned and served with rolls and mustard, and you have a dish that is fit for mortals if not for gods. But, to be at their best, these lowly delicacies should be eaten outdoors.

Desserts

Then, of course, every picnic supper should include olives and pickles, and in season, celery and radishes are most desirable. Very sweet things do not seem to fit in with such food, so cakes should be of the small variety, made with nut meats or spices, and with little or no icing. Cakes with a great deal of icing do not carry well, and are usually rather messy after a jouncing ride of several miles. Nowadays, it is possible to buy ice cream every mile or so, so there is no use in carrying along a freezer of cream, as we used to do years ago. Ice cream cones save the packing of extra dishes, and those who crave such a desert may be easily accommodated along the road. Fruit forms an appropriate dessert, for melons, peaches, plums and apples are obtainable from midsummer on, to say nothing of the succulent banana.

Drinks

For the grown-ups, there is no picnic drink so good as coffee, which may be made at home and carried in a thermos jar, or made in a tin pail over a bonfire. Cream may be carried in a small thermos bottle, or, at a pinch, evaporated milk may be used. For the youngsters, lemonade is the ideal picnic drink, as it quenches the thirst as nothing else can, except water. Of course, milk may be carried in a thermos bottle, or cocoa may be used, but one must remember that certain drinks, like certain foods, are particularly appropriate for a picnic.

Packing

Whatever the food selected, the greatest care should be exercised in packing, so that when served it presents a dainty appearance. Many people hold picnics in abhorrence, because so many times, they have been required to eat such unappetizing messes. If one cares about these outdoor meals, it is wise to invest in some of the conveniences which may be had nowadays. Not necessarily the expensive kits, but an abundance of good paper or wooden plates, enough nesting aluminum cups, thermos jars and bottles, and strong, flat bottomed baskets, and plenty of waxed paper, and paper napkins. With these things to do with, an enthusiastic bunch of youngsters and a wise mother to prepare the food, there is no reason why the family may not enjoy many inexpensive outings this summer.

Feeding Grain on Pasture

IF A COW consumes 100 lbs. of grass equal to four full bran sacks, she will have about the equivalent to 15 to 20 pounds of mixed hay (4% protein) says the Wisconsin C. T. A. report.

Realizing that we do not neglect our cows in this manner during the winter months we conclude that grass alone is not sufficient to keep up the cows milk flow and her body flesh on grass alone. Did you ever weigh a cow six weeks after she has been fed on poor grass alone? She will have lost about 100 lbs. of her body weight in fat. Think about this when your cows go down in milk and test. It seems logical to feed the cow a reasonable amount of grain while out on summer pasture.

1. *Early Spring pasture,* (May and June).

When cows are in fair flesh as a result of good grain feeding during winter months, it is suggested that one of these rations be fed. Feed one pound of grain per day for each 4 or 5 lb. milk.

A	B
200 lb. ground oats	200 lb. ground oats
200 lb. corn meal	100 lb. barley or hominy
100 lb. wheat bran	100 lb. corn meal
100 lb. oilmeal	100 lb. wheat bran
	100 lb. oilmeal

2. *Abundant pasture,* (June and July).

Feed one pound of grain per day for each 5 or 6 pounds of milk.

A	B
400 lb. ground oats	400 lb. ground oats
300 lb. corn meal	200 lb. corn meal
200 lb. wheat bran	100 lb. barley or hominy
100 lb. oilmeal	100 lb. wheat bran
	100 lb. oilmeal

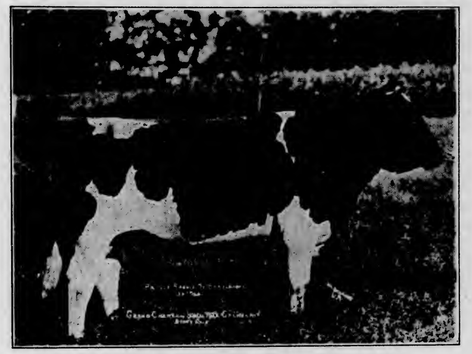
3. *Poor Pasture,* (Aug. Sept. and Oct.).

Feed one pound of grain per day for each 4 or 5 pounds of milk.

A	B
200 lb. ground oats	300 lb. ground oats
200 lb. barley or hominy	200 lb. barley or hominy
100 lb. wheat bran	100 lb. corn meal
100 lb. oilmeal	200 lb. wheat bran
	200 lb. oilmeal

Note:—Cottonseed meal or gluten feed, or gluten meal, may replace a part or all of the oilmeal, especially when the grass is fair. At this time many good dairymen feed equal parts of ground oats and cornmeal with success on sweet clover pasture.

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

Names of Delegates for the Past Six Years

THE delegate form of government, as carried out by the old Registry Association, was adopted at a special meeting held October 11, 1921, after the Board of Directors had failed to disfranchise the members at the Syracuse Convention by being granted the privilege of altering, amending or appealing the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit.

The delegate or political form of government deprives the members of their right to a direct vote and permits an inside ring or clique to remain in control, a condition which could not prevail against the wishes of the members with a direct voting system.

In other days every member of the Association had a right to attend the convention and cast their vote direct in choosing officers, fixing fees and determining the policies of the Association. Or, he had a right to appoint someone to represent him if he could not attend.

Under the political form of government he is permitted to indulge in a straw voting contest. He and other breeders must join together and decide on someone to represent them. The result of this straw voting contest is compiled by a committee appointed by the President. Ballots are then prepared and another straw voting contest is conducted to elect delegates. Again the votes are counted by a committee appointed by the President.

In former days if a member should desire to offer an amendment to the By-Laws or a resolution, he would send a copy to the Secretary in time to be included in the call of the meeting sent out thirty days in advance of the meeting.

Under the present form of government all suggested amendments and resolutions must be referred to a committee appointed by the President. In this way all amendments to the By-Laws are censored. The management appointing a committee to see to it that no amendments are presented to the convention that would not be in harmony with the welfare of the management.

During the past winter several bills were introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature the purpose of which was to amend the voting laws to protect the citizens of the Commonwealth against vote stealing and ballot box stuffing. Some of the advocates of ballot box reform went so far as to infer that the Courts could not always be depended on in their dealings with cases involving vote stealing, or words to that effect.

If the voting business can be so manipulated under the present civil laws, what assurance have the members of the old Registry Association that their votes are honestly counted and the names printed on the ballots are arranged in accordance with the By-Laws? How is it that certain men are always on the ticket and their names appear close to the top of the list?

It is not contended that the political management endeavor to use their influence in selecting all of the delegates in each State. That is not necessary in order to remain in control. If they can keep extension workers and Paid State Secretaries looking after their interest in the leading Holstein states and to see to it that the majority of delegates are favorable to them, that is all that is necessary in order to continue in power.

In reviewing the list of delegates, which we are printing below, it is interesting to note to what extent the choosing of delegates becomes merely a farce and if space would permit to follow up the relation of each delegate to the political management of the Association it would make very interesting reading, as many of the delegates are not breeders or herd owners in their own right.

WISCONSIN

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
L. L. Oldham	L. L. Oldham	L. L. Oldham	L. L. Oldham	L. L. Oldham	L. L. Oldham
F. H. Everson	F. H. Everson	F. H. Everson	F. H. Everson	F. H. Everson	Gustav Pabst
Wm. L. Baird	Wm. L. Baird	Wm. L. Baird	Wm. L. Baird	Carl H. Brugger	Wm. L. Baird
H. F. Schrœder	H. F. Schrœder	H. F. Schrœder	H. F. Schrœder	H. F. Schrœder	H. F. Schrœder
Fred Pabst	J. D. McDonald	J. D. McDonald	J. D. McDonald	R. A. Ryan	R. A. Ryan
J. E. Mack	Emil Titel	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones	Frank H. Iverson
S. H. Bird	S. H. Bird	S. H. Bird	S. H. Bird	None	S. H. Bird
Rudolph J. Schæfer	Rudolph J. Schæfer	Rudolph J. Schæfer	Rudolph J. Schæfer	Rudolph J. Schæfer	Rudolph J. Schæfer
J. P. Riordan	J. P. Riordan	J. P. Riordan	J. P. Riordan	J. P. Riordan	J. P. Riordan
F. J. Southcott	F. J. Southcott	F. J. Southcott	F. J. Southcott	F. J. Southcott	F. J. Southcott
Francis Darcey	Francis Darcey	Francis Darcey	Francis Darcey	None	Francis Darcey
W. H. Krause	W. W. Bird	F. A. Swoboda	W. W. Bird	W. W. Bird	None
John D. Jones, Jr.	S. T. Jones	E. E. Randall	None	None	E. E. Randall
Arthur J. Rust	Arthur J. Rust	Arthur J. Rust	Arthur J. Rust	E. E. Randall	None
John Zoberlin	John Voss	John Voss	John Voss	Arthur J. Rust	None
A. C. Oosterhius	A. C. Oosterhius	A. C. Oosterhius	John Erickson	John Voss	John Erickson
A. O. Collentine	A. O. Collentine	W. S. Comings	K. L. Juve	John Erickson	K. L. Juve
John Wuethrick	John Wuethrick	John Wuethrick	John Wuethrick	K. L. Juve	John Wuethrick
W. H. Swartz	W. H. Swartz	W. H. Swartz	J. A. Craig	None	None
C. Van der Schaaf	Baltz Hoesly	Baltz Hoesly	A. P. Kaye	J. A. Craig	A. P. Kaye
Joseph E. Piek	Fred Albrecht	Fred Albrecht	Fred Albrecht	A. P. Kaye	John H. Puls
Theo. Lehman	Theo. Lehman	Theo. Lehman	None	John H. Puls	None
Otto H. Erdman	None	None	Stuart W. Reid	Theo. Lehman	Otto H. Erdman
	Otto H. Erdman			None	

MINNESOTA

John B. Irwin	John B. Irwin	John B. Irwin	John B. Irwin	John B. Irwin	John B. Irwin
W. S. Moscrip	W. S. Moscrip	W. S. Moscrip	W. S. Moscrip	W. S. Moscrip	W. S. Moscrip
A. J. Lashbrook	A. J. Lashbrook	A. J. Lashbrook	A. J. Lashbrook	A. J. Lashbrook	None
Dr. Chris. Graham	Dr. Chris. Graham	Dr. Chris. Graham	None	None	None
Axel Hansen	Axel Hansen	Axel Hansen	Axel Hansen	Axel Hansen	Axel Hansen
J. C. Marlow	J. C. Marlow	J. C. Marlow	J. C. Marlow	J. C. Marlow	None
H. G. Miller	Hugo Schroeder	None	None	None	E. C. Schroeder
V. S. Culver	V. S. Culver	J. M. Hackney	J. M. Hackney	J. M. Hackney	J. M. Hackney
C. L. Spaulding	None	E. T. Winship	E. T. Winship	None	E. T. Winship

MICHIGAN

H. W. Norton, Jr.	H. W. Norton, Jr.	H. W. Norton, Jr.	H. W. Norton, Jr.	H. W. Norton, Jr.	H. W. Norton, Jr.
D. D. Aitken	D. D. Aitken	D. D. Aitken	D. D. Aitken	D. D. Aitken	D. D. Aitken
J. G. Hays	J. G. Hays	Fred Martin	J. G. Hays	J. G. Hays	R. P. Sloan
D. E. Waters	D. E. Waters	D. E. Waters	D. E. Waters	D. E. Waters	D. E. Waters
M. J. McPherson	W. R. Harper	Jay Tooley	James B. Jones	Wm. R. Harper	H. D. Boardman
M. W. Wentworth	S. H. Munsell	E. L. Smith	W. R. Roach	E. L. Smith	M. W. Wentworth
F. J. Fishbeck	C. P. Reed	E. M. Bayne	None	H. E. Rising	R. Bruce McPherson

MICHIGAN (Continued)

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
John C. Buth	John C. Buth	J. B. Strange	John C. Buth	Wm. E. Fellows	John C. Buth
J. E. McWilliams	J. E. McWilliams	J. E. McWilliams	J. E. McWilliams	None	None
M. D. Buth	M. D. Buth	M. D. Buth	M. D. Buth	None	None

OHIO

Jas. A. Reynolds	Jas. A. Reynolds	Jas. A. Reynolds	Jas. A. Reynolds	Jas. A. Reynolds	Jas. A. Reynolds
H. C. Barker	H. C. Barker	H. C. Barker	H. C. Barker	H. C. Barker	H. C. Barker
Clair I. Miller	Clair I. Miller	Clair I. Miller	Clair I. Miller	Oscar O. Zehring	C. S. Reece
Paul McNish	Paul McNish	Paul McNish	L. J. Clemons	Paul McNish	Geo. P. Hibbets
G. B. Warner	G. B. Warner	G. B. Warner	G. B. Warner	Elmer H. Partridge	Dr. H. B. Gooding
I. D. Hadley	I. D. Hadley	Perry L. Green	W. W. Bullard	W. W. Bullard	W. W. Bullard
H. O. Frederick	H. O. Frederick	H. O. Frederick	F. O. Reynolds	F. O. Reynolds	John E. Cape
E. L. Pierce	Walter S. Tomlinson	E. L. Pierce	Wm. Standish	Dan Dimmick	W. H. Standish
W. L. Biddle	Karl S. Nims	F. W. Pierce	F. W. Pierce	F. W. Pierce	F. W. Pierce
Benjamin Studer	Benjamin Studer	Benjamin Studer	None	F. G. Johnston	Lloyd M. Hill
F. M. Osborne, Jr.	L. W. Pierce	None	None	None	None
Keith C. Hoover	None	Keith C. Hoover	Keith C. Hoover	None	None

NEW YORK

H. H. Wing	H. H. Wing	H. H. Wing	H. H. Wing	H. H. Wing	H. H. Wing
W. D. Robens	W. D. Robens	W. D. Robens	W. D. Robens	W. D. Robens	W. D. Robens
Harry Yates	Harry Yates	Harry Yates	Harry Yates	Harry Yates	Harry Yates
C. F. Bigler	C. F. Bigler	C. F. Bigler	C. F. Bigler	C. F. Bigler	C. F. Bigler
Ward W. Stevens	Ward W. Stevens	Ward W. Stevens	Ward W. Stevens	Ward W. Stevens	Ward W. Stevens
H. V. Noyes	H. V. Noyes	H. V. Noyes	H. V. Noyes	H. V. Noyes	H. V. Noyes
R. M. Thompson	R. M. Thompson	R. M. Thompson	R. M. Thompson	F. M. Jones	F. M. Jones
Floyd H. Stevens	Floyd H. Stevens	Floyd H. Stevens	Wing R. Smith	Floyd H. Stevens	F. H. Stevens
George N. Smith	George N. Smith	F. H. White	George N. Smith	Grant B. Low	George N. Smith
Ralph J. Stevens	E. M. Hastings	E. M. Hastings	E. M. Hastings	E. M. Hastings	John Arfmann
H. Morganthau, Jr.	Howard Knapp	H. Morganthau, Jr.	A. W. Brown	A. W. Brown	A. W. Brown
Walter Thomson	Walter Thomson	Edw. A. Powell	G. A. Abbott	G. A. Abbott	G. A. Abbott
S. T. Wood	S. T. Wood	S. T. Wood	S. T. Wood	S. T. Wood	F. C. Overton
H. F. Farrington	H. F. Farrington	H. F. Farrington	H. F. Farrington	H. F. Farrington	E. R. Crandall
J. M. Howard	J. M. Howard	J. M. Howard	F. H. Thomson	F. H. Thomson	F. H. Thomson
C. B. Marshall	Chas. W. Lamb	C. B. Marshall	D. M. White	C. B. Marshall	C. B. Marshall
Fred Blewer	Fred Blewer	Fred Blewer	Fred Blewer	Fred Blewer	O. U. Kellogg
H. C. Wood	H. C. Wood	H. C. Wood	Robert Austin	H. C. Wood	None
K. A. Overton	Howard D. Seely	Howard D. Seely	Carl Schmid	Carl Schmid	Carl Schmid
B. B. Andrews	La Motte Breese	R. E. Chapin	R. E. Chapin	R. E. Chapin	R. E. Chapin
D. W. McLaury	D. W. McLaury	A. A. Hartshorn	A. A. Hartshorn	A. A. Hartshorn	A. A. Hartshorn
Dr. H. D. Stebbins	Irving U. Scott	D. B. Armstrong	D. B. Armstrong	D. B. Armstrong	D. B. Armstrong
S. C. Pendergast	H. V. Bump	Harry B. Winters	Carl L. Amos	Carl L. Amos	Carl L. Amos
J. A. Leach	J. C. Morris	H. A. Moyer	Frank T. Price	None	H. A. Moyer
James Young	E. J. Chaffee	None	None	None	None

KANSAS

W. H. Mott	W. H. Mott	A. G. Van Horn	W. H. Mott	W. H. Mott	W. H. Mott
Ira Romig	Ira Romig	Ira Romig	Ira Romig	Walter A. Smith	Ira Romig
George B. Appleman	George B. Appleman	George B. Appleman	G. M. Smith	George B. Appleman	Geo. B. Appleman
C. A. Branch	C. A. Branch	C. L. Goodin	None	None	None

MASSACHUSETTS

T. E. Elder	T. E. Elder	T. E. Elder	T. E. Elder	T. E. Elder	T. E. Elder
F. P. Knowles	F. P. Knowles	F. P. Knowles	F. P. Knowles	F. P. Knowles	F. P. Knowles
F. H. Metcalf	F. H. Metcalf	F. H. Metcalf	F. H. Metcalf	F. H. Metcalf	F. H. Metcalf
Earl D. Upton	H. S. Cheney	W. E. Stilwell	None	None	None

IOWA

P. P. Stewart	P. P. Ste art	P. P. Stewart	G. Watson French	P. P. Stewart	I. D. Hadley
H. W. Gleim	H. W. Gleim	H. W. Gleim	W. B. Barney	W. B. Barney	W. B. Barney
J. P. Eves	J. P. Eves	J. P. Eves	J. P. Eves	L. S. Gillette	None
R. A. Arnold	R. A. Arnold	R. A. Arnold	Z. C. Thornburg	E. H. Maytag	R. A. Arnold
H. O. Larson	None	None	None	None	None

CALIFORNIA

F. L. Morris	F. L. Morris	F. L. Morris	F. L. Morris	None	F. L. Morris
F. R. Stenzel	Frank M. Helm	W. J. Higdon	W. J. Higdon	W. J. Higdon	H. V. Bridgeford
E. S. Hass	E. S. Hass	E. S. Hass	Fred Hartsook	None	R. A. Condee
A. M. Dunn	Patrick M. Longan	E. N. Brown	None	None	None

ILLINOIS

W. W. Yapp	W. W. Yapp	W. W. Yapp	R. N. Thompson	R. N. Thompson	R. N. Thompson
H. W. Allyn	H. W. Allyn	H. W. Allyn	H. W. Allyn	H. W. Allyn	George A. Fox
John R. Logan	John A. Carroll	Fred B. McConnell	Fred Morrison, Jr.	None	Fred Morrison, Jr.
W. H. Fitch	W. H. Fitch	W. H. Fitch	W. H. Fitch	W. H. Fitch	Mrs. M. McCormack
H. M. Wood	H. M. Wood	H. M. Wood	H. M. Wood	H. M. Wood	H. M. Wood
R. V. Rasmussen	John Diehl	A. L. Goodenough	John H. Diehl	John H. Diehl	J. N. Stansfield
Harold C. Vial	Harold C. Vial	None	None	Mrs. Kate H. Miller	None
John K. Rathbun	None	John K. Rathbun	None	None	None

PENNSYLVANIA

Dr. L. M. Thompson	Dr. L. M. Thompson	Dr. L. M. Thompson	Dr. L. M. Thompson	Dr. L. M. Thompson	Dr. L. M. Thompson
John A. Bell, Jr.	John A. Bell, Jr.	John A. Bell, Jr.	John A. Bell, Jr.	John A. Bell, Jr.	John A. Bell, Jr.
H. E. Robertson	H. E. Robertson	H. E. Robertson	H. E. Robertson	H. E. Robertson	G. E. Stevenson
Abner S. Deysher	Abner S. Deysher	Abner S. Deysher	Abner S. Deysher	F. R. Babcock	C. W. Newman
John H. Shirk	John H. Shirk	John H. Shirk	John H. Shirk	John H. Shirk	C. E. Bennett
Frank A. Keen	Frank A. Keen	Frank A. Keen	Frank A. Keen	Frank A. Keen	W. G. Davidson
J. W. Hunter	J. W. Hunter	J. W. Hunter	J. B. Henderson	W. Hugh Jones	W. Hugh Jones
Raymond B. Arnold	Raymond B. Arnold	John H. Howard	O. A. Shirey	O. A. Shirey	H. C. Reynolds
Ivo V. Otto	J. G. Kerrick	Ivo V. Otto	Ivo V. Otto	Ivo V. Otto	B. F. Jones
W. A. Woods	W. A. Woods	W. A. Woods	John B. Kendig	W. A. Woods	W. M. Benninger
Albert B. Craig	Albert B. Craig	Albert B. Craig	None	None	None
James M. Paxton	James M. Paxton	James M. Paxton	James M. Paxton	James M. Paxton	None

MISSISSIPPI

None	None	S. G. Osborn	S. G. Osborn	Thomas Lucas	Thomas Lucas

GEORGIA

None	None	None	C. H. Beuchler	None	None

INDIANA

C. W. Newman	C. W. Newman	C. W. Newman	C. W. Newman	Elmer Frazier	Ray L. Meeker
Noble C. Hoover	Chas. Ohlfest	Chas. Ohlfest	Chas. Ohlfest	S. J. Craig	B. B. Morgan
Elmer Frazier	Will A. Meeker	T. H. Blosser	W. Meeker (Tie)	Chas. Weidler	Jos. D. Oliver
			C. Weidler		

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
MAINE					
L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges George Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George Coe	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges Chas. L. Blackman	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges C. L. Pike	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges None	Victor A. Gilpatrick None M. C. Peabody
NEW JERSEY					
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VERMONT					
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WASHINGTON					
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COLORADO					
Paul Pattridge L. T. Winger	Paul Pattridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Geo. T. Sinton Dr. Geo. H. Carr	None None	None None	Arthur Ponsford C. F. Lauderback
CONNECTICUT					
T. S. Gold A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Fred M. Peasley A. P. Thorne	Fred. M. Peasley A. P. Thorne
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FLORIDA					
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KENTUCKY					
Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Ralph M. Barker	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	None
LOUISIANA					
Gustave B. Spaht	None	None	None	None	None
MONTANA					
G. A. Abbot	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. H. Hofstetter } (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue	Dr. Jos. Piedalue	None	None
NEVADA					
Alfred R. Peckham	A. J. Reed	Alfred A. Oats	H. J. Long	None	C. W. Brooks
NEW MEXICO					
Joseph C. McCarty	Joseph C. McCarty	Dr. A. D. Crile	None	None	None
NORTH CAROLINA					
J. O. Lindley	Mrs. J. F. Stephens	Tom Pemberton	Tom Pemberton	None	None
RHODE ISLAND					
F. N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland	None	None	Joseph Rose
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Sandiford Bee	None	V. M. Montgomery	V. M. Montgomery	None	V. M. Montgomery
TENNESSEE					
Paul Reaves	Paul Reaves	W. A. Parrish	None	None	None
NEBRASKA					
Henry Stubbe W. J. Jenkinson	Chas. A. Williams E. W. Frost	Wm. A. Peterson E. W. Frost	Henry Stubbe E. W. Frost	None E. W. Frost	Henry Stubbe D. M. Hildebrand
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
F. A. Lovering C. E. Kendall	F. A. Lovering Clarence H. Thomas	None Clarence H. Thomas	None None	None None	W. E. Reed Harrie S. Mitchell
NORTH DAKOTA					
A. M. Challey Frank Gaebe	Chas. A. Klusman Frank Gaebe	None Frank Gaebe	J. D. Bacon None	None None	John Christiansen A. C. Goldtrap
OKLAHOMA					
Edward P. Boyd A. G. Hirschi	Edward P. Boyd O. B. Toalson	J. C. Pontius A. G. Hirschi	M. C. Bogle O. B. Toalson	None None	None O. B. Toalson
UTAH					
Hans P. Anderson	Chas. Z. Harris	Gilbert Thatcher	None	None	Clifford Potter
WEST VIRGINIA					
L. J. Posten	None	Jas. V. Hopkins	S. S. Ball	None	None
WYOMING					
J. L. Werts	A. C. Goldtrap	None	None	None	None
CANADA					
Chris. Houck	None	A. E. Hulet	A. E. Hulet	None	None
IDAHO					
R. T. Davis Carl E. Johnson	R. T. Davis Aloys Schuler	R. T. Davis Hermann Weick	R. T. Davis None	None None	None None
MARYLAND					
Chas. Wertheimer John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell Chas. Wertheimer	Chas. Wertheimer John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
MISSOURI					
Glenn G. Davis F. W. A. Vesper	Glenn G. Davis F. W. A. Vesper	Glenn G. Davis Ernest W. Trachsel	Ernest L. Capps Charles E. Driver	Glenn G. Davis A. J. McDowell	Glenn G. Davis H. J. Fiske
OREGON					
Frank Durbin, Sr. Paul C. Adams	Frank Durbin, Sr. Albert Evers	Frank Durbin, Sr. H. W. Cooley	P. A. Frakes Dr. W. T. Phy } (Tie) Henry McCall }	Clarence R. Evans None	Frank W. Connell Oscar L. Dunlap
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Frank E. Johnson A. F. Test	M. T. Michaelsen A. F. Test	B. C. Graber C. D. Sand	Frank E. Johnson C. D. Sand	Frank E. Johnson A. F. Test	T. E. Gage P. R. Crothers
TEXAS					
C. M. Evans B. F. Kiles	R. L. Pou B. F. Kiles	None B. F. Kiles	None None	None None	None None
VIRGINIA					
Frank S. Walker C. Nelson Beck	Abney Clarkson C. Nelson Beck	Frank S. Walker J. Scott Parrish	Frank S. Walker J. Scott Parrish	Frank S. Walker H. S. Seward	Frank S. Walker James McI. Tuffin
ALABAMA					
C. E. Thomas	Dr. J. A. Carpenter	Dr. J. A. Carpenter	P. S. Hain	None	None
ARIZONA					
Frank Reed Sanders	James L. Coman	Frank Reed Sanders	None	None	Frank Reed Sanders
ARKANSAS					
C. C. Cole	None	None	H. W. Hollard	None	H. E. Dvorachek
DELAWARE					
J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks

A well-known local bachelor is in an awful quandary to decide whether the baby next door cries to stop its mother from singing, or the mother sings to stop the baby from crying. —*Ocala* (Fla.) *Star.*

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offers the following pair of heifers:

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Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

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This herd is accredited.

F. JONES, Manager
Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co. Pennsylvania



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If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 14—Montoursville, Pa., J. Harry Rakestraw, dispersal. 50 head. Glenn R. Mead, East Aurora, N. Y., Auctioneer.
June 15-16—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

ALSIKE CLOVER DOES WELL ON WET GROUND

Alsike clover is an especially valuable crop on wet lands, not only because it will grow where there is plenty of water, but also because it will endure a certain amount of overflow without damage. No definite statements can be made in regard to the length of time alsike clover can be overflowed, especially at different stages of growth, but the experience of bottom-land farmers in widely separated sections has shown that a 1-year-old stand may remain under water for several days, or in winter and early spring even for several weeks, without being killed.

CHINA EGGS FOOL SNAKES

That the instinct of dumb creatures does not always help to distinguish the real from the false was demonstrated on the farm of L. Wright, of Laurence, N. S. W., recently. A snake in search of hen's eggs visited Wright's chicken yard and found two china eggs in a nest. The reptile swallowed them, then fell into the slumber of the well-fed, and was found coiled fast asleep in the nest. It was killed and the imitation eggs found inside.

A NEW FLOOD PROBLEM

Loss of farm buildings, livestock and crops is not the only serious situation facing the farmers of the flooded areas in the Mississippi valley. S. E. Bowers, president of the Louisiana Farm Loan Secretaries association, says that between one-third and one-half of the farms in the devastated territory are under mortgage to federal farm banks. The principal and interest payments on these mortgages will become due and payable between now and January 1, 1928. With an almost complete destruction of homes, livestock, improvements, farm implements and crops, there will be no possible chance for payment to be made this year.

However, under the farm loan act, federal land banks are powerless to grant extensions of time on payments due and their only course, unless some solution is speedily found, will be to foreclose these mortgages. One can well imagine what a serious calamity such widespread effort at foreclosure would bring upon the country—not only in the affected states but on business generally. There ought to be some way to take care of the situation, but here again we have an illustration of the ponderous, slow moving methods of government in business.

REPORT OF THE GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON ASSOCIATION FOR MAY, 1927

Three hundred and twenty-seven cows were tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson cow testing association for the month of May. Sixty-three of these exceeded forty pounds of fat. All but five of the honor cows were Holsteins, twenty-six being registered purebreds.

No. 13, a registered Holstein in the herd of M. C. Benson of Susquehanna made the highest record. Her figures were 74.9 lb. fat from 2204 lb. milk.

The second highest cow also belonged to Mr. Benson. She made 69.3 lb. fat from 1981 lb. milk.

The high herd fell to Cordie Allen of Lenoxville. His fourteen Holsteins averaged 40.8 lb. fat.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale *Prices Reasonable*

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
Scranton Pennsylvania

The general production showed a sharp increase over the month of April due, of course, to the fact that a large portion of the herds were on pasture feed.

B. E. WHITNEY,
Kingsley, Penna.

FACTS FROM WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS—REPORTS FOR APRIL

The high herd for April is owned by the South Wisconsin Colony & Training School, member of the Racine Co. Central C. T. A. The herd of 34 R & GH averaged 1,750 lb. milk, 57.8 lb. fat, test 3.3%. This herd was retested and all cows figured in the herd average.

There were 10,210 forty lb. cows reported. Holmen C. T. A. had the highest number, with 163 forty lb. cows. Only 80 testers reported their associations operating under retest rules. Fifty-seven thousand nine hundred thirty-one cows were tested in 355.7 herds in the 136 associations reported. One hundred fifty-eight C. T. A.'s are listed as operating May 1st.

One thousand two hundred thirty cream separators were tested and 95 skim milk samples tested over .05%. Seven hundred twenty-two cows were culled and 69 purebred sires were purchased. Only 58 testers reported all members having purebred sires. The average butterfat for 129 associations reported is 27.3 lb. The Madsen Valders had the high association average with 37.8 lb. butterfat —all cows included in the average.

LEADS IN COW TESTING RECORDS

Fifty-nine years ago, when Holsteins were not so numerous as they are today and when nobody had heard of a cow testing association, Gerrit S. Miller, of New York, now owner of the oldest Holstein herd in the United States and himself the oldest Holstein breeder, was "making cows yield two quarts of milk for every one they gave before."

Now, Mr. Miller's cow, Pledge Clothilde Onyx Hengerveld 6th, it is announced, leads all cows in cow testing associations in the state of New York for the first three months of 1927. This cow produced during January 2,564 lb. milk, in February 2,418 lb. in March 2,511 lb., making a total of 7,493 lb. for the first three months. She was milked only twice a day under practical average farm conditions and two different days milked as high as 89 pounds.

Her sire is Fair View Parana Korndyke. The dam is Pledge Clothilde Onyx Hengerveld. Not only has she been an outstanding cow during the first three months of 1927, but for the year ending February 1, 1927, she produced 17,491 lb. milk containing 751 lb. butter, thus showing an average test of 3.3 per cent fat.

Concerning Pledge Clothilde Onyx Hengerveld 6th, Mr. Miller says: "This cow is perhaps as good as any I have ever bred. She is a pleasing dairy type, medium in size, has a vigorous constitution, is a hearty eater, has a good temperament and is black in body as was the preference of the Hollanders in color markings. In this marking she is strikingly like Plenty, the imported granddaughter of Empress. Her breeding combines the best of my foundation."

Six heifers in the Kriemhild herd from the same sire milking for a total of 32 months have averaged 40 lb. butterfat per month for half the time milked. In their best day's milking, with two milkings, under the practical farm condition Mr. Miller states that in all of his 58 years in the breeding of pure-bred Holsteins he never had anything equal them for production under similar conditions.

Kriemhild herd visitors marvel at the work of this picturesque old man about whom President Lowell of Harvard University, in awarding to Mr. Miller an honorary Degree of Master of Arts, said: "Swift reckoned a benefactor to mankind, the man who made two blades of grass to grow in place of one, and we honor him who has made our cattle yield two quarts of milk for every one they gave before."

SWAPPED BULL FOR BALE OF COTTON

Trade reciprocity of a new kind was inaugurated in Ohio recently when F. O. Betts, Ayrshire breeder of Wellington, Lorain county, swapped a young bull for a bale of cotton, the bull going to a Georgia firm of breeders. A number of Ayrshire breeders pledged themselves recently to help out the cotton growers by making such an exchange. The cotton is being held in a warehouse at Fitzgerald, Georgia, until it can be sold.

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HAMMOND'S



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

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Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

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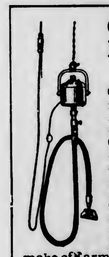
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PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING REPORTS

COMPILED BY I. O. SIDELMANN.
JUNIATA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Juniata County, Penna., Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year April 1, 1927, with 26 whole year members. There were 355 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The result for the four years' testing is as follows:

Year	*Av. No. Cows*	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1924	278.00	8860	303.4
1925	260.66	8672	304.7
1926	294.16	8927	309.1
1927	290.76	9000	310.1

The results for the members are as follows:

Total Av. No. of cows in the Association	290.76
Av. Per Cow:	
Lb. milk	9,000
Lb. butterfat	310.1
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of product	$214.28
Cost of pasture	15.21
Cost of roughage	32.07
Cost of grain	49.67
Total cost of feed	96.95
Value of product above cost of feed	117.33
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.21

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Seventeen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

D. R. PHEASANT,
County Agent.
ISAAC S. REIST,
Cow Tester in Charge.

LYCOMING COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Lycoming County C. T. A. finished its second year April 1, 1927 with twenty-two whole year members; in addition, two members were in the association only part of the year.

RESULT FOR TWO YEARS TESTING

Year	*Av. No. Cows*	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1926	317.52	8371	291.6
1927	341.09	8417	301.7

The result for the whole year members are as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association was	341.09
Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	8417
Lb. butterfat	301.7
Percentage of butterfat	3.6
Value of product	$240.03
Cost of pasture	9.99
Cost of roughage	45.80
Cost of grain	55.55
Total cost of feed	111.34
Value of product above feed cost	128.69
Returns for $1.00 expended feed	2.16

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Ten herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

W. H. VAN SANT,
County Agent.
CARL CHAMBERLAIN,
Cow Tester in Charge.

WARREN CO. PENNA. C. T. A.

The Warren County C. T. A. finished its fourth year March 1, 1927 with 18 whole year members. There were 653 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

Year	*Av. No. Cows*	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Butterfat*
1924	496.49	7636	281.5
1925	382.49	7064	274.6
1926	284.67	5928	240.5
1927	474.93	8207	314.0
Increase	571	32.5	

The result for the members is as follows:

Total Av. No. cows in the Association	474.93
Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	8207
Lb. butterfat	314.0
Percentage of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	$236.28
Cost of pasture	6.52
Cost of roughage	45.73
Cost of grain	50.20
Total cost of feed	102.45
Value of product above feed cost	133.83
Returns for $1 exp. for feed..	2.31

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Fourteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

H. N. REIST.
County Agent.
ANDREW EHRENSBERGER,
Cow Tester in Charge.



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS IN THE UNITED STATES

May 1, 1927

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on May 1, 1927:

Creamery Butter 3,432,000 lb. compared with 17,527,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 7,451,000 lb.

American Cheese 32,491,000 lb. compared with 35,597,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 22,578,000 lb.

Swiss Including Block Cheese 5,577,000 lb. compared with 5,310,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 4,388,000 lb.

Brick and Munster Cheese 1,476,000 lb. compared with 1,573,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 1,123,000 lb.

Limburger Cheese 1,335,000 lb. compared with 957,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 599,000 lb.

All Other Varieties of Cheese 4,746,000 lb. compared with 4,013,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 4,691,000 lb.

Case Eggs 5,448,000 cases compared with 3,735,000 cases May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 4,111,000 cases.

Frozen Eggs 52,030,000 lb. compared with 25,739,000 lb. May 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 19,220,000 lb.

Classification of frozen eggs on 82% of total holdings for May 1, 1927 is shown as follows: 13,129,000 lb. whites, 8,256,000 lb. yolks and 21,073,000 lb. mixed.

LLOYD S. TENNY,
Chief of Bureau.

DATA FROM MONTGOMERY C. T. A., MONTGOMERY COUNTY

COMPILED BY I. O. SIDELMANN

The Montgomery C. T. A. finished its third year May 1, 1927, with twenty-one whole year members. There were 373 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The results for the three years' testing is as follows:

Year	*Ave. No. Cows*	*Lbs. Milk*	*Lbs. Butterfat*
1925	331.65	7,563	281.2
1926	330.10	7,789	295.9
1927	319.10	7,991	305.3

The results for members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	319.10
Average per cow:	
Lbs. of milk	7,991
Lbs. of butterfat	305.3
Percentage of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	$299.10
Cost of pasture	12.06
Cost of roughage	52.12
Cost of grain	60.82
Total cost of feed	125.00
Value of product above feed cost	174.10
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.39

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Twelve herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. butterfat.



GREENHILL BELLWOOD HENGERVELD

A registered Holstein cow owned by Wm. H. Landis of East Greenville, Greenhill Bellwood Hengerveld, had the following high productions for last two years:

Year	*Lbs. Milk*	*Lbs. Butterfat*
1926	19,707	791.3
1927	22,723	924.9

This is the second cow in Pennsylvania cow testing associations to pass the 900 pound mark in production of butterfat. In 1921 Mr. Young in Somerset County had a registered Holstein cow that produced 925 pounds of butterfat.

R. G. WALTZ,
County Agent;
F. E. MARTIN,
Tester in Charge.

SOFTENING THE BLOW

Seminole Indians in Florida have no land left to subdivide but while the boom lasts they can at least come in strong on the whoop.

FOR SALE—6 Registered Holsteins: 1 show cow, a prize winner at Maryland State Fair; 5 heifers, one sired by a Dutchland bull. Accredited Herd. Davis Bros., Seven Valleys, Pa.

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Pamphlet and Information Free.

Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO.,
Morristown, Minn.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs for hatching, from Boston winners. ELSIE M. HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS for sale; bred-to-lay. $12 per 100, $3 per setting. L. L. UNANGST, Hingham, Mass.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

EXHIBITION TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, Chicks, Stock. Circular. SHORE ACRES RED FARM, Big Lake, Minn.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS AND PITT GAMES. Eggs, 15—$1.75; 50—$4.50, delivered. CHAS. MOORE, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—Hatching eggs, $6.00 a hundred. ANDREW MCKNEIGHT, Connersville, Indiana, R. 8.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

QUALITY TALKS—Thirty breeds chicks, hatching eggs. Bred to lay and win. Prices, 12c up. Mating list and special prices free. SUPREME HATCHERY, Box G., Shelbyville, Ill.

CHICKS—PULLETS—BARRON'S LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 2, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. GUMSER WILLOW FARM, Holland, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LANE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS, $12.00 a hundred; Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00 a hundred; White Rock, $15.00 a hundred; Mixed $10.00 a hundred. All No. 1 chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 20.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, $2.50 per gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. LIBBEY, Newport, Vermont.

FANCY OHIO MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure, 6 one gallon cans in case, Per case $14.00. J. W. MILLER, Middlefield, Ohio.

DAIRY CATTLE HERD RECORD SYSTEM—simple, practical, inexpensive. Booklet free. THE SHOEMAKER SHOP, 200 Overland Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

WOOL—We Manufacture wool into beautiful, warm and Serviceable Bed Blankets, Auto Robes and Comfort Filling for your own use, "The Old Fashioned Way." Write for particulars. SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL, Shippensburg, Penna.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. BRED GILTS, SPRING PIGS. R. W. ELLIS, Route M, LaFayette, Ind.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PIGS (O. I. C.), $8.00 with papers; Feeders $5. Very prolific, one sow producing 151 pigs past five years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

FOR SALE—Wilson Soy Bean Seed. Write for sample. NORMAN HEDGES, R-3, Laurel, Delaware.

PURE KENTUCKY RECLEANED BLUE GRASS SEED. Lawn or field. GEO. D. KARSNER, R. 8, Lexington, Ky.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes—90% or better February test. State College bred. 500 bushels for sale. $3 per bushel; 50 bushels or more $2.75, F. O. B. Montoursville. Cash or sent C. O. D. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Penna.



DOGS

COLLIES—Prize stock, beautiful males, also proven matrons, bred or open. SWIFTSMERE KENNELS, Ward Hill, Mass.

FOR SALE—FOX HOUND PUPS, five and ten dollars. From real hunting dogs. DR. D. E. DEARING, South Royalton, Vermont.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

DAHLIAS—Modern varieties from splendid, large private collection; no two alike, 12 for $2. LEWIS HALL, Niantic, Conn.

DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TEN VARIETIES PLANTS, Cabbage, Collards, Tomatoes, $1.00 1,000; postage collect. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Virginia.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN OF 1925 CROP. YELLOW DENT, Germination almost perfect. Price $3 per bu. ALLEN BRUMBAUGH, Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, $1.25; not labeled, $1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

C. O. D. CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, 75c thousand; Porto Rico Potato, Pepper and Eggplants: 500, $1.10: thousand $2. CLYATTVILLE PLANT CO., Clyattville, Ga.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

CABBAGE, COLLARD AND TOMATO PLANTS. Standard varieties, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. 10,000 lots and over, $1.25 per thousand expressed. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Va.

CABBAGE, BERMUDA ONION AND TOMATO PLANTS: 500, 65c.; 1,000, $1. Porto Rico and Big Stem Jersey Potato, Ruby King Pepper and Eggplants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.50. HAMBY PLANT CO., Valdosta, Ga.

WELL ROOTED, Inspected Porto Rican and Nancy Hall Potato Plants: 100, 30c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80 prepaid, $1.15 per 1,000 Express Collect. Early and late cabbage and tomato plants same price. HOKE DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

What Is So Rare As a Day in June?

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

And, what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays;
Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur, or see it glisten;
Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And, groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;
The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip startles in meadows green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives;
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;
He sings to the wide world and she to her nest—
In the nice ear of Nature, which song is the best?

Now is the high-tide of the year,
And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a ripply cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay;
Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it,
We are happy now because God wills it;
No matter how barren the past may have been,
'Tis enough for us now that the leaves are green;
We sit in the warm shade and feel right well
How the sap creeps up and the blossoms swell;
We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help knowing
That skies are clear and grass is growing;
The breeze comes whispering in our ear,
That dandelions are blossoming near,
That maize has sprouted, that streams are flowing,
That the river is bluer than the sky,
That the robin is plastering his house hard by;
And if the breeze kept the good news back,
For other couriers we should not lack;
We could guess it all by yon heifer's lowing,—
And hark! how clear bold chanticleer,
Warmed with the new wine of the year,
Tells all in his lusty crowing!

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

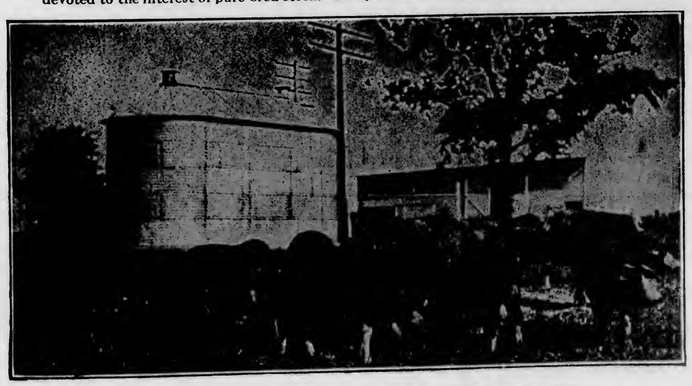
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C. R. Savidge

Milton Pennsylvania

"You say Mr. Tenspot is out?"
"Yes."
"Don't I hear him playing poker?"
"You may. And he is out $50 right now."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free---Write Today for Sample Copy.

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OLD HOME FARM



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

Rolling Knoll Farm



Far Oaks Miss Rue Homestead

She is the dam of our herdsire, Sir Inka May.

If you are in the market for a young herdsire of the right type and breeding, write us.

We also have a few desirable females for sale.



Cows in the Walker Herd

McKendree Walker & Sons

Gaithersburg Maryland

Evendale Farm

We offer for sale our richly bred Senior Herdsire

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370

He is a brother to Carnation King Sylvia, sired by King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a son of Avon Pontiac Echo and the great record cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d, who has 3 times made over 32 lb. butter in 7 days and twice over 37 lb. She is one of Canada's greatest producers and has a 37-lb. daughter and a 36-lb. daughter.

The dam of this bull, Sadie Vale Duchess, is a 29 lb. Junior two-year-old daughter of K K Sadie Vale. She traces on both sides of her pedigree through King Segis De Kol Korndyke to King Segis and the great 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The two nearest dams of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia average 33.20 and his four nearest dams average 37.12.

J. S. Haldeman & Son

Winchester Virginia

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of
Purebred Holsteins

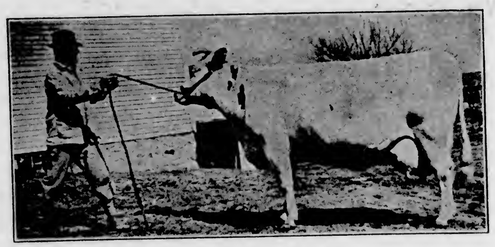


Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



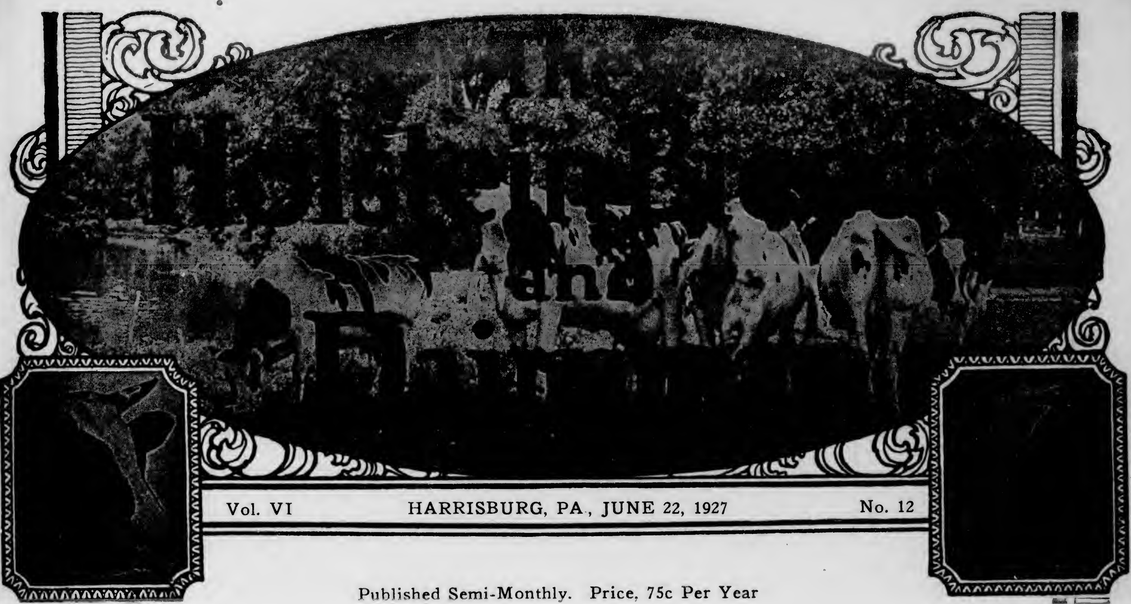
Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
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STATE COLLEGE PA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1927 No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND EXPERIMENT STATION
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

New York State Accepts Registration in New Association

The New York State Commissioner of Farms and Markets, after making an investigation into the purity of the blood of animals registered in the New Association that were condemned and slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, finds the records to be accurate and reliable, accepts the registration and issues an order paying indemnity as Purebred.



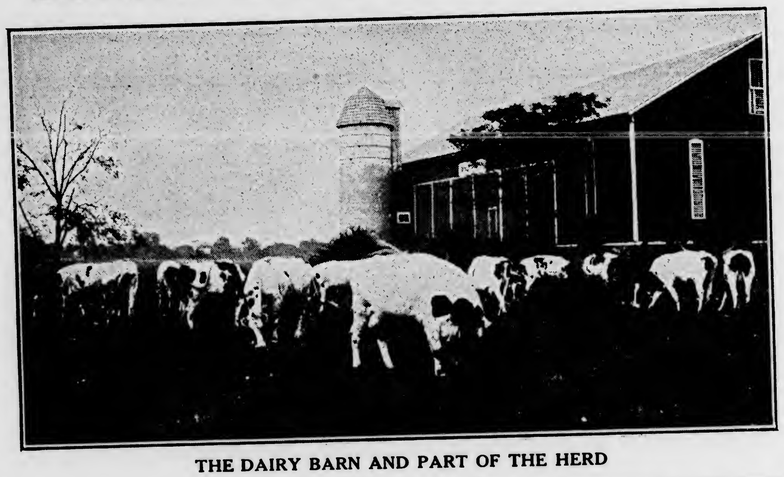
COWS IN THE McKENDREE WALKER & SON HERD, GAITHERSBURG, MD.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1927 No. 12

Commissioner Pyrke, of New York State, Orders Indemnity Paid for Animals Registered in New Association

WE HAVE a surprising announcement to make to our readers. It will be of particular interest to New York State breeders as it has reference to the recent ruling or opinion rendered by Commissioner of Farms and Markets, Berne A. Pyrke, in accepting Registry Certificates issued by the New Association and allowing indemnity claims as Purebred.

The Commissioner of Farms and Markets of the State of New York appears to have fallen a victim to the false and misleading propaganda so widely circulated by the political management of the Old Association to the effect that the Federal Government or the State Governments might not recognize certificates issued by the New Registry Association.

His arrogance in assuming to exercise a judicial power of interpreting the statute is really laughable as well as astonishing—yet as the old saying goes, a man will sometimes do funny things when he's "between the devil and the deep sea."

Attorneys representing the Old Association endeavored to interpret the law and make it appear that the Commissioner of Farms and Markets in the State of New York, and officials occupying similar positions in other States, had the legal right to refuse to recognize the certificates issued by the New Association, and endeavored to have these officials and their Department recognize only the certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

It should have been very plain from the beginning that for the State and Federal authorities to recognize only one group of breeders who were registering Holstein-Friesian cattle and refuse to recognize any other group would be lending itself to the creation and perpetuation of a monopoly of the rankest sort which in itself is unconstitutional.

Still further, it would be denying citizens of their constitutional rights under the State Charter, and under the Federal Charter.

The Courts in Ohio and Pennsylvania have ruled that the authorities in denying breeders having animals registered in the New Association indemnity claims as Purebred were acting unlawful and that their procedure was unconstitutional, etc.

The proposal of the Old Association was so ROTTEN that the Federal authorities gave it no consideration but recognized the certificates of the New Association in the matter of paying indemnity claims from the very beginning. Only a few state officials consented to use their offices and their official positions to perpetuate a monopoly in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry business in their State and by so doing deprive citizens of the commonwealth of their constitutional rights.

Soon after the New Association was organized, Albert Beckley presented a certificate issued by the New Association to the Department of Farms and Markets for a bull that had been slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. After much delay and hesitation on the part of the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, an order was issued paying for Mr. Beckley's bull at Grade prices.

The questions asked and the arguments used by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, with reference to the New Association, in refusing Mr. Beckley his rightful claim for indemnity had earmarks which would create a very strong suspicion that the Commissioner of Farms and Markets was permitting his Department to be used by the management of the Old Association to fight the New Association.

When Mr. Beckley appealed to the Court, the Old Association's Attorney and some of their officers were associated with the Attorney representing the Department of Farms and Markets presenting a similar condition that prevailed in the court rooms in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Mr. Beckley was not successful in winning his case in the New York State Courts although in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin members of the New Association have won sweeping Court decisions. Therefore, Mr. Beckley is appealing his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

After it became noised about that Mr. Beckley was appealing his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and as the sentiment of the Holstein breeders in the State of New York is becoming resentful of the attitude which the Commissioner of Farms and Markets has shown towards the New Association, it has been brought to our attention that on the 16th of May, the Commissioner issued an order agreeing to pay full indemnity as Purebred for ten animals registered in the New Association.

We are quoting from his ruling and would ask that you read it over carefully.

At the outset he quotes from the law or statutes and emphasizes the point that two requirements must be complied with before the owner of an animal slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis is entitled to increased indemnity.

First—THE ANIMAL MUST BE A PUREBRED.

Second—IT MUST BE REGISTERED.

The Commissioner then goes on to explain his ruling in the Beckley case and states "After a protracted inquiry I remained unconvinced that the functioning of this Association is attended with sufficient safeguards so that the State might, with safety, accept its certificates of registry as presumptive or otherwise evidence that the animals covered by certificates are Purebred bovines —for the reason that the incompleteness of the records of this Association and the manner of its administration leave too many important elements 'to the honesty and integrity of the breeder.'"

It would appear from the above that the Commissioner of Farms and Markets does not place a great deal of confidence in the Holstein breeders in the State of New York.

From our own experience and with evidence at hand, we would place just as much confidence and just as much faith in the Holstein breeders in the State of New York as in some of the politicians in high positions, when it comes to a matter of integrity and honesty of purpose.

It would appear that the Commissioner of Farms and Markets had gained his conception of the New Association and the way its affairs were being administered largely through the written protest filed by the management of the Old Association prepared by those who were sharing in its extravagant expenditures.

The Pennsylvania Court made a thorough investigation into the New Association. The Old Association was represented by their Attorney and officers who offered testimony before the Court. At the conclusion of the hearing the Court ruled as follows:

"The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration.

"The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act."

Shall the Court's decision, which was rendered after a thorough and searching investigation, or shall the snap judgment of the Commissioner of Farms and Markets be accepted?

Although the Commissioner of Farms and Markets has denied Mr. Beckley indemnity as a Purebred for the bull, Royal King Consolation, it appears that on November 26, 1926, fourteen animals were condemned and slaughtered belonging to Mr. Arthur V. Peebles of Carthage, N. Y. Four of these animals were registered in the Old Association and ten in the New.

In granting Mr. Peebles full indemnity and accepting the certificates issued by the New Association, the Commissioner of Farms and Markets states that his Department has investigated the breeding of Mr. Peebles' cattle and has found them to be Purebred, thus complying with the first requirement for the increased indemnity. The registry certificates of the New Association were accepted in complying with the second requirement.

In his ruling the Commissioner goes on and says, "If an owner by suitable proof can demonstrate in any case that the animals in question possess blood lines which, for many generations, have been undiluted within the definition above given, and can show in addition that the animals have been registered with a registry association, then I think he is entitled to indemnification upon the higher level."

This brings us back to the Commissioner's ruling in the Beckley case. He stated that the New Association had incomplete records and left too many elements to the honesty and integrity of the breeders.

May we not ask what records the Department of Farms and Markets have to determine the purity of the blood of the animals that are not in the possession of the New Association?

Further, what important elements does the New Association leave to the honesty and integrity of the breeders that other Registry Associations do not leave with the breeders?

We are quoting below Mr. Pyrke's recent ruling in which he accepts the Registry Certificates of ten animals registered in the New Association:

"PYRKE, Commissioner:

"The determination of this claim involves the construction of Sec. 88 of the Agriculture and Market Law, entitled 'Compensation of owners of animals killed by the state.' This section provides, in part as follows:

> "'The following provisions shall govern the payment of indemnity * * *
>
> * * * * * *
>
> "'If upon post-mortem examination of a bovine animal evidence of tuberculosis be found, indemnity equal to ninety per centum of the appraised value of the animal shall be paid, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents for a registered purebred animal * * * and not exceeding the sum of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents for any other bovine animal.'

"The question hinges upon the language 'registered Purebred animal.' Seemingly an animal, to form the basis of higher indemnification, must possess two qualifications: (1) purity of breeding, (2) registration.

"According to the practice which prevailed in this department until recently, the possession of one of these qualifications (registration) implied the other as well. This practice, to some extent at least, grew out of the provisions of another section of the Agriculture and Markets Law, namely, Sec. 96, entitled "Certificates of registry of domestic animals," reading, in part, as follows:

> "'Certificates of registry * * * when issued by and under seal of a duly organized and recognized corporation or association formed for the purpose of registering purebred domestic animals, may be received in evidence in any action or proceeding, and shall be presumptive evidence of the facts and circumstances stated therein.'

"While this section is couched in language usually employed in formulation of rules of evidence in judicial proceedings, this department has acted upon the assumption that rules of evidence valid in judicial proceedings might properly be applied in proceedings of an administrative nature.

"There has functioned for many years a recognized registry association for each one of the principal breeds of cattle. Each such association maintains records bearing on the purity of breeding, and no such association permits the registry of any animal until satisfied that there is no taint in its blood.

"It has been the practice of this State, and that of the Federal Government as well, to depend upon the certificates of these registry associations in determining the question of the purity of breeding of animals slaughtered, and which are claimed by their owners to be purebreds.

"In view of the large number of animals, which are slaughtered annually for tuberculosis, it is not feasible for the State to make an independent examination of the blood lines of each animal slaughtered, and in the main the State must depend upon the certificates of the registry associations to determine the status of the various slaughtered animals in respect of purity of breeding."

Further as the Commissioner alludes to the fact that the Holstein breed is the most numerous in the State of New York and lauds the Holstein-Friesian Association of America:

"In the summer of 1925 a second association, known as the 'Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.,' was organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and located its offices at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"In the fall of 1925 a bull known as 'Royal King Consolation,' the property of Beckley Bros. or of Albert Beckley, was ordered slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Indemnification under the statute was asserted by the owner and the bull was claimed to have the status of a registered purebred, and as evidence of that status a certificate of registration by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was presented to this department.

"An investigation was thereupon made by this department for the purpose of determining what degree of faith and credit should be attached to the certificates of registration of this association. After a protracted inquiry I remained unconvinced that the functioning of this association is attended with sufficient safeguards so that the State may, with safety, accept its certificates of registry as presumptive or other evidence that the animals covered by the certificates are purebred bovines, for the reason that the incompleteness of the records of this association and the manner of its administration leave too many important elements 'to the honesty and integrity of the breeder.'

"A determination of the Beckley claim was made allowing indemnity on the basis of a non-purebred status. Beckley caused this determination to be judicially reviewed, and upon that review the determination of this department was sustained.

"On November 26, 1926, certain animals belonging to Arthur V. Peebles were ordered slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Following slaughter a claim for indemnification was presented by Peebles. Fourteen of the animals slaughtered are claimed to be purebred—four being registered with the old association and ten with the new. In addition to presenting the certificates of the two associations, the owner has presented independent proof bearing on the purity of breeding of the ten animals registered with the new association.

"I see no reason for departing from the rule laid down in the Beckley case, that the certificates of the new association cannot, with safety, be accepted by the State as evidence of the purebred status of the animals covered by the certificates. It does not follow from this, however, as I read the statute, that the owner cannot be accorded the higher level of indemnification because his animals are registered in the new association, providing that he can present satisfactory evidence of the purity of breeding.

"The question is immediately presented as to what is meant by 'purebred animal.' I can find no instance where this phrase has been judicially defined. I do find, however, a definition by an agricultural authority in substance as follows: 'An animal is purebred whose blood lines for many generations have been undiluted by the admixture of the blood of grade or scrub animals.'

"If an owner by suitable proof can demonstrate in any case that the animals in question possess blood lines which, for many generations, have been undiluted within the definition above given, and can show in addition that the animals have been registered with a registry association, then I think he is entitled to indemnification upon the higher level.

"In the present case the owner has shown that the sire and dam of each of the ten animals referred to were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. This satisfactorily establishes the purity of breeding of these animals, which coupled with the fact that the animals are registered, entitles the owner to registered purebred indemnification, and an order accordingly has been entered.

"B. A. P.
"5-16-27"

Although the Commissioner has ruled that the New Association's records are not to be relied upon, does not his investigation into the purity of the blood of the Peebles herd show that the New Association's records are correct?

Are not the facts in the case contradictory to his former ruling?

He has offered proof to show that the records of the New Association are correct. Has he any proof to show that the records of the New Association are not correct or are not reliable?

We believe if he would make the same investigation into the Beckley matter or any other herd where the New Association has issued certificates of registry, that he would find the records to be accurate and reliable.

Some farmers have as many as two turnovers a year. First they turnover their crops to the grain gamblers; then they turnover their farms to the bankers.—*The Scoop Shovel.*

"You bad boy. I wish I was your mother for about twenty-four hours."

"Well, teacher, I'll speak to Dad and maybe I can fix it up."

Let us quote you advertising rates to sell your surplus.

Why Not a Full and Searching Investigation Into the Maryland Matter?

(Continued from our last issue.)

IN COMING to your determination in the Maryland affair as to whether Mr. Forrest G. Farr, herd Superintendent at Springfield State Hospital, was SHIELDED AND PROTECTED by someone higher up in his efforts to make fraudulent records, have them accepted by the Association and given wide publicity, the several circumstances which have been reviewed at some length in our previous articles must be taken into consideration.

Briefly to review, the authorities at Maryland Agricultural College, in charge of official testing, caused a special investigation to be made into the methods practiced at Springfield State Hospital by Mr. Farr and his organization in the making of official records. As a result of this investigation the College authorities had in their possession, early in the year 1926, affidavits alleging that cows on official test at Springfield State Hospital were given dope and that cream was added to the milk before the samples were taken. This evidence in the hands of the College authorities, according to the Association's rules, should immediately be reported to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and a thorough and searching investigation made before the records are accepted.

The Association Rule X covering this procedure was printed in full in our September 8th issue or it can be found in the Blue Books.

The exposure of the Maryland affair as published in our issue of September 8, 1926, brought out that after the College authorities had made their investigation at Springfield, the Board of Regents that has supervision over the College took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities.

It was further shown that there was an interlocking of Directors at Springfield State Hospital with members of the Board of Regents—certain men serving on both boards. Or in other words, men who were responsible for employing Mr. Farr at the Hospital were members of the Board of Regents and at the particular time the College started the investigation, some of the Board members who were believed to be very friendly toward Mr. Farr were reported to have been away on their winter vacation. The question arises, had they been home—had they known of the intention of the College authorities to make an investigation at Springfield State Hospital, would they have interfered and prevented the investigation?

While it might appear that the authorities at the Maryland Agricultural College had failed to properly administer the trust placed upon them in the matter of supervising the making of official records, they should at least be credited with showing good faith in that they caused an investigation to be made. It is fair to assume that they would have continued to observe the Advanced Registry rules had their work not been intercepted or interfered with by the Board of Regents.

There is one matter, however, that should not be passed over lightly and that is the part which the College played in continuing to supervise the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital after they had the affidavits in their possession and knew that the records were being made fraudulently and in violation of the Association's rules.

The College, in refusing to give out information concerning the Springfield State Hospital, explained their attitude by stating that the whole matter had been taken out of their hands by the Board of Regents.

If the Board of Regents was permitting the making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital in violation of the Association's rules, and the Board of Regents had the College authorities so under their control that the College continued to send test supervisors to Springfield State Hospital, knowing what had been going on and what was going on but dared not expose the fraud, it would appear that a combination existed between the Board of Regents and the Maryland Agricultural College authorities that should debar that Institution from further supervision of official records until there was a change in the personnel of the Board of Regents or those in charge of official test work at the College,—a change that would be a guarantee to the public that a similar condition could not continue to prevail.

There were two test supervisors in the organization that had to do with the supervising of official records in the State of Maryland that were instrumental in uncovering and exposing the fraud at Springfield State Hospital. These two men, after refusing to be a party to hushing the affair up, left their positions. Then official testing was again resumed at Springfield State Hospital.

Do not miss this point in your consideration of the Maryland affair—after the testers who assisted in uncovering the fraud at Springfield State Hospital had refused to be a party to hushing the matter up and had left their positions, testing was again resumed.

If it is the purpose and intention of the authorities at Springfield State Hospital to continue the work which Mr. Farr had so ably started, possibly they now feel assured that they have perfected an organization that will be loyal to those on the inside.

If the same testers were retained who uncovered the fraud; men who have demonstrated that they have the strength of character and sense of honesty to take a firm stand for right and against dishonest practices, the public might be assured that if any fraud was attempted it would be detected and exposed.

If Mr. Farr was employed at Springfield State Hospital for a PURPOSE and if he became a little too bold and a little too open with his work or, on the other hand, if the test supervisors happened to be men who would not stand for the things which Mr. Farr was doing; if they saw too much or talked too much, it would be necessary to relieve Mr. Farr because he was found out, and the testers because they would not be a party to concealing the fraud.

Ths history of the Maryland affair as we view it from the standpoint of an organization to make fraudulent records, have them accepted and given wide publicity, was that someone made a mistake in selecting testers and got at least two men who would not permit fraud to be practiced openly and would not be a party to concealing the facts and keeping them from the public.

Some who inquired of the College authorities in regard to the Springfield State Hospital matter received no satisfaction and others were informed that the whole matter was in the hands of the Board of Regents.

Superintendent Gardner of the Advanced Registry Department who has charge of official records for the national Association, played his part well and although the investigation was started early in the year 1926, he permitted testing to be continued until May of that year when certain cows then on yearly test had completed their records and one cow was admitted to the thousand pound butterfat class and was given special publicity. Not a word did Mr. Gardner disclose to the breeders or the public that anything was wrong at Springfield State Hospital.

After the Breeder and Dairyman exposed the affair in its September 8th issue, Superintendent Gardner warned the breeders in a printed leaflet mailed under date of September 14th, not to believe our statements. SUPERINTENDENT GARDNER SURELY PLAYED HIS PART WELL.

It was the test supervisors who were responsible for uncovering the fraud. They refused to be a party to hushing the matter up, and in placing the responsibility we must ask ourselves the question—why did not the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, the authorities of the Maryland Agricultural College, the Board of Regents or the Directors of the Springfield State Hospital take the necessary steps to have conditions at Springfield State Hospital corrected?

We must also take into consideration that if the test supervisors had not refused to be a party to hushing up the Maryland affair, the eleven (11) records that were cancelled on suspicion would in all probabilities have remained on the Association's records.

If the officers of the Registry Association, entrusted with the responsibility of guarding the accuracy and reliability of official records, are men worthy of the trust placed upon them they should not willingly or knowingly permit the making of fraudulent records or accept records that have been fraudulently made. Neither should they remove records on suspicion without first making a thorough and searching investigation.

The evidence in the Maryland case shows that the Association's officers accepted records and continued to accept records and gave certain cows wide publicity after the authorities in the Maryland Agricultural College had in their possession affidavits alleging that cows were being doped and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

After our exposure of the Maryland affair, a printed statement was circulated over the signature of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and Chairman of the Executive Committee to the effect that 11 records had been cancelled on suspicion. By what right or by what authority should records be cancelled merely on suspicion?

When the Association's officers were engaged in the work of investigating the Maryland matter, why did they not continue the investigation until they had positive proof that the records which were being cancelled were fraudulently made and so state in announcing their cancellation?

Was the reason for not making a full investigation due to the fact that such an investigation would have led into the sacred realms of politics?

In previous articles we have raised the question as to whether the cancellation of 11 records on suspicion could be looked upon as an investigation or a confession. If the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the authorities at the Agricultural College and the members of the Board of Regents knew about the fraudulent records being made at Springfield State Hospital, as the investigation was reported to have been under way early in the year 1926, what was left to be investigated? Was not the matter of investigation merely a question of the participating parties holding a conference and agreeing on a statement to be made public after their conduct had been exposed by the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman in its September 8th issue?

Would not an investigation properly conducted require that all the evidence on both sides be considered?

As has been stated, the investigation was conducted by the participating parties. The testimony of those who were responsible for uncovering the fraud was not requested by those who are reported to have made the investigation. Should not this fact in itself lend suspicion to the purpose of the so-called investigation?

Dr. Clark, Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital and Samuel Shoemaker, Chairman of the Board of Regents and the Board of Agriculture, made it very plain in the published interview appearing in *The Sun* that Mr. Farr's conduct was not commendable—that he was NOT DOING THE THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO.

If Mr. Farr's conduct at Springfield State Hospital was as portrayed in the published interview that appeared in *The Sun*, why was he employed to fill so responsible a position?

Again if the officials knew about his misconduct, if they knew he was NOT DOING THE THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO, why was he not relieved of his responsibility?

After the College knew of Mr. Farr's conduct and the Board of Regents had been advised, and after the authorities knew that Mr. Farr was NOT DOING THE THINGS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO, why did they permit official testing to continue for several months or until certain cows then on test had completed their yearly records?

On top of all this, why did all of the participating parties in the official record making machinery, with the exception of the testers, keep the facts from the public?

In coming to a determination as to just why Mr. Farr was permitted to remain at Springfield State Hospital after the things which he was doing had been made known to the authorities, there appears to be only one

solution. If he was not being shielded by someone higher up, if no one was in league with him, would it not naturally follow that after his conduct became known the authorities would demand that he immediately resign?

On the other hand, if someone higher up was in league with Mr. Farr who may have been equally guilty and sharing in the glory, Mr. Farr might demand certain protection or a cash settlement, or both, before leaving his position and agreeing to shield those that may have been in league with him.

After Mr. Farr's conduct was uncovered by the College and the Board of Regents learned about it, he was permitted to retain his position at Springfield State Hospital for several months and was harbored until early in the Fall. Then it was reported that he had assumed charge of a dairy herd in the state of New Jersey.

Following the publication of the Springfield affair early in September, it was reported that he had gone to California.

He disclosed nothing with reference to his relation with any of the directors or officials with the exception that he did admit giving dope to cows on official test belonging to John M. Dennis.

The interview published in *The Sun* also implicated the conduct of the testers but no satisfactory proof was offered showing how it would have been possible for Mr. Farr and test supervisors to continue to make fraudulent records, have them accepted by the Association and given wide publicity, particularly after the College authorities and the Board of Regents knew what was going on.

The proposed interview appearing in *The Sun* accused the testers of drunkenness and neglect of duty. The question here arises, did the testers transport to and consume contraband liquors at the State Institution or were they victims to a plot or scheme to get them intoxicated while on duty in order to perpetuate the making of dishonest records by doping the cattle, adding cream to the milk and tampering with the samples, practices which were alleged in the affidavits?

Further the Maryland officials have failed to give any information as to why the Board of Regents interfered with the College authorities.

If the members of the Board of Regents have a satisfactory explanation as to why they interfered with the College and why testing was permitted to continue and why the whole Springfield affair was kept from the public until exposed by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, why do not the officials come forward with the explanation?

If Mr. Farr was not being shielded and protected by someone higher up in his efforts to make fraudulent records, would it not be a very simple and easy matter for the Board of Regents, the Board of Directors of the Hospital and the officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to explain the whole procedure satisfactorily to the members and Holstein public?

We will have some additional facts concerning the Maryland matter which we will publish in our July 22d issue.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926 Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville **Michigan**

Wide Water Farm

WIDE WATER FARMS, owned by J. Harry Rakestraw, Montoursville, reports a very successful sale held Tuesday, June 14th. Although it rained continuously during the entire day there was a good attendance at the sale.

Forty-four animals sold for $9,795.00, an average price of $222.61.

Blacres Aurora Ormsby topped the sale. She was purchased by John S. Wehr, Mifflinburg, Pa., for $500.00. She is a 32-lb. three-year-old that also made a 23-lb. two-year-old record. Her sister is the great cow now owned in Michigan that recently made a 41-lb. record.

Pauline Veeman Shadeland was the next highest female. She was purchased by J. L. Wood of Red Hill for $390.00. This is an exceptionally fine cow, beautifully marked and of good size. Her sire is from a 30-lb. four-year-old daughter of the 32-lb. cow, Oatka Spofford. Her dam is a granddaughter of Sir Veeman Boon, who has four daughters with records above 25 lb., and he is by the century sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

K M D S Princess was the next highest. She was purchased by Ira Hartz, Elverson, for $385.00. She is a nicely marked cow and a good producer. She has a record at four years of 25.42 lb. butter and 631.20 lb. milk in 7 days. She has a 27-lb. four-year-old sister, and her sire is by King Maxie De Kol Segis, sire of a 30-lb. and also a 34-lb. cow, and full brother to the world's record champion 46-lb. four-year-old, Fancher Farm Maxie.

The highest price bull was Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke. He was purchased by W. C. Ganger, Watsontown, for $300.00. He was born April 15, 1926. The records of his ten nearest dams average 32.77 lb. butter and 595.26 lb. milk in 7 days. His dam, Blacres Aurora Ormsby was the highest priced female, selling for $500.00.

The second dam is a 28-lb. four-year-old that made close to 800 lb. of butter in a year. His sire is from a 31-lb. four-year-old and by Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has more daughters above 1,000 lb. of butter in a year than any other sire in the world. This is a wonderful young bull.

Following is a list of animals that sold for $150.00 or over with name of purchasers and price:

(Concluded on page 378.)

Maintaining Quality in Milk

BY JAMES MACKINTOSH

In British Friesian Journal

WHEN a herd of cows is milked daily at intervals of 12 hours, the quantity and quality of the milk yielded at each milking is almost the same. Such variation as may occur tends in the direction of a very slightly higher yield and lower quality at the morning milking. On farms where milk is sold for direct consumption, however, it is very rarely possible to have the milking times at anything like equal intervals.

Numerous experiments and tests, made under practical conditions, have shown that a lengthening of the interval between milkings increased the yield and decreased the percentage of fat. Where the intervals are 10 to 14 hours, or thereabouts, the mixed milk of a herd after the longer interval may be as much as 1 per cent lower in fat than that after the shorter interval, and the milk of a single cow may be as much as 2 per cent lower. Where the conditions are such that the interval between afternoon and morning milkings is 15 to 16 hours, then the milk of many cows is likely to contain less than 3 per cent fat, and it is by no means uncommon to find the mixed morning milk of a herd also under 3 per cent.

At the same time, the afternoon milk produced after an interval of 9 to 8 hours, will, as a rule, contain well over 4 per cent fat. There is no doubt that by far *the commonest cause of mixed milk falling below the legal minimum is the unfortunately long interval between the afternoon and the morning milking.* It should also be remembered that the common dictum that "an official minimum tends to become a maximum" does not hold with regard to milk as despatched by the farmer, for the afternoon milk, almost without exception, will be much above the so-called "standard."

INEFFICIENT MILKING

Inefficient milking, especially a failure to strip out a cow thoroughly, will also lessen the yield, and may materially lower the fat percentage. Numerous tests have shown that the "strippings" are very rich in fat, containing as much as 8 to 10 per cent. Inefficient stripping means a loss of the richest portion of the milk, and, when associated with a long interval, might easily lead to the morning's milk falling below 3 per cent fat.

The stage of lactation affects the yield in so far that the weight of milk produced daily increases rapidly after calving, attaining a maximum in three to four weeks. With heavy yielders a longer time may be needed to attain the maximum and a high yield is maintained for several months; thereafter there is a gradual decline in yield until the cow goes dry or calves again. The precentage of fat is affected differently, and a high but variable percentage is usually obtained for ten days or so following calving; afterwards the fat percentage decreases as the yield rises, and is usually at its lowest during the second to fourth month, thereafter gradually rising as the yield diminishes. The variation in the fat percentage between the third month of the lactation and the eighth month may be as much as 1 to 1½ per cent. The presence in a herd of a large number of cows in the early stages of lactation, i. e., in full profit, will therefore tend to lower the percentage of fat in the mixed milk of the herd.

PREVENTING THE TROUBLE

The above discussion of the chief causes of low fat percentage makes it easier to specify the precautions which the dairy farmer may take to prevent, as far as possible, the milk which he produces from falling to or below the legal limits.

Equalizing the Intervals Between the Milkings.—Every effort should be made to avoid an interval of 15 to 16 hours between the afternoon and morning milking.

Milking Heavy Milkers First in the Morning and Last at Night.—The result will be to lessen somewhat the risk of getting a large yield in the morning of low quality milk from recently calved cows.

Making Sure the Stripping is Thoroughly Done.—The risk of inefficient stripping is greatest in the morning. Thorough stripping is even more important in the morning than in the afternoon. Daily milk recording is also a help.

Using an "Equalizer" of Some Sort to Divide the Milk of Different Cows Equally Amongst the Churns.—Owing to the differences in the quality of the milk produced by different cows, due either to stage in lactation, individuality or breed, it may happen when one churn is filled at a time, that the milk of several cows producing milk of less than average quality goes into one churn, which will then be dangerously near, or under the 3 per cent limit for fat; whereas the other churns may be quite safely above this figure. In such cases, the use of an "equalizer," which distributes the milk uniformly from the cooler into two, three or four churns at once, ensures an equality of composition between the different churns.

Milking the Cows in a Suitable Order.—In addition to the order of milking of heavy yielders suggested above, it is possible to space the milking of any cows known to produce either rich or poor milk in such a way that their milk is distributed amongst the churns to be filled.

Feeding Properly Balanced Rations.—The effect of individual foods on the quality of milk has been greatly exaggerated in the past, and increases and decreases in quality have been attributed to foods which were really caused by other points in management. At the same time, badly balanced rations, whether containing an excess of or being deficient in protein (albuminoids), oil or other food constituents, do not give the cows receiving them a fair chance, and some improvement often follows an adjustment of the ration to a better balance. Even with well-balanced rations, changes in some of the foods may bring about a slight temporary improvement (which may be truly welcome), but, almost invariably, such changes are of short duration and the milk tends to revert to the normal for that herd. In this connection, it should be remembered that cows in good condition at calving time will give both more and richer milk for some weeks after calving than would be the case if the same cows calved down in poor to moderate condition.

Having Samples from Churns Tested Occasionally.—It is a wise precaution to have samples of milk from the churns as despatched from the farm taken and tested from time to time.

Having Samples Tested from Individual Cows.—There are undoubtedly cows which habitually give milk of low quality, and where conditions of milk production are such that there is a risk of the mixed milk being low in fat, samples should be tested from all cows.

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MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

Abortion—And the Billy Goat

AN INTERESTING correspondence on the above subject has recently taken place in the columns of *"The Scottish Farmer."*

Many are the remedies that can be described as "old fashioned cures," for varied ailments and diseases, and to dismiss them all as worthless, is as sweepingly senseless as to accept them as truth without evidence, or in spite of disproof that may be more theoretical than actual.

Regarding contagious bovine abortion, who does not know that the presence in a dairy herd of a billy goat is said to prevent the spread of this disease? An "Old Dairy Farmer," stating his experience in the columns of our contemporary, quotes valuable evidence in support of his contention that the billy goat is a valuable aid in combating this disease. His evidence may possibly be more coincidence than scientific truth, but he relates facts as he sees them and he has the courage of his convictions. More than that, he gives thoughtful reasons to support his claim. He states that in order to obtain the proper benefit of a billy goat, he should be allowed to run loose about the byre and urinate on the cows fodder; to chain him up in a stall would not be likely to produce the best results. Letting the goat run with the cows in the fields would have little effect.

"Old Dairy Farmer" further advocates, either as a cure for, or as a prevention of contagious abortion, the giving to each cow of a handful of the horse's bedding from the stable every morning. He states that this practice has been known to stop the trouble, and that the cows never left a straw of the stable bedding uneaten. His explanation is that it is the ammonia in the stable bedding that works the cure, and this at least seems consistent with his ideas on the subject of the billy goat.

A qualified Veterinary Surgeon made an interesting addition to the subject by asking why abortion germs cannot reach the animal's system through the air as well as by the mouth and genital organs, and suggests research into the question of the respiratory tract being one of the sources of infection.

Now that knowledge of contagious abortion is greater than in "the good old days," the scientific pronouncement of the highest veterinary authority in the land that contagious abortion is incurable, is probably correct, especially as the statement is that of an authority whose caution is so world-famed as to give additional importance to any definite statement he makes. Perhaps the seeming difference between "Old Dairy Farmer" and Modern Science is that the former regards cessation of actual abortions as cure of the disease, whereas the established present-day truth is that animals that carry their calves full time and give birth to living calves may, by being infected with this fell disease, act as carriers and will cause the scourge to re-appear, especially amongst animals that have not previously been subjected to the risk of infection.

Nevertheless, the remedies mentioned by "Old Dairy Farmer" are simple and cheap, and may be well worthy of trial. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," and all that is old may not be obsolete, just as everything new may not be best.—*British Friesian Journal.*

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JUNE 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Interesting Observations

COWS spend about one half of their time lying down, according to Prof. J. M. Fuller of the New Hampshire station.

In gathering data for a physiological study of dairy cattle he made a three days' continuous observation of thirty-eight cows. The cow with the maximum standing record stood 63.35% of the time, while the cow with the minimum stood 34.8%.

Data secured during the year indicated that the respiration of cows under normal herd conditions may vary from 12 to 58 per minute and the pulse rates of cows under normal herd conditions may vary from 52 to 88 per minute. A three-day observation, made on water consumption by cows in the university herd, showed a minimum consumed by any one cow through a 24-hour period of 18 pounds and a maximum of about 233 pounds.

Cow Markets?

APPARENTLY this country needs a few markets for dairy cattle at which buyers and sellers may trade with mutual satisfaction, says the Editor of *The Stockman and Farmer*. Several localities are becoming known as sources of dairy cows, and quotations representing current prices are issued therefrom occasionally, but there is no market place at which a regular supply of good ones is available without the trouble of going around and picking them out of farm herds. It is not so easy to assemble and trade in dairy cows as in other animals, but some way will probably be found to do it. The present system of trading is rather costly, in both time and money, and we should be able to evolve a better one.

R. H. Bell Appointed Plant Industry Director

R. H. BELL of the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, to take office July 1, according to an announcement made by Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Bell is a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was reared on a farm and taught country school for four years. He graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1910 and did research work in horticulture for three years. He served as county agent in Lycoming County from 1914 to 1919 and has been assistant director of the county agent and other field work of State College since 1919.

"Mr. Bell is a practical, common sense man and knows Pennsylvania agriculture, and the problems of the farmers," states Dr. Jordan in commenting on Bell's appointment. "His actual work on a farm and his close contact with county agents all over the State make him well qualified for his new job."

Testers Short Course

THE testers short course at Pennsylvania State College for June 27 to July 2 has been cancelled. Please notify any parties you may have informed concerning this course. The next short course will be held August 15 to 20 inclusive. We appreciate the assistance you have been giving in securing capable testers.

Trick Records

THE Trick Record Department of the Old Association seems to be coming in for its share of adverse criticism.

We are passing along, for your benefit, the following letter from one of our subscribers:

"Dear Editor:

I find on my desk this morning a card dated June 11, 1927, announcing that a Holstein-Friesian cow had broken both the seven and thirty day records for fat production in the senior three-year class by producing in seven days 627.3 lb. milk containing 34.586 lb. fat (a fat percentage of 5.51) and in thirty days 2,732.3 lb. milk containing 127.65 lb. fat (fat percentage of 4.6). At 2 years, 5 months and 3 days at the beginning of her lactation with 426.6 lb. milk, containing 18.927 lb. fat in seven days (4.4%) and at the end of her lactation period with 461.9 lb. milk containing 18.116 lb. milk in seven days (3.9%) and in 365 days with 25,732.1 lb. milk containing 976.21 lb. fat (percentage 3.79).

The Superintendent of Advanced Registry comments on the test as follows:

> "The conduct of the whole test was especially satisfactory in all respects. Computed on the 80% basis, the equivalent butter-amounts to 43,232 lb. in 7 days and 159,562 lb. in thirty days."

Has any Holstein-Friesian cow ever produced forty lb. butter in seven days figured on her normal percentage of fat for the average of all milk produced during the year?

The absurdity of the above short time record is very clearly illustrated by the above comparison. I find that the fat percentage for seven days (5.51) exceeds the fat percentage for the year (3.79) almost 33-1/3%. Applying this percentage the 43,232 lb. butter is immediately reduced to 28,816 lb. and your forty lb. cow immediately becomes a 29 lb. cow. It is about time to reform our Advanced Registry testing.

It is such false advertising of the Holstein-Friesian Cow that leads to such requests for prices on Holstein-Friesian cows as I recently received, two paragraphs of which read as follows:

> "Would like them from good cows that tested at least 5% butterfat."
>
> "Would also be interested in a nice bull calf from an extra good long distance cow that tested better than 5%."

Of course I was compelled to answer the inquiry by the statement made by the Missourian at the Circus *"There ain't no such blankety blank thing."*

Very truly yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

EDITOR, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

Will you kindly inform me as to whether or not the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has cancelled the registry certificate of Springsyke Fobes Violet, a grade heifer calf that was substituted for a purebred heifer calf that died at the farm of Springfield Maryland State Hospital during the time that Forrest G. Farr was making records at the farm?

It is important to the breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian animals that this information be given to the readers of your paper.

Your early attention will oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To our knowledge the certificate of Springsyke Fobes Violet has not been cancelled. The failing to take prompt and proper action in the alleged substitution and registration of a Grade calf as a Purebred, would tend to show how loosely and how indifferently the affairs of the old Association are being managed under the present controlling influence.

Dairymen of North Carolina Form New Associations

INDICATIVE of the increasing interest in dairying throughout North Carolina (says *The Southern Planter*) is the movement to organize the creamerymen, the formation of a new cow testing association, and the better dairy sires compaign.

All the managers and operators of creameries throughout the State met in Salisbury on Wednesday, June 8th, to organize a State Creamerymen's Association. There are now twenty such plants in North Carolina and from replies received to a letter sent out by A. C. Kimrey of State College before the meeting, it was evident that each of these plants were represented at the Salisbury meeting. The organization was formed by a demand from the creamery manufacturers that they have an association which would help them in meeting their problems and in improving the quality of butter manufactured.

Twenty dairymen organized to form the new Guilford Cow Testing Association. These men own about 650 cows and were concerned about the profits secured from the individual cows in the herds. The old Piedmont Cow Testing Association already organized in Guilford County had proven to the unorganized dairymen that it pays to know the records made by the animals kept. The new association was formed through the efforts of Mr. Kimrey and J. I. Wagoner, county agent of Guilford County.

Announcement was made recently that commercial dairymen and dairy manufacturers in the State would donate sufficient funds to continue the dairy sire campaign which was waged so successfully during the past two years. Last year, the county agents engaged in this campaign placed 350 purebred registered bulls and replaced about 250 scrubs.

National Cattle Judging

TEAMS of students from the leading agricultural colleges of the country will compete in judging contests at the National Dairy Exposition and Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Tennessee, October 15th to 22d. The contests are held under the supervision of the American Dairy Science Association and are managed by the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. W. W. Swett will be superintendent of the dairy cattle judging contest and Mr. William White will be superintendent of the dairy products judging contest.

Old Association Annual Meeting

THE 42nd annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held at the Kimball Hotel, Springfield, Massachusetts, June 1st.

The annual meetings of the old Association, under the delegate or Lowden political form of government, are not as largely attended as in former years. Under the Lowden plan members of the Association who attend the annual meeting are not permitted to voice their views on the floor of the convention, or vote unless they are delegates. It was predicted that such a plan would create a general lack of interest and that is the way it has worked out. One hundred and seventy-four delegates were elected to attend the annual meeting. Only a few were absent.

The four major projects that came up for consideration were the herd test or herd improvement plan; the selective or super-registration; the lengthening of the time after calving before the beginning of a short time official test and the reduction in transfer fees and doing away with the Extension Department.

The first two projects were held over for later consideration following a heated discussion. The time for starting a short time test was changed from seven days to fourteen days after freshening. The resolution to reduce the transfer fee and do away with the Extension Department failed to pass.

Re-Election of Officers

The President appointed a nominating committee who nominated the retiring officers and directors for reëlection. Their report was accepted and the old officers reëlected.

Milwaukee was selected as the place to hold the 1928 annual convention.

The annual banquet which was held at Hotel Kimball on May 31st was attended by about 500. Under the old convention plan it was not uncommon at these annual banquets to have an attendance from 800 to 1,000.

The National sale which has become one of the major functions attended with the annual meeting of the old Association, was held on June 2nd at the Eastern States Exposition grounds. Seventy head of Holsteins were sold at an average price of about $400.00.

Cattaraugus Flora Colantha topped the sale bringing $1,225.00. She was purchased by John Tuck of Massachusetts.

Wisconsin Bess Ormsby Johanna, was the second highest female. She went to Quonquont Farms, Massachusetts, for $1,100.00.

Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 63rd, was the highest male. He was purchased by D. D. Aitken, Michigan for, $1,200.00.

Decreamco Bess Burke Fobes 5th was the next top male. He was purchased by B. H. Decker for $800.00.

Following is a list of animals selling for more than $200.00 and their buyers:

(Continued on page 378.)

Troubles After Calving

By Major C. G. Saunders, M.R.C.V.S.

THE retention of the placenta or cleanings beyond a certain time is a condition that requires attention. The proper time to interfere, however, will depend much upon the individual case. Some animals retain the cleanings without apparent harm for a week, or even longer; others show signs of fever, poor appetite, etc., and do not come to their milk, even when they are retained only for three or four days. As a general rule, it may be said that as long as the health of the cow remains good, and the cleanings are not putrefying and offensive, time may be allowed for their natural expulsion; otherwise they should be removed at once.

Why Cows Do Not Breed

By John Hammond, M.A.

In British Friesian Journal

PERHAPS the commonest cause of cows not *apparently* coming into service is the occurrence of very short periods of heat. This may be characteristic of a particular animal, but is also considerably affected by the season of the year. The normal duration of the service period in the cow is, on the average, about 16 hours. In the summer months it may be as long as 30 hours, but in the winter it is sometimes as short as 6 hours. In the latter case it may often occur in the night and so not be noticed. In addition, during the winter, the signs that a cow is in service are frequently not so marked, especially where, as in the more northerly districts, she is kept tied up all the time. Quite often a cow will only show signs, such as jumping others, as soon as she is loosed. A study of milk-recording statistics has shown that the cows which calve in the late autumn months do not, on the average, get served in time to calve about the same time the next year, but are a month or so late. Those that calve in May, on the other hand, generally get served so as to calve in a month under the year.

Why Cows "Turn"

Where a large number of cows in a herd fail to hold to service, suspicion falls under the following headings:—(a) The bull; (b) an infectious disease, such as contagious abortion; and (c) the system of feeding.

A bull may be a keen and good server and yet not be fertile because of the absence from the fluid of the minute tadpole-like sperm (only seen under a microscope) which unite with the *ova* of the female to produce the calf. A bull suspected of this can easily be tested by an agricultural institution. Further, a bull which has been a good getter may "go off" and cows holding to him get fewer and fewer until he is completely sterile. Under-feeding and over-using a young bull and over-feeding and under-using an old one are probably among the most frequent causes of the trouble.

Another possible cause for high-yielding cows not holding is that the *ova* or egg, may be shed later than usual. The *viside*, in which the *ova* ripens, usually bursts about 36 hours after the beginning of heat. If this is much delayed, and the cow is served at the beginning of heat, the sperm of the bull may die off before the egg is shed, for the sperm have only a short life in the female passages. Where this trouble is experienced, running the cow with the bull all the time she is on heat, or service both early and late in heat, is suggested.

Occasionally a cow is met with which will take the bull at almost any time, but will not conceive. This is due to the *viside*, in which the egg ripens, not bursting, but enlarging to form a cyst. These can be dealt with by a veterinary surgeon, who can rupture them *per rectum*. Such cows often have a high tail-head and dropped ligaments somewhat similar to those of a cow about to calve.

Ayrshire Breeders Hold Annual Meeting

THE fifty-second annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 8th and 9th.

The following officers were elected: Leonard Tufts of Pinehurst, N. C., was elected president. Mr. Tufts has been a big factor in the breed's progress as a member of the Executive Committee and also as a member of the Advanced Registry Committee, and with such a pleasing personality, a hustler and a booster at the helm, the Ayrshire interests are in good hands for another two years at least. The convention elected H. J. Chisholm of Port Chester, N. Y.; Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.; P. Roberts, Jr., Narberth, Penna.; and Dr. J. A. Ness of Auburn, Mass., as vice-presidents.

The Directors elected for three years were as follows: I. D. Karr, Almond, N. Y.; R. M. Core, Franklin, Ind.; E. C. Deubler, Ithan, Penna.; C. W. Wilson, Vergennes, Vt.; A. H. Higginson, South Lincoln, Mass.; D. G. Page, Topeka, Kans.; G. McMillan, Huntingdon, Quebec; and C. H. Bartlett, Kanonah, N. Y.

Messrs. Tufts, Chisholm, Seitz, Wilson, Wilson H. Lee of Connecticut, and W. L. Glatfelter and W. T. Tonner of Pennsylvania, comprise the Executive Committee.

Jersey Breeders' Views On Selective Registration

AT THE Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Wednesday, June 1st, President Barnes called for an expression with reference to selective registration, using the following language:

"Is there anyone here to-day who has something to say to us on selective registration? This is a live topic, I know, with the Guernsey breed and the Holstein breed, and I know that in one of our States at least they are trying it out, and, of course, we will watch that with much interest to see what they can accomplish. I feel that we have not gone far enough in it to try to take any action at this time, but I do believe that such a discussion would be very interesting and might do considerable good. I presume you all know what is meant by selective registration. In effect it does not permit the registration of an animal simply because of its pedigree. You can make all kinds of requirements. The idea is to improve the general run of the breed by weeding out the inferior animals. We all know that in every breed perhaps there are a number of pure-bred cattle that are not any good.

"Mr. Spann: I do not like to be on the floor all the time, but I have been in this game probably longer than almost anybody else here, and all those questions like that look to me to be pretty tame ones. You are trying to blow something up without knowing what you are doing. My experience in all lines of business, and in the Jersey business particularly, has been that the fewer shackles and ties and regulations you make, the better it is. If you will just let the Jersey cow alone and do not blow her up, do not tie her up, she will do the trick, and while this selective registration of itself looks all right, you don't know what you are going to strike, and how many people you are going to hurt. Don't start anything you cannot finish.

"Mr. Sisson: This is a most attractive proposition, selective registration; entering into the realm of eugenics. The business of the American Jersey Cattle Club is to guarantee the purity of blood. That is its fundamental business. What it can do thereafter through its methods of testing, Register of Merit work, judging at fairs, and rearrangement of our scale of points, has been talked of by the president this morning, and all those things have to do with what is real selective work among individual Jerseys. But I wonder if this club could deny registration, or the fact of purity of blood, to any Jersey animal. We are 3,000 miles from coast to coast, and we never could have committees of judges covering this country like they do on the Island. We cannot do it as they do over there, and while this is a very commendable thing, and I would like to see it done among groups of men who wish to raise the average of their own herds, I cannot see the practical possibility of its application over the great expanse of the United States.

"Suppose that a cow drops a bull, a cow that has never had opportunity to be tested commercially (and I know from personal experience that there are such cows that have made wonderful records), should they be denied this opportunity? It is just a question of working the thing out. All power to our friends in Indiana. They may be able to do it out there, but I think it is something that we should not touch at all.

"Mr. Pennock: I think we could get a general system of testing that would bring in testing much more extensively than it is now, which would aid in this selective registration. The average breeder has to make his living out of the cow, and if we could get the boarders eliminated, that would go a long way towards selective registration, and then the price would bring in the typey animal, when a man has a good typey animal. The price will soon regulate it, and everybody always wants to make the most money they can out of everything, so naturally they are going to add the best type.

"Mr. Moulton: I think I will have to agree with my friend Sisson that it would be a dangerous thing for the Cattle Club to ever attempt to refuse registration to a pure-blooded Jersey. I do not feel so sure, however, that it would not be possible to do something from the other end; that is, would it not be possible for the club to award some distinctive feature or designation to superior individuals that have been properly passed upon by the proper judges selected by the club? If the owner were willing to go to the expense of paying for having those judges visit his herd, why wouldn't that be practicable? That is only a suggestion, but it seems to me that it is the only method whereby it could be done. They would all be registered, but there might be some mark of distinction to follow the registration number, if the animals came up to a certain quality or type or provision, or whatever the club should see fit to recognize that way. That would seem to me to be the only possible thing. As Mr. Sisson has said, we are so large a country, and our breeders are so scattered, that it immediately raises the point whether there isn't some partiality shown to the wealthy man that could afford to have these distinguishing marks placed upon his animals, and, of course, above everything else we don't want them to say that this is a rich man's club, because it is not."

Whether the American Jersey Cattle Club is a rich man's club or a poor man's club, matters not. Its affairs seem to be dominated and managed in a common sense sort of a way and in many respects should appeal to the every day breeder and dairyman.

Let us quote you advertising rates, in The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, to sell your surplus.

An All "White and Black" Cow Testing Association

By J. H. Lewis

MUSCODA, a small village in the northeastern part of Grant County, Wisconsin, boasts two cow testing associations out of the eight in operation in the county at this time. One is known as the Muscoda Cow Testing Association and the other as the Muscoda-Homer Cow Testing Association. The dairy farmers who compose these two very successful organizations have their farms in the wide Wisconsin river valley. It is of the latter we shall write here more particularly because it is an all "white and black" association and one of very few in the state.

The Muscoda-Homer Cow Testing Association is composed of 26 members. All own Holstein herds. Alan E. Leitch is the official tester. In his report for May, Mr. Leitch reports 492 cows under test, 448 tested, 44 dry. The report for the month of May concludes the second successful year of this association.

The association's butterfat average for May on all cows including the dry cows was 29.9 lb. butterfat per cow.

There were eight herds out of the twenty-five found producing an average of 40 pounds or more butterfat per cow and 128 cows that made a production for the month of 40 lb. butterfat or over.

The highest herd average for the month was made by Frank Kovars' herd of ten registered and grade Holsteins with a production of 1,348.5 lb. milk, testing 3.67 per cent, making 49.4 lb. butterfat per cow. Therefore it is to be noted that in connection with the fine record is the fact that in this association is one of the very few herds with a near 50-lb. butterfat record.

Mr. Kovars' cow "Blanca," a registered Holstein, in her last 31 days produced 2,480 lb. milk testing 3.4 per cent, making 84.3 lb. butterfat, which makes her the highest butterfat producing Holstein cow in Grant County among all the associations.

Other high herds are owned by John Mallat, 48.8 lb. fat; Alvan Ruchti, 43.7 lb.; John King and Sons, 43.6 lb.; Frank Shimpach, 43 lb.; Charles Mallat, 42.8 lb.

Those owning 40-pound cows are Jos. Day, James Kosharek, Robert Laufenburg, Edward Kurtz, F. J. Kolar, Ben Siegler, C. C. Lee, Theodore Chezik, Vandy Bloyer, Frank Mallat, Murley & Dilley, Charles Mallat (15), Frank Kovars, Alvan Ruchti (9), Frank Shimpach (11), John Mallat (15), John King and Son (10), Frank Neff, Henry Delkamp, Jos. J. Oberhauser, C. A. Kratochwill.

It is well to note in connection with some of these herds the production of the cows composing them. Charles Mallat has 7 cows well up among 50 or more pounds butterfat; Frank Mallat has a 62.6-lb. cow in his herd; Alvan Ruchti has 5 cows well over 50 lb.; Frank Shimpach, 4 over 50 lb., one cow with 1,647 lb. milk and 61.7 lb. butterfat; Ben Siegler has a 62.2-lb. cow; Theodore Chezik has among others a 60.1-lb. cow; Frank Kovars has a cow "Big Girl," making 1,888 lb. milk and 75.5 lb. fat; "Bossie," with 2,145 lb. milk and 72.9 lb. fat; "Aberg," with 68.2 lb., and "Amina," with 63.9 lb. John Mallat's "Topsy" produced 2,055 lb. milk and 78.3 lb. fat.

All up and down the line are high producers, grades and registered animals competing for place up and down the line.

There is no speculation among the members, some losing interest or showing a disposition to drop out for other reasons—the members all renew their notes for 1927-28 and farmers out of the association will have to wait for an opportunity to get a berth knowing what it means to own cows with cow testing association records. The foreign buyers all want the cows with the "record of production" and are willing to pay prices worth while for cows of this reputation.

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit — Dauphin County — Pennsylvania

Milk Inspector Examination

WE ARE presenting below the questions that were asked at an examination held some time ago for the position of County Milk Inspector, officially described as Inspector of Foods (Milk) County. It will be noted that a large proportion of these questions bear upon conditions at the farm and but slight reference is made to the shipping station. It is probable that at the coming examination more attention will be given to shipping stations and pasteurizing plants. For instance, a report such as is called for at the end of this paper is very apt to be asked for in relation to a shipping station, where the milk is pasteurized before being shipped.

We have also selected a few questions and answers from the columns of the *Chief*, a weekly paper published in the interests of the civil service and the civil service employees of every variety:

Q. What causes milk to sour?

A. Souring, which finally leads to curdling or clabbering of the milk, is the consequence of the formation of lactic acid by certain kinds of bacteria, known as lactic acid bacteria. A temperature in the neighborhood of ninety degrees Fahr. is favorable to the growth of these bacteria, and pure milk kept at this temperature will turn sour in twelve hours.

Q. Name the tests which would indicate the adulteration of milk.

A. Adulteration is usually indicated by the lactometer test, the cream-gauge test, or the dirt test. There are also chemical and bacteria tests.

Q. Giving the reasons for your answer, state whether formaldehyde would be permitted in foodstuffs.

A. Formaldehyde is a powerful disinfectant and preservative. It is used either full strength or in the form of formaline, which is a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde. Its use is forbidden for the following reasons:

(a) It is poisonous and injurious to health particularly the health of children, even when taken in minute doses.

(b) It somewhat changes the digestibility of the food by hardening the proteid matter.

(c) If such a chemical were once allowed in good food, it would soon be used to conceal the inferiority of bad food.

Q. What causes stringy milk?

A. When milk is stringy it is due to the action of certain bacteria, and the condition may be artificially produced by immersing in it the stem of butterwort.

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1 Crawford Co., Pa.

Q. Giving the reasons for your answer, state whether boric acid would be permitted in foodstuffs.

A. Boric acid is not permitted in foodstuffs, for the following reasons:

(1) It is injurious to health, especially in the case of children.

(2) Its preserving power may be used to conceal inferiority.

Q. What causes milk to coagulate and putrefy without souring?

A. Milk kept at a temperature between 34 and 50 degrees Fahr. will not sour. All the while, however, it may be developing the gas-producing, the butyric and proteid decomposing germs. Puterfaction from these germs may set in and eventually the milk will coagulate. Again, if the milk be kept at a temperature of 80 to 100 degrees Fahr., souring will not take place, as a rule, but various other bacteria than those of the lactic-acid type will cause decomposition and coagulation in the course of time.

MILK INSPECTOR

1. State what you understand by the following terms:

(1) Colostrum.
(2) Strippings.
(3) Foremilk.
(4) Pasteurization.
(5) Skimmed milk.
(6) Sterilized milk.
(7) Condensed milk.
(8) Casein.

2. (a) What is the approximate chemical composition of pure milk? (b) What are its physical appearances and characteristics? (c) What is "adulterated" milk of the Sanitary Code? (d) What are the standards of richness insisted upon for saleable milk?

3. What is an infectious disease? Mention some which may be certainly or probably transmitted by milk? State any other dangers which may arise from the sale of improper milk.

4. What are bacteria? State any facts you can about their rapidity and possibilities of growth, and the conditions which favor or retard their growth.

5. Describe a cream-gauge and show its uses. Describe a lactometer and show its uses.

6. (a) State briefly the duties of a milk inspector assigned to duty outside city limits.

7. (a) What powers has the city, as represented by the Department of Health, to regulate the management of dairies outside city limits? (b) If you, as an inspector, were refused admission to such a dairy, what would be your rights in the matter, and how would you proceed?

8. If assigned to inspect milk delivered at a station, indicate how you would go about it, and the points on which you would lay especial stress in declaring it satisfactory or otherwise. If in doubt of the purity of the milk, what would you do?

9. Why is it essential that the water-supply of a dairy or creamery should be free from all possible contamination? If this supply be from a well or running stream, what points would you investigate as bearing on the possibility of pollution?

10. (a) What are considered desirable features in the construction and arrangement of a dairy? (b) Discuss the methods to be observed in milking and the care of the milk immediately afterward? (c) Discuss the temperature at which the milk should be kept after leaving the dairy until it reaches the consumer. (In each answer give your reasons therefor).

REPORT

A stable containing 34 cows is found upon inspection to be as follows: Building of wood, size 60′ x 25′ x 9′, two windows on a side 2′ x 2′ each, door in one end, wooden floors and cow-beds with saturated earth beneath, hay stored on loose boarding overhead, cesspool 4′ deep and 3′ in diameter 10′ from barn, 75′ from this a dug well, 25′ deep from which water is pumped into tank above stable. Milk immediately strained into cans standing in front door and taken to back porch of house and bottled.

Write a report of at least two pages with recommendations. Sign this report with your examination number and not your name.—*Dairymen's League News.*

Common Sense Methods in Summer Feeding

BY GEORGE LESLIE

IT IS warm weather to talk about fires; but they make a good illustration for our present purpose. Nearly everybody who has ever built a fire knows that it takes more fuel to start a fresh one than to keep a made fire burning for a length of time. True, there are a few who, not believing this, constantly let fires out and build fresh ones with the entirely mistaken idea that they get more heat with less fuel.

These last named folks are on a par with cow owners who suffer from an annual summer slump in milk production, and in the fall when the herd goes into the barn have to pile on feed-fuel to make fresh fires in the way of profitable yields for autumn and winter.

The summer drop in milk, with its accompanying loss of income from each cow is unnecessary and it is quite within the power of dairymen to stop its yearly recurrence.

It has truly been said that "only by unlearning Wisdom comes"; and the summer shortage can be largely eliminated by "unlearning" the lesson (fixed by many generations of use) that grass is "Nature's food" for cows and all they require during its season. Once it was, because all they were called upon to do was to furnish milk for their calves—usually born in the spring—and the lush green growth supplied them with a ration lasting long enough to give the youngsters nourishment for a start in life. But the dairy cow of to-day is no longer merely a mother: she is a milk and butter factory too, running 24 hours a day for ten months, or eleven or sometimes the whole twelve. How, then, can she now subsist and produce and reproduce on five or six months of "grass alone," the same feed meant for only her original needs?

It is because thousands upon thousands try to make her accomplish this impossible feat that we have the annual summer slump. That, in itself a most unprofitable thing, is not all for which the "grass alone" fallacy is responsible. The fall calving, winter milking cows, as well as those going back into winter quarters in milk, are set back a long way by the lack of enough real feed material through the summer.

No dry cow can live through the summer months on pasture alone and put any reserve on her body to draw on after calving. She is bound to freshen "poor" and will inevitably either use an unprofitably large amount of food to keep up condition and yield, or will stay in poor condition and fail to produce to her probable capacity. Either way means less income from her for her owner than if he had supplemented grass with grain.

The cow in milk is in no better case. She has had the stimulation of early grass and has probably milked well for a while because of its wide difference from the dry feed she has had all winter, its mineral matter and succulence. Grass has not, however, the feeding value in the amount she can consume which will enable her to keep up her own condition and continuously fill the pail. What you "save at the spiggot" in the spring you will surely "lose at the bunghole" in the fall and winter. This is because although she may milk well on the grass for some time, she is not making her milk from the grass, but partly from the flesh on her body due to her liberal winter feeding in the barn. When she has used all she can of that body material and has to depend on the nutrients in the grass for all her needs, down goes her milk yield and her bones begin to show. That she cannot be brought back to a good flow in the same lactation period is a foregone conclusion—it has been proved year after year.

We hear and read much about "supplementing grass with grain." That is exactly the wrong way to think of summer feeding,—it should be "supplementing *grain* with *grass.*" Pasture should be a help instead of the main reliance of the dairyman who wants year-long profits in worth while amounts from his herd.

Feeding the milking herd concentrates according to their daily milk weights and supplementing that feed with pasture, and some hay if possible, will pay well in actual profits over feed cost. The provision of from 4 lb. to 6 lb. a day of a suitable grain ration—according to the breed and weight of the animal—cut down to 2 lb. a day for the last week for the heifer about to bring in her first calf in the fall, will start her well on the road to a life of capacity production. For the dry cow 6 lb. a day up to whatever amount she can eat with safety, helped by grass and hay, will mean a liberal winter flow under a proper system of feeding. She too should be cut to 2 lb. a day the last week before freshening, and should be fed lightly to bring her to her full flow.

Even though cows, could they talk, might say as mankind often does in the spring of the year

> "I am tired of four walls and a ceiling
> I have need of the grass,"

they also have need of much more that the pastures can never supply to enable them to accomplish what their owners have them for, viz: the making of a profitable year-long return over the cost of their living.

Advertising your surplus stock in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN brings results.

The County Agent

The County Agent is that guy
That we see gaily driving by
With every air of being busy
Joy-riding daily in his Lizzie.
His duties, too, are rather light;
He holds a meeting ev'ry night,
But never talks so very much—
He's simply there to keep in touch—
And after just a few remarks,
Upon a nice front seat he parks
And listens to the others speak.
He does this stunt six nights a week,
Then hies him home thru darkness deep,
With naught to do except to sleep,
Until another day rolls 'round,
And then most likely he'll be found
At 5 a. m. beside the 'phone
Endeavoring to make it known
What medicine it is relieves
A horse that's got a case of heaves,
Or giving some one good advice
On treating chicks for mites and lice.
Between these calls there's time, almost,
To grab some coffee and some toast
Before he rustles to his post
To scan the pile of mail that lies
Awaiting him to make replies.
I rather envy him his task
Of answ'ring questions people ask,
For all he has to do is look
And find the answer in a book;
And if he's stumped for some reply,
Stenographers are standing by
To hunt the files for information
And help relieve the situation.
He only has to know what's known
And tell it o'er the telephone,
Or jump into his car and hurry
To ease some distant farmer's worry
Who's called to him to come out quick
And diagnose some ailing chick.
He goes and says: "That seems to be
A case of this white diarrhee,
And should the symptoms still persist
I'll send and get a specialist."
And saying that, he jumps aboard
His ever-ready, waiting Ford—
And, by the way, that car supplies
Whate'er he lacks in exercise.
Our President, you know of course,
Is jogged by an electric horse,
But county agents, as a class,
Get jogging that's supplied by gas.
Th s daily jouncing in their flivvers
Acts as a tonic on their livers,
For ev'ry one I ever knew
Had appetite enough for two.
No county agent can exist
If he is but a specialist;
He must know horses, pigs and cows;
And tractors, harrows, trucks and plows;
Must know each farmer's wants and needs;
Identify all fruits and weeds;
Know all varieties by heart;
Must show beginners how to start;
Must know the symptoms of disease,
And what to use to drive off fleas;
Must tell the members where to buy,
And also keep a good supply
Of information that will tell
The people when and where to sell;
He must know how and when to spray
To keep disease and bugs away;
And act, too, as a good adviser
On various kinds of fertilizer;
And satisfy those who demand
The latest styles in clearing land.
If he can do this and enthuse
In editing the bureau news
And can select the laying hen
And has some good committeemen,
Who do their duties as they should,
He stands a chance of making good.

—*P. H. Wessels, in N. Y. Extension News.*

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Summer Laundry Work

THE advent of summer means plenty of laundry work for the woman who has a family of small children, and especially for her whose men folks work in the fields and around the barns, where clean clothes remain so for only the briefest time. Laundry work under such conditions looms so vast a job that there is apparently very little of that pleasant leisure which one would like to associate with the good old summer time. How to be happy though clean? The answer is of course, machinery, run by electricity if possible.

Washing Machines

There are on the market to-day, a number of washing machines, each with its own good points. The thing to do, is for the prospective buyer to investigate carefully before buying, and then to buy the very best she can afford. With a good washing machine, the work of laundering overalls and heavy pieces is easily cut in two, and all the other washing is correspondingly lightened.

Soaking

If, however, one cannot have a machine, there are a number of helps which will greatly lessen the work. As far as possible, all mending should be done before the washing, then there will be no danger of soiling the articles, if it is done afterwards. All white clothes should be soaked in soapy water, and any very soiled spots well soaped. This will loosen the dirt amazingly and save much rubbing. If one is sure the colors in colored clothes are fast, they may be soaked for a little while. If in doubt, they should be handled as quickly as possible, and without the use of strongly alkaline soap powders. Colored clothes should be hung inside-out and in the shade, and should be brought indoors as soon as they are dry. Many women like to boil all white clothes, for at least a short time, and while it is not always necessary, yet they always seem the sweeter for it.

Rinsing

One secret of successful laundering is thorough rinsing, which should be done in lukewarm water, several times. Here is where one appreciates stationary wash tubs, where all one has to do is to turn a faucet and pull out a plug. A third or fourth rinsing is no hardship under such conditions.

The Wringer

In putting clothes through the wringer, all buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes should be folded inside. A simple thing, yet one which many women fail to do, with disastrous consequences to said fasteners.

Bluing

If clothes are well washed and rinsed, little bluing need be used. If it is, the bluing should be well strained through a piece of flannel and the bluing water used as soon as possible, to avoid streaking the clothes.

Starching

Much starching is a thing of the past, for which, praise be! However, there are materials which look better for a little, and which keep clean longer. Kitchen aprons and dresses should be starched a little.

Ironing

In preparing clothes for ironing, some labor may be saved, if the straight pieces are removed from the line at just the proper time, well shaken and folded; they will need no extra sprinkling. Heavy pieces should be allowed to dry thoroughly. Then sprinkled, well rolled and covered. Clothes iron more easily if allowed to stand over night, after sprinkling, as they are then uniformly damp. Irons should be heated by electricity if possible, as a steady heat is then maintained. If that is out of the question, and the irons are heated on the stove, care should be taken that they are kept clean by means of parafine wax. Embroidered things are ironed on the wrong side to bring out the pattern, otherwise, clothes are usually ironed on the right side. It is imperative that articles be ironed perfectly dry, if they are to look their best, otherwise they present a rough appearance. This is one great secret of good looking laundry work, especially of table linen. Silk hose should never be ironed, and such silk articles as have to be, should be done with as cool an iron as can be used successfully. If one can bring oneself to it, there are many articles which might well be used unironed. If well washed, rinsed and dried in the sunshine, bedding, towels and underwear might well be put away for use right from the line, except for notions of so called good house keeping, inherited from and taught by our foremothers. But, if they are ironed, they should be allowed to dry thoroughly before being laid away.

Using Sour Cream

THIS is the time of year when one is very apt to accumulate sour cream, not at all a misfortune when used for

Sour Cream Cookies

One cup granulated sugar, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one cup sour cream, one teaspoon soda, flavoring, enough pastry flour to roll thin.

Sour Cream Cinnamon Rolls

One cup sour cream, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon soda. Flower enough to roll about an inch thick. Sprinkle with cinnamon, roll and cut into inch length pieces.

Excellent Dressing for Cabbage

Two eggs, two small cups sugar, large lump of butter, one cup weakened vinegar, two level teaspoonfuls dry mustard. Beat together, cook in double boiler and use hot over cabbage. Is also good cold. A tablespoon of celery salt is a good addition to either dressing or cabbage.

Chocolate Cake

Two cups brown sugar, heaping tablespoon of butter, one cup sour milk, yokes of two eggs, and white of one, keeping the other white for icing. One-half cup cocoa, dissolved in hot water, or one-quarter cake of chocolate, melted. Two cups of flour, in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of soda have been sifted. Add flour and milk alternately, a little of each at a time. Flavor with one tablespoonful of vanilla. Bake in a slow oven.

Something New in Cereals

Of all the cereals that come to the breakfast, there is none better than the good old oatmeal, which has been cooked for at least an hour in a double boiler and served with plenty of cream, and little or no sugar. But very often children do not care for the plain oatmeal, and tire of other cereal foods. Try using equal parts of oatmeal, cream of wheat and wheatena, and see what the youngsters think. It makes a splendid change.

Holsteins Set Pace in Badger Association

By J. H. Lewis

THE Boscobel-Fennimore Cow Testing Association has had another jolly good month, according to the written report of Ben Rehrauer, official tester. There were 503 cows, on test in May and of this number 125 made the "honor" roll, forty pounds of butterfat or over.

Again registered Holsteins set the pace for the association on high average herd production, the 15 cows making up the test herd of Lou Doeringsfeld & Son producing 1,339 lb. milk and 48.2 lb. butterfat; Will Weinbrenner's herd of 12 registered Holsteins produced 1,135 lb. milk and 40.9 lb. fat; Austin-Blaine herd of 18 registered Holsteins produced an average of 1,164 lb. milk and 38.1 lb. butterfat; Harvey Ellis' herd of 12 registered Holsteins produced 1,005 lb. milk and 36.8 lb. fat and Mrs. Novinska & Son's herd of 13 registered Holsteins produced 863 lb. milk and 34.1 lb. butter fat.

Some potential power is behind these herd average productions for milk prices have been good, $2.05 per cwt. in April, 1.85 cwt. in May and to date in June 1.81 cwt. As milk is cash in Wisconsin there is ready money regularly on Wisconsin dairy farms. The old system used to be pay day and milk check once a month. Then came a better situation when milk factories began the system of two pay days per month. Now the entire fabric is swinging to the daily milk check, or pay for milk as delivered to the receiving stations and dairy farmers like this pay as you deliver system.

Other good Holstein herds in this association are owned by O. P. Olson, with several good fifty pound butterfat cows in this herd; Tuffley & Nelson, Mrs. George Mertz, Herman Frey, Rice & Nelson, Leo Perrott, Achenbach Bros., Kemper & Zart.

June is the flush month of production and better records are being awaited.

Pasture is spotty, in spite of all the rain that came this spring, good in many places, short but of good color in others. The tester keeps harping on the subject of a grain ration to supplement the pasture feed. This grain ration makes for production and profit. High cows in the Doeringsfeld Holstein herd are Anna with 1,996 lb. milk and 81.8 lb. butterfat; Beauty with 2,006 lb. milk and 70.2 lb. fat; Moochy with 1,922 lb. milk and 63.4 lb. fat; Gyp with 1,841 lb. milk and 62.6 lb. fat. Fifty, sixty, seventy pound cows are frequent among these fine registered Holstein herds.

Most cheese factories manufacturing American style cheese are coöperative. The dairy farmer gets his pay for his milk and also shares in the dividends of the coöperative. The statement given here is by B. L. Marcus, president of the Muscoda Cheese & Creamery Co., Inc. This concern operates 19 plants and receives 125,000 pounds of milk daily. At this time said Mr. Marcus, American cheese is bringing 4 cents per pound more than at this time last year. There are 100 carloads of American cheese shipped out of this district weekly, at 20,000 pounds to the carlot, making $80,000 per week more received by our farmers than they received at this time last year.

OLD HOME FARM



ONE OF MY FOUNDATION COWS

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

Activities in Maryland

ROLLING KNOLL FARM writes: We wish to report the sale of the young cow, Rolling Knoll O K L Segis to Mr. Frank Harbaugh, Middleburg, Md.

She is sired by a 30-lb. show son of Johanna King Segis. Her dam was 4th prize senior calf and member of 2d prize "get" at Maryland State Fair. She is a granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, the only sire with 21, 1,000-lb. daughters.

This cow should make Mr. Harbaugh a wonderful foundation animal.

We also sold an outstanding son of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale, born in April, to Mr. W. W. Walker of Deerwood, Md.

His dam, Echo-Sylv Patrica, whose 16 nearest tested dams average 35 lb. butter and 710 lb. milk in 7 days, is sired by the $50,000 son of Tilly Alcartra, lifetime champion of the breed and from one of the best individual daughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. His sire, Plus Abbekerk Raymondale, is the only bull of the breed whose two nearest dams average 1,507 lb. butter in one year. His grandsire is a son of May Echo Sylvia, who holds all milk records from 7 to 120 days.

In a four-generation pedigree of this calf we have 3, 1,000-lb. fat producers and 8 cows above 35 lb. butter in 7 days. We believe this calf is backed by more long and short time world records than any other bull ever bred in Maryland.

National 4-H Camp is in Full Swing

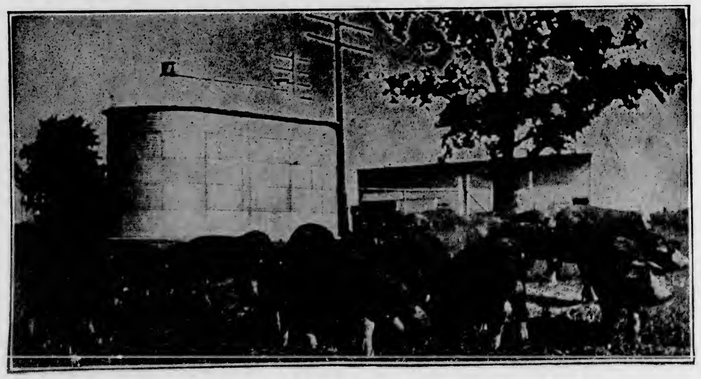
THE National 4-H Club Camp of farm boys and girls on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., is in full swing. It will last from June 16 to June 23. Although the formal opening of the camp took place at 9 o'clock this morning in the auditorium of the National Museum, a good many of the State delegations arrived and registered on Wednesday afternoon. During the course of the afternoon Secretary Jardine strolled about the camp grounds and greeted the various visitors informally. On Thursday morning, after their first night in the tent city set up near the West Wing of the department, the regular program of the camp began with the sounding of reveille at 6 a. m. Flag raising and setting up exercises preceded breakfast, and a few hardy souls ventured over to the municipal swimming pools which are opened at 6:45 a. m. for the use of club members.

Breakfast and lunch throughout the camp will be eaten at one of the near-by cafeterias. Supper on most days is arranged wherever the visiting delegates happen to be.

The morning assembly in the auditorium began with the singing of "America" by the entire group. Secretary Jardine then made a welcoming address to the boys and girls. He said, in part: "This work and this camp have no duplicate in any other nation. America relies on its youth. One of the most significant movements in the United States to-day is the effort being made by farm people to coöperate in production and merchandizing and to develop a fuller country life. In this movement one of the biggest contributions comes from the boys and girls in club work." He called attention to the growth of club work so that about 600,000 members are represented by the 300 delegates present at the camp.

Secretary Jardine was followed by Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension, who described the achievements of a number of outstanding club members, and by Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Office of Coöperative Extension Work, who spoke of the four main objects of the camp—attention to recreation and social life, through the various programs, appreciation of the things about us, through the bird tours, development of leadership through the club conferences, and the contact at first hand with the governmental agencies and people. State delegations were introduced, announcements made, and the assembly concluded with a song "America the Beautiful" accompanied by colored slides thrown on the auditorium screen with very beautiful effect.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free---Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, $1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

An interesting feature of the morning meeting was the manner of greeting each speaker as he was introduced. The entire assembly rose and sang the club greeting song, which is brief and catchy, to the tune of "Boola, Boola."

The remainder of the morning was given up to an educational tour, taking in the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Pan American Building, the National Academy of Science, and the Lincoln Memorial. After lunch, scheduled for one o'clock, came a visit to the Bureau of Dairying of the department, and club members' conferences in the auditorium.

The evening was given up to rest and recreation, including a concert by the U. S. Marine Band at the Sylvan Theater on the Monument Grounds. Taps sound at 10:00 p. m., and as Mr. Farrell, Director of the Camp Organization announced this morning, "Taps mean *taps.*"

Summer Grain Feeding is Profitable

IF A twelve year (12) old cow can increase her returns over feed cost $5.00 per month for four summer months, when fed on pasture with grain, we cannot doubt that Summer Grain Feeding Pays. Too often our cows are turned to pasture with no further thought as to whether or not the cows got enough to eat.

This old grade Guernsey cow in the Genesee Eagle Cow Testing Association, Waukesha County, demonstrated that grain feeding pays when she produced 1,117 lb. more milk, and 42 lb. more fat, the four months she was fed grain than the same four Summer months a year before when no grain was fed. The increased milk brought $38.50 more. Her grain cost was $13.75 leaving an increase above feed cost of $19.75.

This 12 year old cow received 8 lb. daily of this mixture:

200 lb. wheat bran	100 lb. ground oats
100 lb. hominy	100 lb. Linseed Oilmeal

When the grass is good, the oilmeal may be replaced by cottonseed meal, gluten meal or gluten feed to counteract its laxative effect and cost.

How to Feed Grain on Pasture

Good dairymen recommend grain with pasture even during the months of June and July when pasture is at its best.

The following recommendations may be followed: For Holstein, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss, producing:

25 lb. milk, feed 3 lb. grain
30 lb. milk, feed 4 lb. grain
35 lb. milk, feed 6 lb. grain
40 lb. milk, feed 7 lb. grain
50 lb. milk, feed 9 lb. grain

For Guernseys and Jerseys producing:

20 lb. milk, feed 3 lb. grain
25 lb. milk, feed 4 lb. grain
30 lb. milk, feed 6 lb. grain
35 lb. milk, feed 7 lb. grain
40 lb. milk, feed 8 lb. grain

Why Grain Feeding on Pasture Pays

1. Grain feeding on pasture increases profits.
2. Increased production of milk is obtained.
3. Cows in good flesh bring economical production.
4. Cows hold up on test, and are in better flesh for Winter.
5. Grass alone cannot provide enough total digestible nutrients to prevent our high producing cows from running down in flesh and falling off severely on the butterfat test and in the yield of milk.

Wisconsin C. T. A. Report.

Dear Sirs: Please send me some of your blanks for registry and transfer of Holstein cattle.

Your prices are more reasonable than those at Brattleboro, Vermont, where I have been doing business in the past.

Yours very truly,
One of the Many Breeders.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Making of Dry Skim Milk

DRY skim milk is made by driving off the water from the fresh, sweet fluid skim milk, and leaving the food solids in a powder or flake form. There are several processes, chiefly referred to as "spray," "roller," "vacuum roll" and "flake."

Spray Process. In this system the fluid skim milk is sometimes partially condensed in a vacuum pan. Then by means of a high pressure pump it is sprayed into a large chamber through which a current of warm air is passing, the relation of the intake of skim milk and of air being so adjusted as to take out all the moisture and leave the product in the form of powder in the bottom of the chamber.

In some systems, the fluid skim milk is dried without previous condensation.

Roller Process. In this system, one or more steam-heated rollers or drums are so arranged as to dip into a supply of partially condensed skim milk. As they revolve, a film adheres to the roller, so thin that before the roller completes one revolution the heat has driven out the water, leaving a film of skim milk dry on the roller. A sharp knife blade scraping the roller removes the film of dry skim milk which is collected in a tissue-like sheet, breaking up as it accumulates. It is then run through a machine to pulverize it and sift or bolt it, as flour is bolted, making the "roller skim milk powder."

Vacuum Roll Process. Comparatively recently, equipment has been developed whereby the roller or dum is enclosed in a chamber, from which the air is exhausted and a vacuum maintained. This makes possible the drying of skim milk at lower temperatures than when the roller is exposed to ordinary atmospheric conditions.

Flake Process. In this process, pasteurized partially condensed skim milk is cooled, then beaten or whipped up into a light fluffy mass, spread on a diamond mesh wire belt and passed through a chamber where heated air is directed against both surfaces of the belt. Metal fingers or pickers remove the Dry Skim Milk from the belt in flakes, which are very light and a barrel of which weighs less than a barrel of the powdered Dry Skim Milk.

The Finished Product

It is evident that by any or all of these processes, nothing is taken away from the fluid skim milk except the moisture, and nothing has been added to it. The product is either "powdered" or "flaked," according to the process by which it is made or the fineness to which it has been reduced after drying.

It is "Spray," "Roller," "Vacuum Roll" or "Flake" according to the process by which it was made.

Made from fresh sweet skim milk, quickly dried, packed in tight containers, protected from the air to keep out moisture it should keep many months free from lumps or other deterioration.—*American Dry Milk Institute.*

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

Painless Early Rising

By Peter F. Somerville

FOR some time I have been nursing a discovery, fearing that the world might not be quite ready for it; but the announcement that Mussolini is a milk drinker, following on the announcement that Gene Tunney, the conqueror of Dempsey, is a milk drinker, encourages me to go on. The world is at last being made safe for us.

My discovery concerns early rising. Is it not strange that mankind should feel sleepier after eight hours' slumber than before it? Unless there is some agreement on this point I need not go on. The fact, I contend, is undoubted. Most people are at their wittiest at about midnight and develop gloomy views of life at the breakfast table. This, I suggest, is as paradoxical and unnatural as would be the spectacle of men walking on their hands. A night's sleep should refresh and rejuvenate. We ought to open our eyes in the morning as easily and naturally as the flower unfolds its petals on the rising of the sun. For some years I have been doing it.

Yes! In my unregenerate days I had to wait until sunset or moonrise: now my brightest moments occur in the morning, when the maid brings the hot water. The change in the quality of my sleep took place when, like Mussolini, I gave up tea and coffee and took to milk.

I am aware that it is very bad form for people who write articles to have a private life and domestic details of any sort. Nevertheless, I am going on with details. I have ruled out even the milder stimulants from my dietary because I have come to see that they merely lift me up to-day in order to let me down to-morrow. I do not like to be let down. I prefer to be on solid ground all the time. I do not like to have to hurry my breakfast and miss my train. Instead, I begin the day full of hope and animation like the birds and other creatures that live a natural life. Until lunch-time I am capable of understanding anything that Einstein or anybody else may desire to explain to me. My afternoons are not quite so good, but very suitable for playing golf or merely trying to make a living. My evenings are only good for going to the theatre and similar amusements and I cannot always keep awake if the show happens to be a "dud." Taking the day as a whole, I estimate that my physical fitness, my capacity for mental work, and my temper, have been improved from twenty-five to fifty per cent, by drinking milk instead of tea and coffee. It is true that I am no longer hypnotized by sunsets, but I have acquired a new interest in the sunrise which I now think could give the sunset ten yards in a hundred as an emotional stimulus.

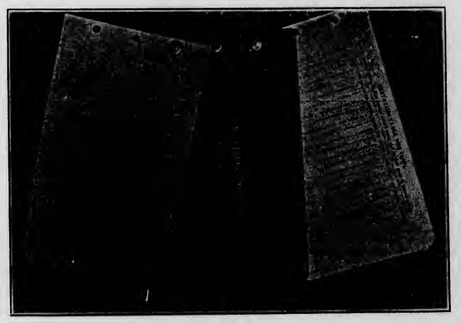
It is strange how custom takes the edge off mankind's curiosity. Endless generations before Newton's had seen apples and other things fall downwards without reflecting that there must be some reason for it. In the same way, sleepy mornings have come to be regarded as perfectly natural, although they are entirely unnatural. In the case of the thick head in the morning that follows the excessive drinking of stronger stimulants, everyone can relate the cause and effect; but the connection between the milder stimulants and the milder thick head has completely escaped attention, although precisely the same cause is in operation.

For the benefit of those who may think of following me and Mussolini and Gene Tunney in this affair of milk drinking let me say that the first month without stimulants is a painful experience. That I am able to predict this painful experience so confidently is proof of the soundness of the theory. For a month, perhaps less, there will be steady mental depression. This is due to the accumulated tide of reaction from months of tea and coffee drinking expending itself. This reaction is not allowed to expend itself fully each morning. If one could lie in bed until the daily reaction had expended itself and go to business about noon, the effects would not be so disagreeable. But in order to catch trains and be at business at nine o'clock the morning tide of depression must be dammed up by further cups of coffee, with another at eleven o'clock and so on. This dammed-up tide of depression accumulates. In the ordinary way it breaks the barriers in May, when the warm weather returns. That is why May is the suicide month, a phenomenon that always puzzles statisticians. The depressed feeling that comes in early summer is akin to the drowsy feeling one experiences on entering a warm room after being out in the air on a cold night. Heat precipitates the reaction. The effect of giving up tea and coffee is to withdraw the barriers that have dammed up the tide. The depression that would have come in May comes immediately. But one gets over it in a week or two. Then one wakes early and bright and lives happily ever after.

Teacher—"When water becomes ice, what change takes place?"

Boy—"The price."

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman at One Dollar new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

C. R. Savidge

Milton Pennsylvania

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Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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Chambersburg, Penna.

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Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

F. JONES, Manager
Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co. Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

WIDE WATER FARM

(Concluded from page 361.)

K. M. D. S. Princess, Ira Hartz, Elverson, Pa.	$385.00
Cherry Lodge Queen Ormsby, E. H. Lacey, Mansfield, Pa.	205.00
Wide Water Ormsby Witra, Chas. Ault, Newberry, Pa.	200.00
Princess Glista, Gordon Parker, Liberty, Pa.	245.00
H. C. P. Palmyra, H. L. Holcombe, Liberty, Pa.	150.00
Karford Cherry Clarke Johanna, Method.st Home for Children, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	155.00
Grace Korndyke Clothilde Vale, Ed. Shuler, Williamsport, Pa.	195.00
Dutchland Colantha Creamelle Lady, H. R. Remley, Watsontown, Pa.	295.00
Rose Pontiac Colanthus, H. L. Holcombe	205.00
Queen Victoria Segis Homestead, H. R. Metzgar, Linden, Pa.	150.00
Loyalsock Witra Colantha, Chas. Ault	235.00
Queen Palmyra Daphene, S. S. Pauling, Allenwood, Pa.	265.00
Lady Lyons Daphene, Allendale Farm, Montoursville, Pa.	190.00
Johanna Pontiac Kit, Elmer Hartranft, Montgomery, Pa.	190.00
Mayola Segis, Elmer Hartranft	195.00
Wide Water Princess Fayne, J. L. Wood, Red Hill, Pa.	215.00
Pauline Veeman Shadeland, J. L. Wood	390.00
Lady Pontiac Elnora De Kol, E. H. Lacey	165.00
Blacres Aurora Ormsby, Jno. S. Wehr, Mifflinburg, Pa.	500.00
Dell Pont.ac Climax, Geo. S. McCormick, Allenwood, Pa.	255.00
Colantha Johanna Hark, Louis Kendrick, Wellsboro, Pa.	295.00
Wide Water Ormsby Natalie, H. R. Remley	240.00
Wide Water Jennie Emporia, Allendale Farms, Inc.	220.00
Wide Water Victoria, Ira Hartz	255.00
Wide Water Ormsby Colantha Pegley E. Swartz, Williamsport, Pa.	200.00
Wide Water Lady Paul, H. R. Remley, Watsontown, Pa.	345.00
Wide Water Colantha Hark, Geo. L. McCormick	300.00
Wide Water Ormsby Fayne, Geo. S. Weisner, Watsontown, Pa.	165.00
Wide Water Lady Lyons, F. W. Neal, Liberty, Pa.	165.00
Wide Water Ormsby Beauty, Stillman Kendrick, Wellsboro, Pa.	265.00
Wide Water Hengerveld Ormsby, Stillman Kendrick	265.00
Wide Water Ormsby Prince, H. R. Remley	330.00
Wide Water Sylvia Ormsby, Stillman Kendrick	295.00
Wide Water Ormsby Fayne, J. E. Williams, Wheelerville, Pa.	185.00
Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke, W. C. Ganger, Watsontown, Pa.	300.00
Wide Water Ormsby Shadeland, Alvin Loudenslager, Williamsport, Pa.	185.00
Wide Water Ormsby Josephine, Stillman Kendrick	230.00

OLD ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 366.)

Burbank Sadie Beets Pietertje, Quonquont Stock Farm, Whately, Mass.	$700.00
Dutchland Creamelle Alice Belle, Quonquont Stock Farm	425.00
Gwyneth of Grayfields, Quonquont Stock Farm	625.00
Brentwood Prospect Lady, Quonquont Stock Farm	240.00
Onyx Lilith Colantha, Quonquont Stock Farm	320.00
Rosebud Pietertje Colantha, Quonquont Stock Farm	1,075.00
Winterthur Donsegis Ormsby Inka Et, Quonquont Stock Farm	470.00
Winterthur Bess Segis Fauder, Quonquont Stock Farm	330.00
Wisconsin Bess Ormsby Johanna, Quonquont Stock Farm	1,100.00
Duchess Prudence Storrs, Quonquont Stock Farms	320.00
Osborndale Colantha Ruth, Quonquont Stock Farm	330.00
Unnamed Male, Quonquont Stock Farm	350.00
Howecrest Pauline Pontiac, Quonquont Stock Farm	390.00
Middleton Laura Korndyke, Quonquont Stock Farm	330.00
Valdessa Segis Beets De Kol, Quonquont Stock Farm	375.00
Canary Tidy De Kol, Quonquont Stock Farm	325.00
Burbank Minita Pietertje, A. M. Dunn, Los Angeles, Calif.	550.00
Rewana King Toyon Ormsby Pietertje, W. R. Proctor, Lunenburg, Mass.	210.00
Retreat Alcartra Houwtje, John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass.	460.00
Retreat Lizzie, John G. Ellis	500.00
Chloe Tweede of Berks, John G. Ellis	475.00
Harriet Aaggie Segis, John Tuck, Auburn, Mass.	275.00
Cattaraugus Flora Colantha, John Tuck	1,225.00



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale *Prices Reasonable*

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton Pennsylvania

Bell Farm Buttermaid, John Tuck	$300.00
Highlawn Margaret 2d, McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.	200.00
Highfield Princess Pomona, B. H. Decker, Walkill, N. Y.	250.00
Decreamco Bess Burke Fobes 5th, B. H. Decker	800.00
Highfield Colantha Johanna, E. L. Boardman, Sheffield, Mass.	290.00
Highfield Pauline De Kol, A. P. Smith, Newport, R. I.	250.00
Rosefield Sir Colantha Piebe, A. P. Smith	230.00
Colantha Lillian Daisy Korndyke, A. P. Smith	250.00
Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 63d, D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.	1,200.00
Dutchland Colantha Champion Girl, H. B. Angell, Seekonk, Mass.	225.00
Dutchland Colantha Butter Maid, Floyd H. Carter, Springfield, Ohio	725.00
Pabst Delafield Ormsby Goldenrod, Floyd H. Carter	210.00
Brentwood Prospect Miss Korndyke, Dutchland Farms, Brockton, Mass.	230.00
Count Colantha Echo Posch, Choate Scholl, Wallingford, Conn.	425.00
Robinsdale Hildegard Mead De Kol, L. P. Breese & F. H. Williams, Elmira, N. Y.	375.00
Prilly Adirondac 6th, Breese & Williams	625.00
Winterthur Donsegis Inka Fajasme, Charles G. Ellis, Stephenstown, N. Y.	525.00
Aaggie Zilla Pauline Colantha, Chas. G. Ellis	350.00
Crystal Farm Prilly Copia Beryl, J. W. Kirchner, Pittsfield, Mass.	365.00
K. O. I. Jessie Alcartra, J. W. Kirchner	320.00
Piebe Burke Homestead Oak, L. P. Breese, Elmira, N. Y.	750.00
K. O. I. Belle De Kol, L. P. Breese	350.00
Osborndale Fern Walker, L. P. Breese	250.00
Johanna Colantha Fobes De Kol, Waldo S. Kellogg, Derby, Conn.	400.00
Lady Ormsby Educator, Waldo S. Kellogg	400.00
K. O. I. Gem De Kol Ormsby, F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn.	260.00
K. O. I. Florence Veeman, F. M. Peasley	290.00
Middleton Pauline Korndyke, F. M. Peasley	275.00
Middleton Pontiac Boon, F. M. Peasley	250.00
Baker Farm Maartje Cornucopia, F. M. Peasley	510.00
Osborndale King Piebe, T. P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y.	350.00
Madam Pauline Sylvia Echo, Leopold Beyer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	500.00
Betsy Netherland Ormsby Piebe, Leland Livermore, Ludlow, Mass.	275.00
Ormsby Sensation Benmje Johanna, F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.	200.00
Bell Farm Cavalier, Maricopia Creamery Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	625.00
Quonquont King Colantha Fayne, C. W. Carpenter, Monson, Mass.	205.00
Lyons Rag Apple, Thos. Wood, Waterford, Conn.	400.00
King Valdessa Pontiac Pride, F. B. Howe, Burlington, Vt.	215.00
Pabst Creator Alpha Segis, A. D. Bridges, Hazardville, Conn.	350.00
Pabst Creator Sweet Pea, Knowlton Farms, W. Upton, Mass.	260.00
Pabst Prilly Creator Hartog, W. W. Carpenter, Saylesville, R. I.	360.00
Diemere Ollie White Clover Segis, Arthur A. Sweet & George B. Flint, Mansfield, Mass.	215.00

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WORK

ERIE COUNTY

Compiled by I. O. Sidelmann

The Wattsburg C. T. A. finished its first year May 1, 1927, with 23 whole year members. In addition there were two members in the Association only part of the year. There were 514 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Average per cow	
No. of cows in the Association	370.17
Lb. of milk	7,024
Lb. of butterfat	255.1
Percentage of butterfat	3.6
Value of product	$155.64
Cost of pasture	9.83
Cost of roughage	29.09
Cost of grain	40.87
Total cost of feed	79.79
Value of product above feed cost	75.85
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	1.95

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Four herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

INDIANA COUNTY

Compiled by I. O. Sidelmann

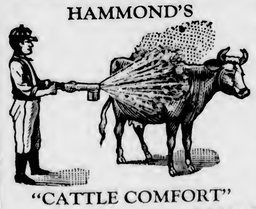
The Indiana County, Penna., C. T. A. finished its first year June 1, 1927, with 21 whole year members. In addition there were five members in the Association only part of the year. There were 391 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Total average.	Average per cow
No. of cows in the Association	262.42
Lb. of milk	7,563
Lb. of butterfat	305.4
Percentage of butterfat	4.0
Value of product	$257.14
Cost of pasture	8.75
Cost of roughage	44.81
Cost of grain	43.63
Total cost of feed	107.19
Value of product above feed cost	149.95
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.39

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"

HAMMOND'S



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henniery it prevents the spread of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

HAMMONDS SLUG-SHOT AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

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HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.



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Send for new Free Catalog showing milk cans, pails, strainers, coolers, scales, bottles, bottle caps, churns and all dairy supplies. High quality, low prices. Money-back guarantee.

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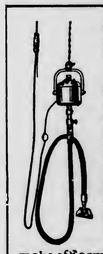
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The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
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CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
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HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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of your alfalfa and other crops for hay and seed, by using Bradley's Patentec Folding Curing Racks, 6 feet tall, hay off the ground and ventilated.

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Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.

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Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

THE NEW IMPROVED JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal **SAFETY SNAP** no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze **$2.50**, nickel plated **$3.** Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. **CHAIN HALTERS,** fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. **Price $6.50,** Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., **PRINCETON, MINN.**

DRY MILK SOLIDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
W. A. RANDEL SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE 1 HUDSON ST.

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Twelve herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, tester for Schulykill County Cow Testing Association reports that during the month of May, 26 herds were tested. In these 26 herds there were 375 cows in milk and 35 dry cows.

Four profitable and two unprofitable cows were sold during the month. Eighty-eight cows produced over 40 lb. and 30 produced over 50 lb. fat. One hundred and eight cows produced over 1,000 lb. and 51 over 1,200 lb. milk during the month.

Mr. Hindman writes as follows regarding the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association:

"The records of the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association show the beginning of a marked improvement for the second year of its work.

In May 1926, only 69 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat while in May 1927 a total of 88 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat.

In May 1927, a total of 30 cows produced over 50 lb. butterfat while in the corresponding month in 1926 only 18 cows in the Association produced that amount. This shows an increase of nearly 50% in butterfat production.

It this not sufficient evidence that Cow Testing Association work pays good dividends to those who have the foresight to invest in it?"

WELLSBORO ASSOCIATION

LEROY WHITTAKER, *Tester*

Wanted — Registered Holstein Bull. Minimum requirements.—Date of birth, January 31, (not over 1 year); Dam's record, C. T. A. 400 lb. butterfat (age considered) 3.5% butterfat; Sire good. Send his qualifications. The calf must be well grown and of good type. Recommendations by the tester are desired. Price and picture if handy. Write Roy Whittaker, Farm Bureau, Wellsboro, Penna.

JUNIATA ASSOCIATION

ISAAC S. REIST, *Tester*

The records for the seventh year of the Juniata C. T. A. ending April 1 were compiled by I. O. Sidelmann and myself showing 26 whole year members and the following averages: 296.76 cows, 9,000 lb. milk, 310.1 lb. butterfat, feed cost $96.95, returns above feed cost $117.33. Seventeen herds owned 131 cows with an average production of over 300 lb. butterfat. The association is rearranged for another year with a full membership. The two bull associations in this county held meetings during the last month. The east Juniata bull association increased their association two blocks and decided to purchase two more bulls making them 4 blocks with 8 members. The west Juniata bull association decided to purchase another bull making 4 bulls, 3 blocks and 7 members.

JUNIATA C. T. A.

I. S. REIST, *Tester*

During May the 26 herds in the Juniata Cow Testing Association were examined and tested for milk and butterfat production with 319 cows on test showing 289 in the milking period and 30 in their dry period.

One hundred forty one cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 75 over 1,200 lb. milk. Seventy-three cows have over 40 lb. butterfat and 22 individuals have over 50 lb. fat. One or more cows in 22 of the 26 herds produced over 45 lb. milk daily during the month.

The records of the high cows are as follows:

Owner	*Breed*	*Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Fat*
Karl A. Fettig ...	G.H.	1550	72.8
E. J. Cunningham	G.H.	1813	61.6
Carl L. Smith ...	G.H.	1693	60.9
J. W. Seiber	R.H.	1872	59.9
J. I. Clarke	G.H.	1491	59.6
C. A. Musser ...	G.H.	1386	59.6
T. R. Auker	R.H.	1724	58.6
Karl A. Fettig ...	G.H.	1739	57.4
C. A. Musser ...	G.H.	1345	56.5
H. C. Zook	R.H.	1488	55.0
E. J. Cunningham	R.H.	1755	54.4
Theo. Kauffman..	R.H.	1916	53.6
E. J. Cunningham	R.H.	1717	53.2
H. I. Gray	R.H.	1590	52.5
G. W. Colyer	G.H.	1528	51.9

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The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

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EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



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O. I. C. BRED GILTS, SPRING PIGS. R. W. ELLIS, Route M, LaFayette, Ind.

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COLLIES—Prize stock, beautiful males, also proven matrons, bred or open. SWIFTSMERE KENNELS, Ward Hill, Mass.

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DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% pure, $6.50 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 95% pure, $5.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

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DAHLIAS—Modern varieties from splendid, large private collection; no two alike, 12 for $2. LEWIS HALL, Niantic, Conn.

TEN VARIETIES PLANTS, Cabbage, Collards, Tomatoes, $1.00 1,000; postage collect. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Virginia.

CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS—Leading varieties $1.00, 1,000. Charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

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PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

CABBAGE, COLLARD AND TOMATO PLANTS. Standard varieties, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. 10,000 lots and over, $1.25 per thousand expressed. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Va.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

WELL ROOTED, Inspected Porto Rican and Nancy Hall Potato Plants: 100, 30c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80 prepaid, $1.15 per 1,000 Express Collect. Early and late cabbage and tomato plants same price. HOKE DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

SCHUYLKILL ASSOCIATION

CLAIR HINDMAN, *Tester*

The value of a balanced ration and good legume roughage was strikingly shown this month in a member's herd which, up to this time, had received a low protein grain ration and no roughage except corn stover. By feeding a moderate amount of good clover hay and feeding a 24 per cent dairy ration in smaller amounts than the cows received of the poor grain mixture, the production of the herd was increased nearly 50 per cent, yet the price of feed per cow was increased but a trifle over the cost of the poor feed. Results like this show that the corn stover, if used at all, should be used in connection with a good legume roughage, and beside corn fodder was never intended to make milk.

WISCONSIN C. T. A.

BY W. J. CRAMER

FACTS FROM C. T. A. TESTERS' REPORTS FOR MAY

The high herd for May is owned by Math. Thiel of the Hilbert Sherwood C. T. A. His herd of 14 G.H. averaged 1 308 lb. milk, 526 lb. fat, test 4%. All cows included in herd average and herd, was retested.

There were 14,588 40 lb. cows reported. The Green Co. No. 1 and New Glarus C. T. A. each had 193 40-lb. cows tying for highest C. T. A. One hundred forty-one testers reported for May and 165 C. T. A.'s were listed as operating June 1st. Sixty thousand six hundred five cows were tested in 3,525 herds in the 141 Associations reported. Eighty-four Associations are operating under retest rules. There were 438 herds averaging over 40 lb. fat in May.

One thousand three hundred cream separators were tested and 116 skim milk samples tested over .05%, 904 cows were culled, 80 purebred sires purchased, 63 testers reported all C. T. A. members having purebred sires, 136 C. T. A. butterfat averages were reported. The average for all is 31.2 lb. The Maiden Rock C. T. A. had the highest average, 39 lb. all cows included.

DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH?

This is what the chemists say the human body is made of:

Enough fat to make seven bars of soap;
Enough iron to make a nail of medium size;
Enough sugar to fill a shaker;
Enough lime to whitewash a chicken-coop;
Enough phosphorus to make 2,200 match tips;
Enough magnesium for a dose of magnesia;
Enough potassium to explode a toy cannon.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3½ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Evendale Farm

We offer for sale our richly bred Senior Herdsire

Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370

He is a brother to Carnation King Sylvia, sired by King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a son of Avon Pontiac Echo and the great record cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d, who has 3 times made over 32 lb. butter in 7 days and twice over 37 lb. She is one of Canada's greatest producers and has a 37-lb. daughter and a 36-lb. daughter.

The dam of this bull, Sadie Vale Duchess, is a 29 lb. Junior two-year-old daughter of K K Sadie Vale. She traces on both sides of her pedigree through King Segis De Kol Korndyke to King Segis and the great 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The two nearest dams of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia average 33.20 and his four nearest dams average 37.12.

J. S. Haldeman & Son

Winchester Virginia

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

Maryland's leading C. T. A. Herd 1924-25

SENIOR HERDSIRE



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE 488254

His two nearest dams average:
Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29530.5 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C
Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

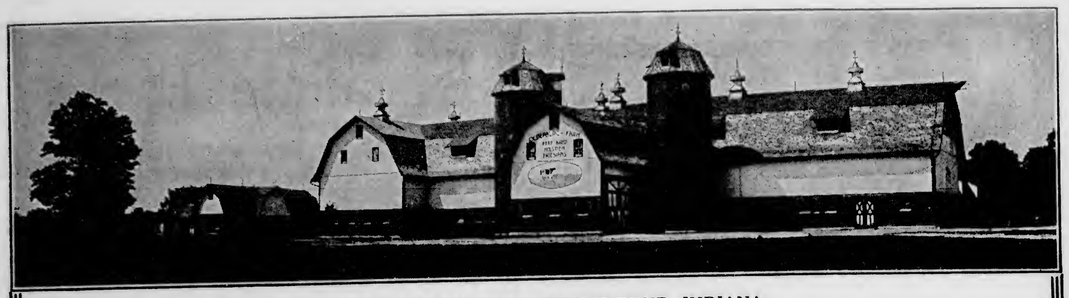
His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie
World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.
Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.

Accredited Herd.

McKendree Walker & Sons GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND

PENNA STATE COLLEGE 7-22-28
STATE COLLEGE PA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD
Consists of 125 Head of
Purebred Holsteins



Queen De Kol Gertrude



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.



Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1927 No. 13

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

The New Association Breaks all Previous Records for Growth

The number of applications for registry received for the month of June, just past, was 80 per cent greater than the number received during the same period last year.

The number of applications for transfer received during June, 1927, over the number of applications for transfer received during June a year ago, was over 400 per cent.

Everywhere breeders are experiencing a great saving by patronizing the new Registry Association.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Sec'y,
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



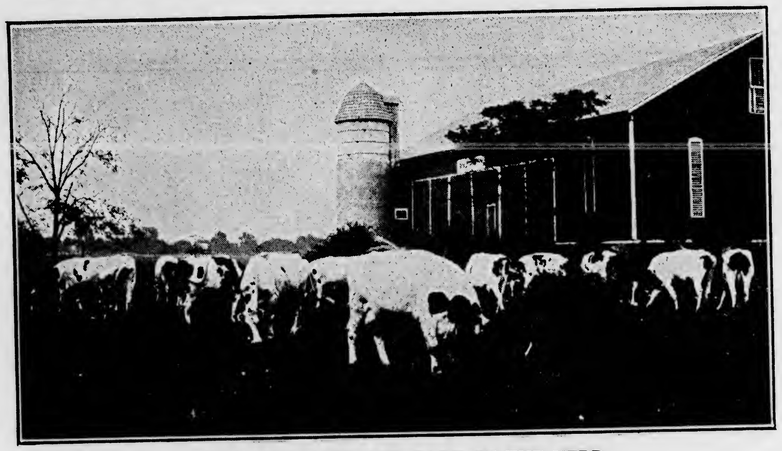
COWS IN THE McKENDREE WALKER & SON HERD, GAITHERSBURG, MD.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

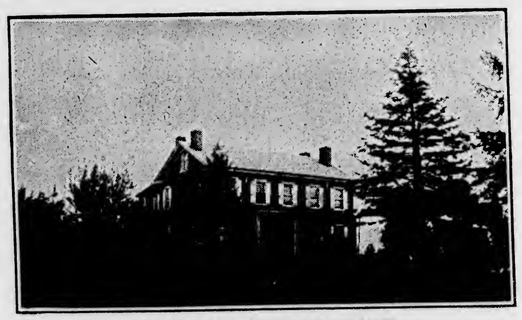
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1927 No. 13

Hershey, the Chocolate Town

BY EUGENE B. BENNETT

ONE of the great Industries which consumes large quantities of milk is the Milk Chocolate and Cocoa Industry.

One of the largest Chocolate and Cocoa Factories in the world is located in the fertile Lebanon Valley at Hershey, Penna., which bears the name of its founder.

As a young man, Mr. M. S. Hershey spent some time in Europe and while there he was successful in learning the secret of making milk chocolate and cocoa. On his return to America, he organized a company which has grown to be a very large and prosperous enterprise.

Like most industries that succeed, it was necessary for Mr. Hershey and his associates to toil early and late and face many financial problems of great magnitude all of which were overcome and as a result, we find nestled in the beautiful Lebanon Valley, a model village with its parkways, spacious lawns and winding drives which give it the appearance of a wealthy suburban community.

The word "Hershey" and "Hershey Chocolate Company" are referred to with pride and admiration as one of the great commercial achievements of this age, and the credit is due to the modest, conservative, yet shrewd captain of industry, its founder, M. S. Hershey.

Will Rogers, the famous comedian, in relating his experience on an ocean liner returning from Europe on which there was an effort being made to raise a contribution for the Florida hurricane relief in which he was taking an active interest, describes "a little old gentleman" who rather timidly handed him a check which at first glance he thought was for $8.00. He said that he thought he was dreaming when he later realized that the check was not for $8.00 or $80.00 or $800.00 but was for $8,000.00 and the modest conservative doner, was Mr. M. S. Hershey, the founder of the chocolate town in Pennsylvania and the sugar town on the island of Cuba that carry his name.

It is not our purpose to eulogize Mr. Hershey. Our purpose is rather to present briefly or merely allude to the Building of Railroads, Acquiring of Trolley Lines, and the Building of Cities and Towns that seemed necessary for Mr. Hershey to carry out his extensive Chocolate and Cocoa Manufacturing scheme successfully.

At no place in the building of Mr. Hershey's wonderful, extensive organization and manufacturing enterprise can he be accused of attempting to gain wealth, prosperity and fame at the expense of human lives or human happiness. Quite the contrary is true—those associated with him or working for him have shared in the prosperity.

The town of Hershey is provided with all the conveniences of a modern city with the undesirable parts removed or left out. Whether Mr. Hershey's first efforts were prompted from a desire to make good wholesome milk chocolate and place it on the market in large quantities at a reasonable price or whether he had conceived this large manufacturing enterprise as a means to aid him in carrying out and perpetuating a philanthropic scheme to better human welfare, we will not say, but his efforts to manufacture chocolate have been so closely associated with his efforts to better human welfare that we might easily contend that his whole effort was prompted from a desire to improve the conditions of his fellow-men rather than merely to develop a scheme to make money.



THE HERSHEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
The building in the foreground is the birthplace of M. S. Hershey, the founder of the town and of the school.

As proof of this last contention, we have the Hershey Industrial Home for boys which is to absorb the future profits of the Chocolate Indus-

try and expand as the profits increase. The large Factory Building where the chocolate products are manufactured, and which is shown in the accompanied photograph of the town of Hershey, Penna., contains over forty-five acres of clear floor space where between twelve and eighteen hundred persons are employed in the manufacture of one million (1,000,000) pounds of chocolate daily.

In going through the different Departments of the Factory one is impressed with the fact that everything is scrupulously clean and that the work is well planned giving the impression that there is an absence of labor rather than a surplus.

Large rows of mixing vats, seemingly as far as the eye would carry, were filled with a molten chocolate mixture which was being stirred and smoothed out by heavy rollers constantly moving forward and backward.

A thorough grinding or pulverizing with the sugar, milk and cocoa butter, is one of the secrets in making good chocolate products.

Much of the work is done by machinery especially designed by the employees of the Hershey Chocolate Company whose experience and ingenuity has thus enabled them to contribute toward building up the great Industry.

All of the ingredients which enter into the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa are purchased in their raw state in large quantities or are produced by the Chocolate Company.

The cacao beans from which chocolate is derived are grown in the Tropics. Through the courtesy of the Chocolate Company, we are including a picture showing the cacao palm in groves where the pods are being gathered.

In early times the high price of cacao beans, which were obtainable solely through Spain from her foreign possessions, was a serious handicap to the more extensive use of chocolate. It is reported that Roldolphe De Candillet who possessed the largest number of cacao beans of any individual in France back in 1693, owned but ten (10) pounds and the total amount in the entire country did not exceed over twenty-two (22) pounds.

The daily requirement at the Hershey Factory is 225,000 pounds. The world's harvest of cacao beans totals approximately a half million tons a year which will give our readers a little conception as to what part of the world's Cocoa and Chocolate Industry is carried on by Mr. Hershey.

The cacao bean which is from eight to twelve inches long and from two to five inches in diameter, contains twenty to forty beans. The average yield for a mature tree is about twenty pods weighing about one pound each.

Cacao palms grow only in tropical countries and thrive best in low fertile soil. Shade trees are grown side by side with the cacao trees as a preventative against both wind and sun.

After the pods are gathered and the beans removed, they are put through a fermenting and drying process. A proper curing of the beans before they are prepared for shipment or storage is a very important factor in determining the quality and flavor of the finished product. If the beans are not properly cured or stored, the quality of the chocolate derived from them is not of the desired flavor.

At the Chocolate Factory, the beans are subjected to a roasting process and then a milling process which removes the outside shell. The meat of the bean or cacao nibs as they are called which contain the food are subjected to a process that extracts the cacao butter.





CACAO PODS ARE ABOUT EIGHT TO TWELVE INCHES IN LENGTH, AND FROM TWO TO FIVE INCHES IN DIAMETER, CONTAINING TWENTY TO FORTY BEANS

The cacao nibs are then subjected to a special grinding process to smooth out the grain of the cocoa. It is during this process that milk and sugar is added in amounts necessary to make the desired finished product.

240,000 Quarts of Milk Daily

To solve the problem of an adequate milk supply for the Chocolate Factory, Mr. Hershey acquired eight thousand (8,000) acres in the fertile Lebanon Valley, in the vicinity of the town of Hershey. This vast tract of fertile land is divided into seventy-five separate dairy farms or units. The stables are of light, roomy construction, strictly sanitary making it possible to produce clean wholesome milk.

These farms are stocked for the most part, with Purebred and Grade Holsteins. In establishing the foundation breeding herds, Mr. Hershey went to great trouble and expense in order to get animals of the desired type and quality. Among his foundation cows were such noted animals as Queen Homestead Daisy Hengerveld, Queen Pontiac Veeman Segis, K P S Beets, King Segis Joy Beets, Aaggie Pontiac Alcartra. These foundation animals made it possible for Mr. Hershey to build up herds of the highest producing quality. The dairies on the Hershey Farms have been operated on a strictly economical and commercial basis from a milk producing standpoint.

We are including a picture of one of the Hershey Farms showing a group of dairy buildings and the wide expanse of fertile fields and pastures.

Dairying is not carried on exclusively on these farms. Large quantities of wheat and corn for husking are grown in addition to ensilage corn and alfalfa.

Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) pounds of milk are utilized at the Factory daily in the manufacture of chocolate. The Hershey Farms do not supply all of this vast quantity of milk. Additional milk is procured in the outlying dairy sections and shipped to the Chocolate Factory over the Hershey Electric Line. At the present time six carloads of milk are purchased daily from the New York market.

In the manufacture of chocolate, an enormous quantity of milk is utilized and because of this the chocolate has a very high food value.

Hershey's Sweet Milk Chocolate and Cocoa are foods which have gained a rightful place in the diet. Their composition shows they contain minerals, proteins, fats and carbohydrates, thus supplying four of the essentials.

When cocoa and chocolate are combined as they are with milk, we have a particularly nourishing food which builds bone, gives energy, and builds tissues.

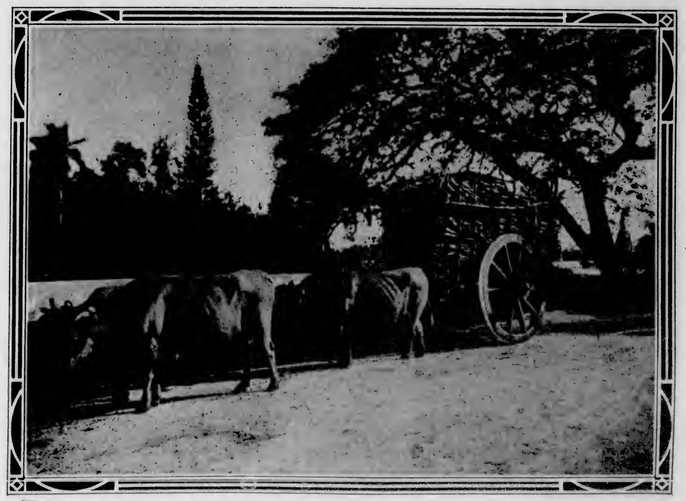
From various modern scientists the following average analysis of Chocolate and Cocoa is compiled:

Fat	42.94
Sugar and Gum	6.40
Starch	19.03
Cocoa red	3.69
Celluloise	5.95
Theobromine	.90
Gluten	12.21
Ash	2.90
Moisture	5.98
Total	100.00

The popularity of chocolate is well deserved. It is a sweetmeat, a food and a beverage, all three of which are delicious, appetizing and nutritive.

That Hershey's Sweet Milk Chocolate and Cocoa are high in food values is shown by the following table:

	Calories
1 pound Hershey's Sweet Milk Chocolate Almond Bars	2,600
1 pound Hershey's Sweet Milk Chocolate	2,335
1 dozen eggs	1,180
1 pound lean beef	1,105
1 pound white fish	475
1 pound potatoes	295
1 pound apples	290
1 cup Hershey's Breakfast Cocoa	185
1 cup coffee, with cream and sugar	50
1 cup tea	Practically None



BEYOND THE LOADING POINTS THE SUGAR CANE COMES IN FROM THE FIELDS PILED HIGH IN RUGGED TWO-WHEELED CARTS

In order that we may the better enjoy "the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we must have good health. Lowered vitality, a jumpy nervous system, poor digestion—all inhibit our health and efficiency. If we know the principles of diet and live in accordance with these we are able to give our bodies the right kind of food and thus have a far greater chance for good health.

Foods are needed to supply the body with heat and energy, to help build tissues, to repair worn-out tissues, and to regulate the body functions. They are all closely interwoven and related to one another and to our general well-being. Not only must we eat the right amount of food, but it must be the right kind in order that we may live and grow. As the body is composed of innumerable elements we must in our food continue to supply these to the body. We are unable to use the elements as they occur in nature. We therefore eat plants which in building up their own structures take these elements from the air and soil. They are able to use the inorganic minerals in the soil and make them so they can be of use to the human system.



HOLSTEIN COWS PASTURING ON HERSHEY FARMS

Over 73,000 Tons of Sugar

To insure an adequate supply of sugar and to avoid the hazards of buying it in the open market, Mr. Hershey has developed his own sugar industry on the Island of Cuba where he has established a town which bears his name and is known as the Hershey Sugar Town.

Everything is modern in the Sugar Town, just as in the Chocolate and Cocoa Town, and the convenience of the employees is just as carefully considered. The avenues are wide and macadamized, with cement pavements and rows of tropical trees. All of the homes are attractive, each with its lawn and garden.

The Hershey-Cuban Railroad some seventy-five miles long, runs passenger trains on an hourly schedule from Havana to Matanzas and other points.

The Hershey sugar mills, of which there are four, have a capacity of 1,000,000 bags of sugar for a six months' grinding period. Approximately 5,500 bags of sugar, or nearly 1,800,000 pounds of sugar, is the average daily production during this period. The Hershey plantations consist of 60,000 acres, with about 35,000 additional acres under lease. Approximately 5,000 persons are employed on the plantations and at the sugar mills.

The sugar is packed in bags weighing approximately 325 pounds and is shipped from Hershey, "the sugar town," on the Hershey-Cuban Railroad to Havana and Matanzas, where it awaits transportation to Hershey, Penna., "the chocolate and cocoa town."

The average American family eats more than eight pounds of sugar a week. This is due to the fact that we have come to more and more realize that sugar is a food. Where formerly we were told that sugar exercised an injurious physical effect, we now know that it is possible for us to assimilate only so much as is good for us and no more. Where formerly we thought that sugar must be bad for us because we like the taste of it, we now know that sugar is demanded for the balanced ration.

The human body resembles a piece of machinery. Like any other mechanism its parts wear out and must be replaced and it must also have some motive power, some fuel to make it go. A machine amply provided with spare parts would be worthless if it did not have a supply of the fuel necessary for its operation. The same is true of the human body. Some foods furnish it with the "spare parts" while others provide the fuel, the energy it requires for its activity.

Scientists have found that the average man doing light exercise requires 2,360 calories of food-fuel for his day's work. Of this 10 per cent should be from protein, 30 per cent from fat and 60 per cent from carbohydrates. It will thus be seen that the amount of heat required for the sustenance of the human body is not so great as the amount of energy-making sugar. In fact, an excess of protein in the system becomes poisonous and makes the liver and kidneys work overtime to get rid of it. Sugar, when taken in excess, is not ordinarily injurious as some think, for the surplus supply of carbohydrates is converted into fat and stored away for future use. Sugar is 100 per cent carbohydrates. No other food furnishes so much fuel so rapidly to the body as sugar does, and no other food supplies so much energy at so low a cost.



CACAO PODS ARE CUT OFF THE HIGH BRANCHES WITH A SHARP KNIFE FITTED TO THE END OF A LONG POLE

Mr. Hershey has not overlooked the matter of providing an adequate supply of wholesome milk for the citizens of Hershey, Cuba. To accomplish this he shipped to Cuba upwards of one hundred (100) Holsteins from his farms in Pennsylvania and they form the nucleus of his milk supply in Cuba.

It is really wonderful and surprising how readily cows of the Holstein breed are able to adjust themselves to an extreme change in climate and other conditions. The Holsteins at Hershey, Cuba, are doing splendidly.

After visiting the Chocolate Town in Pennsylvania and going through the large Factory where the chocolate is manufactured, and after visiting Cuba, going through the sugar mill and walking over the plantation, it seems impossible to get a true conception of the magnitude of the Hershey Chocolate Company from the brief description I have given the Industry in this article. I have been able to refer only to the "high spots" of the wonderful Industry which Mr. Hershey has established and which bears his name. To describe the Town of Hershey, Pennsylvania, with its extensive Park, which 100,000 people visit annually, together with the other points of interest, would require volumes.

The Hershey Industrial School for Boys or the development of the extensive electric line by Mr. Hershey, for the convenience of his employees in going to and from their work, and to haul freight and milk to his Factory from surrounding towns, would require volumes to describe and the story would be interesting but space will not permit going into the many details.

The production of one million (1,000,000) pounds of chocolate daily in its various forms as a finished product to be placed on the market, involves tremendous details. On one floor of the Factory is situated a modern printing plant with fifteen (15) automatic cylinder presses, including three (3) color presses. All the presses are in constant operation. One of the minor jobs to be performed in the printery is the printing of three million (3,000,000) labels daily in which to wrap Hershey Five Cent (5c) Chocolate Almond Bars. Three carloads of paper costing thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars are used weekly for labels and other printing matter.

In another section of the Factory Building is located a paper box manufacturing plant where one hundred and fifty-eight (158,000) thousand pasteboard boxes are made up daily. A short distance from the main Factory is located the planing mill and box factory which utilize two carloads of lumber daily in manufacturing the shipping cases.

The Reading Railroad has installed the yard and shipping facilities at Hershey for the convenience of the Factory and town and as high as thirty (30) cars of Hershey products are shipped daily to all parts of the world.

If you are traveling through Pennsylvania do not fail to visit Hershey. You will be welcome. If you are in Cuba, visit the Sugar Town and Plantation where you will be equally as welcome.

Life at the Hershey Industrial School

The following is a composition written by Arthur Whiteman, one of the boys of the Industrial Home:

"The Hershey Industrial School is a home for orphans. All boys between three and a half and eight

years of age are admitted providing they are physically and mentally sound. I was admitted at the age of four.

"From the time I entered until I was six years of age, the only things that we had to do was—eat three square meals each day, play and sleep. We had a big lawn, a playhouse, an orchard and a playroom in the main building. The latter we used when it was too cold to use the playhouse and in case of cold weather.

"We had all the toys that we needed to make us happy. They were furnished by Mr. Hershey, who is the founder of the Hershey Industrial School.

"At the age of six I spent my first day in school. We have the nicest school rooms that I have yet seen.

"Each summer as we grew older we were taught all about truck-gardening. The truck gardens are useful for two purposes:

"(1) The crops are used to feed about one hundred and seventy-five growing children and about fifty grown people.

"(2) They furnish all the experience necessary for anybody who wishes to take up that kind of work. Everybody has a chance at this kind of work.

"All our young plants and flowers are started in our greenhouse. This greenhouse is under the expert care of a gardener hired for that purpose. Many people from the towns start their gardens from plants obtained in the Industrial Greenhouse.

"We are taught different trades at this institution. One summer we spent in painting. We painted all but a few of the buildings that are under the care of the Industrial School. Our reward was the knowledge that we gained and a camping trip to Laurel Dam.

"Last summer we took up the carpenter trade under the instructions of Mr. J. K. Putt, who one time had charge of the carpenters working for Mr. Hershey. All the buildings that need repairing are fixed up by our carpenters.

"About two years ago a group of our boys put a new concrete base in the barn on one of Mr. Hershey's farms. After that was finished they painted several of the buildings.

"Another trade taught to the older boys here is welding. Under the instruction of an expert welder from the Hershey Chocolate Company they progress very rapidly.

"When a boy reaches the age of eighteen he is given money, clothes and a good job. Together with these and the training received at the Hershey Industrial School they are sure of succeeding in life.

"I was given a position in the Hershey Trust Company to learn that business. When I am eighteen years of age I will have it pretty well learned and will be able to hold down a good position in any office.

"All the credit for the existence and condition must be given to Mr. Hershey, his Mother, Mr. Copenhaver, who is our superintendent, and the others that are in charge of the institution."

The Hershey Industrial School was established in accordance with the Deed of Trust made the 15th day of November 1909, by Milton S. Hershey and Catharine S. Hershey, his wife.

The school has become a permanent institution for the residence and accommodation of poor boys. No boy is admitted unless he is physically sound and his surviving parent or guardian will agree to give over to the management of the school full control of the boy until he has completed his course or attained the age of sixteen. Boys who possess sufficient merit may remain in the school until they arrive at the age of eighteen years.

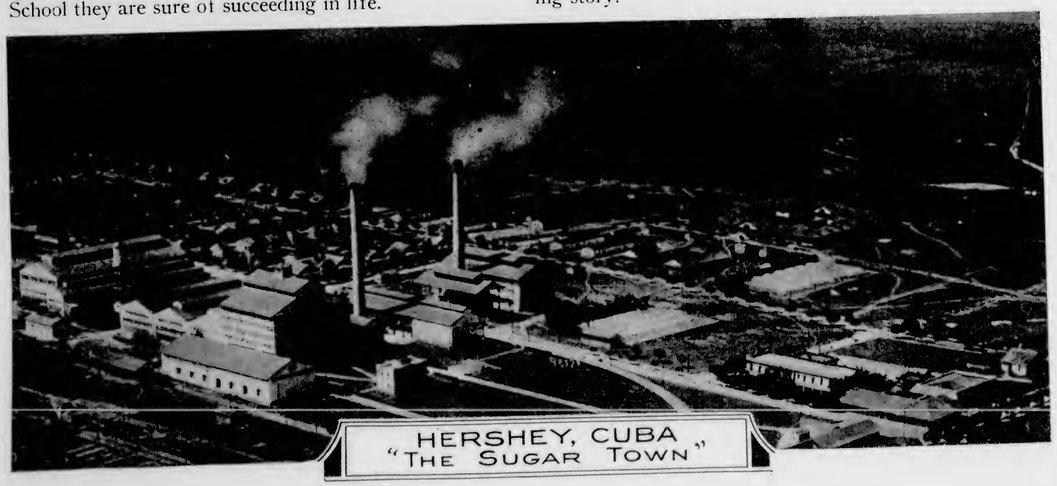
The ordinary child in private home is taught four different un-connected departments—His morals should be taught by his parents. His book-knowledge he receives from school. His religion he gets in Sunday school and church. His social status is controlled by the civil authorities.

A good children's home must direct the boy in all these lines. The Hershey Industrial School has made ample provision to train and educate its boys.

At present there are over two hundred boys entered at the Hershey school.

If honor and happiness come to one in this life through noble service to his fellow-men or through a task well performed, surely Mr. M. S. Hershey, the founder of the Chocolate Town in Pennsylvania and the Sugar Town in Cuba that bear his name, is deserving of the full measure of honor and the full measure of happiness.

I am indebted first to the Hershey Chocolate Company and in particular to Mr. J. R. Snavley for cuts and much of the information related in the accompanying story.



Butterfat Tests of First and Later Lactations

C. F. MONROE

The Average Test of First Lactation Proves a Good Indication of Lifetime Average Test

IN HERDS where milk and butterfat records are kept the first lactation period for each animal really amounts to a probation. If the cow proves to be a poor or only fair producer the sooner she is replaced by a more profitable animal the better. However, it is not always easy to predict the future production of any cow; and sometimes a cow may be satisfactory from the standpoint of the amount of milk which she produces but unsatisfactory because of a low average test. With milk selling on a butterfat basis or where cream is sold, the butterfat production is just as important as the milk production. Hence, the question is frequently asked, "How will the fat test for the first lactation compare with the average test for the cow's milk-producing life?"

In the records kept by the Experiment Station there is material that will throw some light on this question. It has been the practice of the Dairy Department to weigh and sample the milk given by each cow at every milking. Composite samples of milk from each cow are then tested four times a month. In this way an accurate butterfat test for all the milk produced by each cow is obtained.

This study includes the records of 32 Holstein and 30 Jersey cows that have completed four or more lactations in the Station dairy herd. In making this study, the records of all the cows completing four or more lactations have been included, with the exception of a few individuals in the herd at its beginning. These were omitted because the butterfat tests were not given for the first lactation. The 62 cows have not all been fed or treated alike. The results, therefore, cover a wide range of feeding conditions, some of which we know have not been the most conducive to high fat tests. On the other hand, the Experiment Station herd has not been subjected to the hardships of extreme mistreatment, such as allowing the cows to gain a living by eating frozen corn stalks or forcing them to get the best they could out of a dried-out pasture. It is believed that the conditions under which the herd has been kept may be called average.

The tests are from milk yields varying from approximately 4,000 to 22,000 pounds. The butterfat percentages were obtained by dividing total pounds of fat by total milk produced.

Comparing the tests for the first lactations and the average tests it was noted that there was a slight tendency for the first tests to be higher. This occurred in 19 out of the 32 Holstein records and in 19 of the 30 Jersey records. However, for the most part the degree of variation between the first lactation test and the average tests was not great. For Holstein cows, 19 of these first tests were within 0.1 per cent (either under or over) of the test for life. A variation of 0.2 included 29 of the records, and of the remaining four, two showed a difference of 0.21, one of 0.45, and one of 0.40 per cent.

In the Jersey records a variation of 0.1 per cent (either under or over) includes 14 of the 30 cows and a variation of 0.2 includes 22 records. Of the remaining 8, 3 varied less than 0.3 per cent, 3 less than 0.4, and the other 2, 0.44 and 0.69, respectively.

It was extremely seldom that the first test was much lower than the average test for life. One Holstein cow tested 0.45 per cent less in her first lactation than she did in the rest of her milk producing life. The first test of one Jersey was 0.69 per cent lower than her life average. It seems significant that, barring these two instances, no cow's first test was lower than her average test by more than 0.2 per cent; and indeed there were only four of the 60 remaining records that approached this figure.

In general, it may be said that in the Station herd the test a cow made in her first lactation was a very good indication of the test that could be expected from her during the remainder of her milk producing life. From the consistency of the relationship here found even under widely different conditions of feeding, we would expect the same relationship to exist very generally in other herds. As a matter of fact, Gowen of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in his book on milk secretion has shown that this is true.

What has been said applies to butterfat percentage; it must not be confused with the total milk and butterfat production. The total milk and fat produced in the first lactation (approximate age, 2 years, 2 months) is generally considered to be about 70 per cent of what may be expected of the cow under like treatment at maturity (7 years).

So far only the relation between the tests for the first lactation and the average lifetime tests has been considered. What has been said about this relationship must not be taken to mean that the butterfat test for each cow's milk is uniform from lactation to lactation. The highest and lowest testing lactations for each cow, and the difference between these extremes are also shown.

The average variations for the Holsteins was 0.36 and that for the Jerseys 0.57 per cent.

Of course, these differences in tests represent a comparison between extremes. They are not the differences that ordinarily occur from lactation to lactation, but rather represent the extremes of tests which may be expected during the lifetime of an individual. No relationship could be found between the different lactations and either high or low butterfat tests, with this exception, that when either extreme of test occurred in the first lactation the difference between the extremes was not great. These fluctuations plainly show that the butterfat content of a cow's milk is not uniform, even when the entire lactation is considered. In other words, a 4 per cent cow is not always a 4 per cent cow.

Water for Cows

By C. H. ECKLES in *Farmstead Stock & Home*

WHAT is the most important substance in the world? If asked this question most of us would vote at once for either air or water. Of course, as a matter of fact, one would be of little value unless we had both in abundance. Water plays an astonishingly large part in the life activities of both man and

beast. At birth a calf weighing 100 lb. contains about 76 lb. water and only 24 dry substance. A cow weighing 1,250 lb. has about 750 lb. water in her body and only 500 of dry material.

Milk, to be sure, is even more watery. In each 100 lb. is found only about 13 of dry substance. Milk is rather wet but it is not surprising when we consider the nature of some of the feeds from which it is made. Rapidly growing young grass, alfalfa, for instance, may actually contain more water than milk itself. In the winter roots, mangels, rutabagas, and sometimes turnips, are found to make a good addition to the cow's ration. Yet all of these contain even more water per hundred lb. than milk itself. It is easy to see why the cow must have an abundance of water especially in the winter when receiving feed from which the water has been removed by drying.

A man who has had experience only with cattle raised for beef will be astonished if he undertakes to carry the water for a day to a high producing dairy cow. It might teach him a lesson, however, that would be valuable if he ever decided to keep dairy stock. The milking cow requires a large amount of water indeed, because the milk itself requires a considerable amount and further, a high milking cow is necessarily a heavy fed animal and needs a large amount of water to carry on digestion. On several occasions I have weighed the amount of water different cows drank in a day. A Jersey milking 27 lb. daily on a ration of silage, alfalfa and grain used 77 lb. of water daily. Another cow milking 13 lb. drank 40 lb. water. A Holstein milking 110 lb. daily drank from 215 to 320 lb. water daily during the week records were kept. It may be said in general that a cow will consume about 20 lb. water daily when dry and when in milk at least three times the volume of her milk production. These figures hold good when silage is part of the ration. If dry hay alone is the roughage more water will be used. Naturally the nature of the ration has quite a little to do with the call for water. When green feed or silage is fed a part of the water needed is in the feed. A dry cow used 15 lb. water daily compared to 75 when milking.

The large water requirement as found by practical experience makes it exceedingly important to have an abundance of water close at hand for all dairy cows. The nature of the water supply evidently is much more important for the heavily milking dairy herd than for cattle kept as stock cattle. Cattle that are merely being maintained during the winter need not be watered more than once daily; in fact they often do not seem to care for it oftener. Cows milking should be watered at least twice daily at all seasons. Water should be supplied the dairy herd close at hand since, if they be required to walk long distances in cold weather, on account of the discomforts from exposure they will not drink enough to supply the demands of the body and will give a smaller amount of milk than they otherwise would because they have not taken enough water. In other words, the milk yield may suffer for lack of water just as easily as for lack of sufficient and suitable food.

The best water supply for dairy cattle is deep well water pumped into a trough or tank. Next to this are running streams or springs. The use of artificial ponds to gather surface water for stock use is not common in this particular part of the country but is a common practice farther south and in certain parts of Canada. A pond is not especially objectionable if so placed that there is no surface drainage from barnyards or about dwellings and if animals are not allowed to wade into the ponds. Only too often these conditions are not observed and the stock pond becomes the source of serious contamination of milk.

Watering Cows in the Barn

One of the most useful features of modern barn equipment is the drinking cup which makes it possible to keep water within reach of the animals at all times. There is little question that when the plan is followed of watering at an outside tank once or even twice daily the heavily producing cows often fail to consume as much water as they really need. The economy of labor is also an important factor to be considered because the provisions for watering inside avoids the necessity of turning the cows loose for the purpose of drinking and then tying them up again. About the only difficulty experienced in the use of the drinking cup is from freezing if the barn is not so constructed as to keep the temperature above the freezing point.

Warming Water

In climates where the temperature remains below freezing for long periods it pays to warm the water when the animals drink from a tank outdoors. Otherwise they will seldom drink enough as the amount necessary to be taken at once is largely due to few opportunities to drink during the 24 hours. A cow milking 40 lb. daily will need 120 lb. water. If watered twice daily she would have to take 60 lb. ice water at a time to meet her needs. She will not drink this much hence her production will be limited by the water she has consumed. When drinking cups are used making it possible for the animal to take a small quantity of water at frequent intervals there is little reason for warming the water and it would not pay.

As has been stated repeatedly in these columns, getting a good cow is merely providing an efficient machine to work with. The machine alone will not give results but it does make good results possible when used properly. Among the conditions necessary for getting results for the dairy cow are an abundance of good feed, plenty of fresh air at proper temperature, all the water she can use and comfortable surroundings.

The cow does well on June pasture when she has all these conditions. To get June results in the winter maintain the conditions in winter that the animals find in the early summer pasture.

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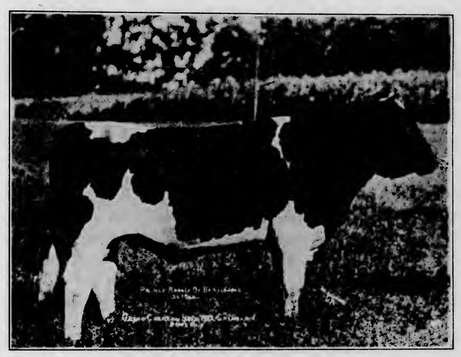
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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JULY 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Centralized Cooperation

WE WERE greatly impressed by the accompanying article which appeared in the current issue of *The Rural New Yorker* which we are passing along to our readers.

There is a vast difference between a Coöperative Organization organized by farmers, controlled by farmers to benefit farmers, and a Coöperative Organization of farmers organized and controlled by professional organizers and politicians to exploit farmers and their interests.

No form of centralization has ever been adopted that did not result in tyranny, bureaucracy, inflexibility, reaction and decline.—Calvin Coolidge.

The speech of Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, and prospective candidate for President in 1928, at the Dairymen's League meeting in Binghamton, reads for the most part like the editorials in *The Rural New Yorker* of 15 to 30 years ago, on marketing of farm products and coöperation as a means by which farmers could secure for themselves a more reasonable share of the consumer's dollar. While the story is old the fact that a bumper crop brings producers less than a short crop is yet true, and it is proper enough to recite it as a basis of discussion. It is equally true that organized coöperation among themselves is the hope of farmers in the marketing of their products. So far Mr. Lowden is on safe ground, but we must remind him that, bad as the condition of the farmer was negotiating his sales as an individual, he has become infinitely more helpless when tied up for a number of years in a centralized organization which is managed and operated by officials over whom he has no control, and which is openly or covertly in alliance with dealers and buyers. And this is the type of organization that Mr. Lowden approves. It is the type that President Coolidge condemns.

Twelve years ago farm coöperation was making rapid progress in the control of farmers themselves. They only lacked the machinery for federating their local associations into a general agency for the sale of a single crop or product, but they were beginning to develop these agencies also. Then the lawyers and professional promoters saw an opportunity to organize centralized associations so that control would be safe in the hands of the management, and independent of the farmer. Aaron Sapiro was the leader in this type of organization. The record of his activities and disasters came out pretty fully in the Sapiro-Ford suit in Detroit some weeks back. It was shown that the farmer was helpless in these associations. The management was made up by the promoters, salaries and expenses were paid and contracts entered independent of the farmer and without his consent. Worst of all alliances were made with the dealers and speculators, for the aggrandizement of the promoters, and the loss of the farm producer. In this system the farmer was legally tied to the class of middlemen whom he sought to escape, and having signed the contract, the courts held him to it, irrespective of the hardship it imposed. Mr. Lowden was identified with Mr. Sapiro in this system, one evidently for the money in it and the other for the political prospect in it. Mr. Lowden apologized with lame excuses for the failure of the Sapiro centralized tobacco association, and by inference for the chaos in the New York dairy industry. If he has made any study of the subject at all he could hardly escape the real cause of the failures.

Whether he has familiarized himself with the details or not, Governor Lowden is willing that the Federal government should turn over $250,000,000 in ready money to the promoters of the centralized associations, and grant them powers to tax every producer of basic farm crops to perpetuate their powers and their handling of other people's money. President Coolidge had the courage to resist the promoters' propaganda and vetoed the bill.

At least some of the leading statesmen who are promoting the McNary-Haugen form of legislation well understand the nature and purposes of the Sapiro type of organization. They must have some vision of the joy-riding in it for the promoters, and of the calamity to farmers, but they yield to political pressure and ambition. If they had courage enough to safeguard the interests of the individual farmer in the association by national legislation as they safeguard the members of the Federal reserve system to which Mr. Lowden refers, the groundwork would be laid for a safe Federal support of farm relief. If there is any sincere purpose to restore the equality of farm products in the exchange marts of the country, the legislation will take the control of farm organizations out of the partnership now existing between middlemen, politics and selfish centralized leaders and place the control safely in the hands of farmers themselves where it belongs. President Coolidge is right. The one curse of the Farm always has been and now is centralized power.

Mr. Lowden Yearns On

THAT genial perennial of the political garden, the Hon. Frank O. Lowden, opened his petals in the sunlight of Binghamton agriculture the other night and yearned once again on behalf of the American farmer. Like the cautious flower that he is, he did not do anything so rash as to commit himself to a policy. He hoped, he suggested, he outlined. He signed nothing that the most trusting farmer could translate into a definite promise.

The friends of Mr. Lowden plainly feel the need to be more concrete. They speak rather vaguely against imperialism—which William Jennings Bryan invented and discarded many years ago—and quite definitely against the third term. Here is something by which to judge the quality of Mr. Lowden's candidacy. It is certainly solider ground than Mr. Lowden's kind words in behalf of nothing in particular. The most fervent well-wisher of the Lowden candidacy is left with the painful fear that the only thing for which the former Governor of Illinois really yearns is the White House. —*New York Herald-Tribune, June 18, 1927.*

Splitting of Hairs

FROM the opinion of Commissioner Pyrke in the matter of indemnification of Arthur V. Peebles for Bovine Animals Slaughtered for Tuberculosis, I can easily discern the viewpoint from which he views the case. He says he has investigated the Records and administration of the "New Association" and, that "The manner of its administration leaves too many important elements to the honesty and integrity of the breeder."

I have not investigated the methods of administration of either association and cannot pass an opinion on the relative completeness of the information on file or the accuracy of the records in their respective offices. I notice that Commissioner Pyrke neglects to say whether or not he himself has made an investigation of this kind. He seems to assume without investigation that the records of the "Old Association" are correct and that the certificates issued by them are reliable evidence of purity of breeding. He states that after an investigation, he remained unconvinced that the functioning of this (the New) Association was attended with sufficient safeguards.

I do not wish to criticise Commissioner Pyrke unjustly, but as the immediate parentage of the animals registered in both associations must be registered in the "Old Association" and proof must be shown such to be the case before an animal can be registered in either association, it would seem a "splitting of hairs" unworthy of a man occupying Commissioner Pyrke's position, for him to discriminate against either in paying indemnity on animals for which a certificate of registry had been issued.

In the last analysis, the integrity of all registry association records depends on the honesty and integrity of the breeder. No matter how many rules may be made or how many safeguards thrown up, unless the breeder is honest, impure blood can easily be introduced without detection. It would seem that the opportunity to defraud is as great in one association as the other. Fortunately, most breeders are honest in making application for registry of their animals, but if any breeder so desires he can be dishonest with no chance of detection.—*H. J.*

How Borden's Make Milk Prices

JUST how do Borden's fix the price of milk now, if they do, and how could it be made otherwise? Do you believe the supply and demand have any effect on the price?—*D. J.* New York.

Farmers deliver their milk to Borden's every day for a month. Borden's may use it for 10 different purposes at a different price for each purpose or class. They keep their own records. No one knows how much they use in each class but themselves. From their own record or estimate they make a blended or average price for all the milk. On the twentieth of the following month farmers get the blended price less the deductions made by the pool. The milk has disappeared. There is nothing left but the figures Borden's make. Under this plan they can make any price they like. The making of classified prices is a farce. The milk is not sold. It is consigned without price to the League. The League consigns it without price to Borden's and 20 days after the last can is delivered they make the price for the whole month. The milk is not sold. The farmer is sold.

The Unity Association has suggested a fair, honest and economic plan for establishing a price for milk produced under city regulation for liquid consumption. By this plan farmers themselves would regulate production to supply the needs of the city at all times without excessive surplus at any time. Under such conditions a fair price could easily be negotiated for a month or period in advance for liquid milk alone, and a separate and distinct price estimated for surplus milk based on its average value for by-products, and returns made in separate items for each class. This was substantially the original 1916 plan approved by dairy farmers. The cost of administering the plan would be less than a cent per 100 lb.

When the law of supply and demand has full sway it will regulate prices, but with milk and many other food products the supply is manipulated and the effects of this control are felt only through long periods of rise and fall of prices. The downward swing leaves its record of tragedies in ruined producers and abandoned farms.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Miller Purchases Interest

CLAIR I. MILLER, one of the leading Holstein breeders and judges of Ohio, has purchased an interest in Ohio Ormsby Invincible, herdsire at Robert M. Montgomery's Ivamar farm, near Canfield. This bull is a son of Ormsby Pietje Mercedes, grand champion of the show at the Ohio state fair in 1921, and sire of the world's record two-year-old, Ohio Maudine Ormsby. The dam of this bull was the third prize aged cow at the 1922 Ohio state fair, and is now in the herd at Ivamar farm, and milking close to 90 lb. a day at 11 years of age.

Mr. Miller has a select herd of females with which this bull will be mated.

Keeping the Young Calf Indoors

THE calf born in spring or early summer will do better kept around the barn than turned out in a pasture until at least four months of age. The young calf does not get much of its ration from grass and can be easily supplied with a little hay to supply what is needed along this line. The hot sun and flies torment calves badly and they appreciate the chance to lie in a darkened stall most of the day. To be sure they should be turned out in the barn yard for exercise for a while in the morning. After the calves are four months old a small pasture lot close at hand provided with shade makes the ideal quarters for them.—*Farmstead Stock & Home.*

Why Not ?

WE ARE receiving many inquiries asking what action if any, was taken by the Old Registry Association at their recent annual convention with reference to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and the Chairman of the Executive Committee who permitted official testing to be continued at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., and accepted the records after fraud was uncovered by the Maryland Agricultural authorities.

We have also received inquiries as to whether John A. Bell, Sr., who has been convicted for embezzlement and is now serving sentence has been expelled from the Association or whether he is still a member in good standing.

To our knowledge no action was taken by the delegates at the annual convention of the Old Association with reference to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry accepting records which were fraudulently made and giving them wide publicity, or the failure of the Chairman of the Executive Committee to make a thorough and searching investigation and render a full report to the breeders of the alleged substitution and registration of a grade calf as a purebred.

Both Mr. Gardner and Mr. Reynolds were reëlected or reappointed to office which seems to be in keeping with the policies of the Old Association.

As to Mr. John A. Bell, Sr., there is nothing in the published records to show that he has ever been expelled from the Association. As his son is serving as a Director and member of the Executive Committee which does the expelling, Mr. Bell, Sr., will probably remain as an honorable and desirable member of that organization. Why not?

Dairy Prospects for the Coming Year

SATISFACTORY returns from dairying during the coming year are indicated by general business conditions and by conditions within the dairy industry, according to George Sallee, of the Division of Farm Management of the University of Minnesota.

Business conditions which have such a pronounced effect upon the consumption of butter are not quite up to the high mark of 1926, but are quite satisfactory. There is more than normal activity in production, the employment situation is fairly good and wages are still high. Interest rates remain low. The volume of business as shown by bank clearings, railway traffic and retail sales, is large. There is some uncertainty with regard to the future, but as long as present conditions prevail the demand for dairy products should remain active.

Within the dairy industry the prospects are favorable but do not warrant any general expansion. The number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk decreased slightly during 1926, both in the United States and Minnesota. The number of heifers being kept throughout the United States is too small for normal replacement of the milking herd, but in Minnesota a larger proportion is being retained. However, any increase in the number of dairy cows during the next two years must come from keeping the older, less productive cows that would ordinarily be sold.

The production and price of feeds during the coming year are still uncertain. The abundance of rainfall has resulted in excellent pastures and should insure plenty of hay. On the other hand, the continued cool, rainy weather has retarded the planting and growth of feed grains. Consequently, we may expect hay to be cheaper and grain to be somewhat higher in price but unless an unusual shortage develops grains should not be unduly expensive.

The supply of dairy products on hand and in storage is encouraging to the dairy farmer. In April the stocks of butter amounted to only 3,033,000 lb., the lowest on record, as compared with 17,392,000 lb. in 1926 and a 5 year average of 10,009,000 lb. Butter is going into storage with the price above 41 cents per lb., which would indicate that the buyers expect relatively high prices again this coming winter. Condensed milk stocks in April were the lowest on record for any month since reports first became available in 1920. Cheese production still continues to run 8 to 10 per cent below last year, but the holdings on April 1st were about 13,000,000 lb. heavier than the 5 year average of 35,066,000 lb.

Although, on the whole, the prospects for the dairyman are favorable, expansion is not to be encouraged. Production was curtailed last year due to the shortage of pasture and hay. This year, with prospects of good pasture and plenty of hay, will probably see an increase in production with a possibility of a lower price, depending partly upon the extent of the increase in production. Dairymen should devote their attention to providing enough heifers for normal replacement and to improving the quality of the cows rather than to increasing the size of the herd. The indications are that this is not an advantageous time for starting in the dairy business except for those who have especially favorable conditions.—*Exchange.*

Born a Yearling

TUESDAY of last week, at H. L. Weikart's, south of Canfield, Mahoning county, a Holstein heifer calf was born that weighed 176 lb. and measured six feet and five inches from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail. Dr. A. B. Detcheon, of Canfield, had to officiate at the birth. The calf had been carried within six days of a year.

Explains Why Tests of Butterfat Vary

THERE is generally a sound reason for variations in butterfat tests although many dairymen are mystified and sometimes sorely aggrieved when they compare milk returns based on butterfat content with tests as reported by testers in cow testing associations, says R. C. Munkwitz, of the University of Maryland Dairy Department.

"The Babcock test, which has been adopted by all dairy organizations as the official means of determining the percentage of butterfat in milk, is not at fault and it is not likely that the trouble can be traced to the respective testers," says Mr. Munkwitz.

Wrong Figuring

"The most frequent source of error is purely mathematical and results when a dairyman undertakes to make herd average comparisons. A dairyman, for example, may have a Jersey cow giving 300 lb. five per cent milk in a month and a Holstein giving 1,500 lb. three per cent milk in the same period of time. Offhand, the owner might conclude that the milk from these two cows should test four per cent, an average between the five per cent milk of the Jersey and the three per cent milk of the Holstein.

"There is five times as much three per cent milk as five per cent milk, however, and the correct way to figure the percentage would be to compute the total quantity of butterfat in each lot as follows:

One thousand five hundred lb. three per cent milk would contain 45 lb. butterfat.

Three hundred lb. five per cent milk would contain 15 lb. butterfat.

"Adding these sums, therefore, we have 1,800 lb. milk containing 60 lb. butterfat and this milk should test 3.33 per cent instead of four per cent.

"Other reasons sometimes can be found for seeming variations in butterfat tests. Cows vary in butterfat production during their lactation period, changes in feed are frequently responsible for changes in test; irregular milking is sometimes to blame; and it is not uncommon to find that the dairyman himself sometimes by dipping milk for family use from the top of the can may be the responsible agency."

The Farmer

MUCH has been said, and much more will be said and written before November, 1928, about the poor farmer and his discontent. Politicians are allowing crocodile tears to roll down over plump jowls as they pour out sympathy for the farmer in his troubles, and draw heartbreaking pictures of the distress in the corn belt and in the dry farming States.

Peculiarly enough, everyone appears to be more wrought up about the plight of the farmer than the farmer is. From the diversified farms of Ohio through the corn belt and up into the great wheat-growing district, the farmer is tucking the legs of his overalls into his brogans, settling his old hickory hat on his hard old head, and chewing a straw while the plow turns over the richest land in the world.

He isn't satisfied. He never has been satisfied. He has been through a period of inflation, of deflation, of high land prices, of low prices for his corn, his wheat, his cattle, and his hogs. He has fed $1.25 corn into sixteen-cent pork. He has gone through drought, through flood, through boll weevil, corn-borer, wild grass, cyclone, and hail, through rust and pest; and, instead of growing discouraged, he climbs into the old flivver, chugs to town, renews the mortgage at a higher rate of interest, has Maw sew another patch in the seat of his overalls, and returns to the plow. His faith in the land, his faith in the country, his faith in the future, may have been jarred, but it is not broken.

He sends his daughter to the State Normal, his son to college; and somehow through lean years and fat, he manages. He raises his tribe in the fear of God and in the respect of authority.

Politicians and orators hint darkly that he is a bad business man. Ordinarily he is. Business methods with him are simple. His golden rule is to give good measure, pay his debts, get as low an interest rate on the mortgage as possible, and as high a price for the things he grows as the miller, the drover, or the stockyards will pay.

He knows it isn't enough; but having become accustomed to that, he doesn't complain much—understanding that, in spite of interference by middlemen and agitation by politicians, the law of supply and demand will at length prevail. He hasn't much faith in legislation to "aid" him. He has been "aided" so often from the political stump that he is wise. Besides, he figures that God helps him who helps himself, and regards any effort to fix prices or to lend him money as temporary and believes that his only remedy is either to produce at less expense or to sell at greater profit.

He was educated in the little country school. His mathematics did not raise him into the realm of unknown quantities, and he is apt to think that the multiplication table as he learned it was right. The fact that most of his problems of recent years have been in subtraction and division has not convinced him that addition and multiplication are out of existence.

He is not satisfied with conditions. He knows something is wrong and that he is a victim of conditions—the last economic force to be readjusted. But he is not discouraged, nor is he complaining much. He hasn't time to complain—at least until the corn is laid by, the hay made, and the wheat harvested. Until then the politicians must do his complaining.....

In other words, the old, hard-headed farmer isn't fooled. He got wise to the patent-medicine fakers, the lightning-rod swindlers, the get-rich-quick confidence men long ago—and politicians attempting to catch him by the same methods make small progress with him.

He is too busy plowing to listen. Next winter, around the stove, he may have time to let them sympathize with him.—*Liberty.*

"I think you said, Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the west?"

"Yes, sah, dat's right."

"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"

"No, sah, none o' dose; kalsomining."

The Black Hills As a Dairy Country

By Frank C. Blaine

THE Black Hills country as a whole is well adapted to the dairy industry, but as yet there is very little being done along that line, compared with the possibilities of the country for that purpose.

The summer pastures are luxuriant, and there is plenty of rainfall to keep them nice and green. The annual rainfall is about 24 inches—plenty to grow good pastures, hay, grain and roots. The hills and mountain sides are covered with a heavy growth of pine forest with open parks well covered with grass. The land along the streams and around the head of the valleys is mostly open and is well covered with grass.

The Soil

The soil is composed of a rich black loam which is enriched annually by the wash and decay from the forest-covered mountain sides making a rich and productive soil to grow a mixed pasture of blue grass and white clover. The white clover is gradually working its way into the wild grass in the parks and along the streams with a little blue grass mixed in occasionally. There are a few dairymen who are having big success with blue grass pasture mixed with white clover on the lower lands along the streams. One acre of good blue grass pasture will keep a cow all summer. There is money in cows that will test 4% or better on this kind of pasture with plenty of water for all purposes. Both red and sweet clovers are used for hay as well as grain and oat hay. Roots and mangels do extra well in this soil and produce several tons per acre.

Good Alfalfa Country

The streams as they leave the hills wind their way on to the plains; the valleys widen out and in them you will find many well-improved farms or ranches, as they are generally called. They are all under irrigation. Three or four tons of alfalfa hay per acre or two crops and sometimes three each year can be raised. The altitude ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 feet lower than in the Hills around the head of the streams. This lower altitude means warmer nights where corn can be grown—the early varieties for both corn and fodder. Silage may be made from the fodder and the shoats finished on the corn. What great dairy farms these irrigated ranches would make! What nice homes could be built with the income from good dairy farms!

The Spearfish Valley, with an average width of one mile, has many dairy and fruit farms all under water, which produce dairy products, apples and small fruits, alfalfa, corn and fodder, pork and poultry.

There is a coöperative creamery at Spearfish, which is a town of 1,500 population situated at the head of the valley. It has a state normal, good city schools, churches and a live community surrounding it.

Rapid Creek is the largest and longest stream leaving the hills. It flows east from the hills through Rapid City, a town of 7,000 with three railroads and several manufacturing plants that give employment to a large number of men and their families. This valley has many farms and ranches under irrigation but there is very little dairying done. The farmers raise mostly hay, stock cattle, corn, hogs and some alfalfa seed. Here is a good opportunity for eastern dairymen to get good land at a reasonable figure and make good along dairy lines. There are several other streams with land under water that would be just as good for dairy farming.

Short on Good Dairy Stuff

The hills are very short on good dairy stuff—they need more purebred and better grade stuff to build up the dairy herds. Better barns and sheds are needed for taking care of the dairy cows. Feed rations should be studied to produce an increase in the milk flow. There are a few good dairy herds in the hills. The Jerseys are in the lead and Holsteins follow close, with a few Guernseys and other breeds. There are too many scrub cows in the herds; milk cows cannot be made out of them. They eat the feed and do not give much in return for pay. That is the reason so many say that dairy farming doesn't pay.

Why Some Fail in Dairying

Many are not fixed to take care of good dairy cows for best results. They do not study the feeding and the kind of shelter a good cow should have. They do not get rid of scrubs, test out the grade cows, sell the culls to the butcher and keep nothing that won't pay more than the feed bill and have a little profit left. In looking around over the country you will find a few who are making a success of dairy farming. They have followed the hard and fast rule of testing and culling out their herds; they are also studying the feeding problem to get the largest increase in butterfat at the least cost. There are many farmers who milk from eight to twelve cows in the summertime while the grass is good and the cows are in good milk. As cold weather comes on and the grass dries up, the cows begin to dry up and are turned out for the winter to rustle for themselves. This method seems to help out on the grocery bill, which is quite an item nowadays.

Room for More

There is room in this country for a lot of good dairymen with a little money to buy up some of the best of the land and make good dairy farms. The farms and ranches can be bought at reasonable figures. The farms should be stocked with pure-bred cows. There are millions of feet of all grades of lumber for building purposes being manufactured here annually and the larger portion of this lumber is sold to the Burlington Railroad Company. The very best grades and cheaper grades of lumber that the railroad company does not take find a slow market here at present. The railroad takes all the tie timber and some lumber.

The extension agent is suggesting that the hay crop should be made early in order to secure the maximum feeding value. If the making of clover hay is delayed the thractnose will materially decrease the yield and quality of the hay. If timothy is to be used to feed dairy cattle it should be cut early in order to increase its palatability. By cutting early there is some loss in yield but this is more than made up in the amount of material that is available for the use of the animal.

Let us quote you advertising rates, in The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, to sell your surplus.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

There has never been a reactor in my herd Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I Have Young Stock for Sale

My Herd Is ACCREDITED



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County Pennsylvania

A Thrilling Experience

THE supplement of the *United States Postal Guide* for the month of June includes an interesting and thrilling experience of Col. Charles A. Lindberg which we are reprinting and believe you will find interesting.

I took off from Lambert, St. Louis Field at 4:20 p. m. November 3, (1926) arrived at Springfield, Ill., at 5:15, and after a five-minute stop for mail took the air again and headed for Peoria.

The ceiling at Springfield was about 500 feet, and the weather report from Peoria, which was telephoned to St. Louis earlier in the afternoon, gave the flying conditions as entirely passable.

I encountered darkness about 25 miles north of Springfield. The ceiling had lowered to around 400 feet and a light snow was falling. At South Pekin the forward visibility of ground lights from a 150-foot altitude was less than one-half mile and over Pekin the town lights were indistinct from 200 feet above. After passing Pekin I flew at an altimeter reading of 600 feet for about five minutes, when the lightness of the haze below indicated that I was over Peoria. Twice I could see lights on the ground and descended to less than 200 feet before they disappeared from view. I tried to bank around one group of lights but was unable to turn quickly enough to keep them in sight.

After circling in the vicinity of Peoria for 30 minutes I decided to try to find better weather conditions by flying northeast toward Chicago. I had ferried a ship from Chicago to St. Louis in the early afternoon and at that time the ceiling and visibility were much better near Chicago then elsewhere along the route.

Enough gasoline for about 1 hour and 10 minutes flying remained in the main tank and over 20 minutes in the reserve. This was hardly enough to return to St. Louis even had I been able to navigate directly to the field by dead reckoning and flying blind the greater portion of the way. The only lights along our route at present are on the field at Peoria; consequently unless I could pick up a beacon on the transcontinental route my only alternative would be to drop the parachute flare and land by its light together with little assistance the wing lights would be in the snow and rain. The territory toward Chicago was much more favorable for a night landing than that around St. Louis.

I flew northeast at about 2,000 feet for 30 minutes, then dropped down to 600 feet. There were numerous breaks in the clouds this time and occasionally ground light could be seen from over 500 feet. I passed over the lights of a small town and a few minutes later came to a fairly clear place in the clouds. I pulled up to about 600 feet, released the parachute flare, whipped the ship around to get into the wind and under the flare, which lit at once, but instead of floating down slowly dropped like a rock. For an instant I saw the ground, then total darkness. My ship was in a steep bank and for a few seconds after being blinded by the intense light I had trouble righting it. I then tried to find the ground with the wing lights, but their glare was worse than useless in the haze.

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1
Crawford Co., Pa.

When about 10 minutes gas remained in the pressure tank and still I could not see the faintest outline of any object on the ground, I decided to leave the ship rather than attempt to land blindly. I turned back southwest toward less populated country and started climbing in an attempt to get over the clouds before jumping.

The main tank went dry at 7:51 and the reserve at 8:10. The altimeter then registered approximately 14,000 feet, yet the top of the cloud was apparently several thousand feet higher. I rolled the stabilizer back, cut the switches, pulled the ship up into a stall, and was about to go out over the right side of the cockpit when the right wing began to drop. In this position the plane would gather speed and spiral to the right possibly striking my parachute after its first turn. I returned to the controls and after righting the plane dove over the left side of the cockpit while the airspeed registered about 70 miles per hour and the altimeter 13,000 feet.

I pulled the rip cord immediately after clearing the stabilizer. The Irving chute functioned perfectly. I had left the ship head first and was falling in this position when the risers whipped me around into an upright position and the chute opened.

The last I saw or heard of the D. H. (De Haviland) was as it disappeared into the clouds just after my chute opened. I placed the rip cord in my pocket and took out my flashlight. It was snowing, and very cold. For the first minute or so the parachute descended smoothly, then commenced an excessive oscillation, which continued for about five minutes and which I was unable to check.

The first indication that I was near the ground was a gradual darkening of the space below. The snow had turned to rain and although my chute was thoroughly soaked its oscillation had greatly decreased. I directed the beam from the 500 foot spotlight downward but the ground appeared so suddenly that I landed directly on top of a barbed-wire fence without seeing it.

The fence helped to break my fall and the barbs did not penetrate the heavy flying suit. The chute was blown over the fence and was held open for some time by the gusts of wind before collapsing. I rolled it up into its pack and started toward the nearest light. Soon I came to a road which I followed about a mile to the town of Covell, Ill., where I telephoned a report to St. Louis and endeavored to obtain some news of where the ship had landed. The only information that I could obtain was from one of a group of farmers in a general store, a Mr. Thompson, who stated that his neighbor had heard the plane crash but could only guess at its general direction.

I rode with Mr. Thompson to his farm and after leaving the parachute in his house we canvassed the neighbors for any information concerning the plane. After searching for over an hour without result I left instructions to place a guard over the mail in case it was found before I returned and went to Chicago for another ship.

On arriving over Covell the next morning I found the wreck with a small crowd gathered around it less than 500 feet back of the house where I had left the parachute. The nose and wheels had struck the ground at about the same time and after sliding along for about 75 feet it had piled up in a pasture beside a hedge fence. One wheel had come off and was standing inflated against the wall of the inside of a hog house a hundred yards farther on. It had gone through two fences and the wall of the house. The wings were badly splintered but the tubular fuselage although badly bent in places, had held its general form even in the mail pit. The parachute from the flare was hanging on the tail-skid.

There were three sacks of mail in the plane. One, a full bag, from St. Louis had been split open and some of the mail oil-soaked but legible. The other two were only partially full and were undamaged.

I delivered the mail to Maywood by plane to be dispatched on the next ships out.

Implement Men Cut State Fair

REPRESENTATIVES of farm implement firms in Ohio have decided not to make exhibits at the Ohio state fair this year, because of increased prices set for exhibition space, which they feel they cannot pay. The action followed the filing of protests with the board of agriculture and with Director of Agriculture Charles V. Truax. The price set for this year is $15 per lot, as compared with $7.50 last year. Mr. Truax stated that the fair is costing more each year, and it was necessary to make the receipts take care of the expenses.

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

C. R. Savidge

Milton **Pennsylvania**

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Summer Company

DURING the next few weeks, countless men, women and children, will be the guests or hosts of other countless men, women and children, though in the interests of accuracy, perhaps one should say, the guests of countless other women, for, in the last analysis, it is upon the shoulders of the women of the family, that the burden of hospitality falls. The summer months are the recognized vacation months for town and city people, though, company, like the poor, are always with us. It is hard to say just when country people are supposed to take their regular vacation —if any. Anyhow, the arrival of summer weather and the constantly increasing miles of good roads, bring the exodus from the city to its height. Times have changed in the matter of company, as in many other respects, during the past few years. When access was different and the trip had to be made by train, visits were rarer and longer. Nowadays, they are shorter, but much more frequent.

The Host and the Guest

Now, in this matter of company, there are two parties to be considered, the visitors and the visited. Much has been written concerning the laws of hospitality, and about the courtesy due a guest, as well as the obligations of the host or hostess. But, if the visit, whether long or short, is to be a success, there are responsibilities resting on both parties. And the very best time to learn how we should conduct ourselves as either guest or host is just when we have been occupying the opposite relationship. Many of us feel most able to expatiate on the duties of a guest just after we have acted in the capacity of hostess. That would be a good time for us to jot down a few suggestions for our own future guidance.

The Successful Visit

Now the very fact that the visit occurs shows that there must be a basis of affection or friendship, or at least something in common between the guests and hosts, and, it is highly desirous that this cordial feeling should remain undisturbed by the contact. Yet very often the reverse happens, until even the funny papers have their stock jokes about the visit which ends disastrously. But many times, just a little consideration on the part of guest or host might easily avoid any such unfortunate result. Very few hard and fast rules for a successful visit can be laid down because people and circumstances differ so widely. The Golden Rule might be effectively applied, yet not go far enough, for what might not bother us at all might annoy another person a great deal. Take, for instance the question of

Unexpected Company

There are many people who do not mind the unexpected guest in the least, and there are others whose entire pleasure in the visit is spoiled by the unexpectedness of it. A surprise visit may be so very inopportune, because of conditions in the home, of which the visitor knows nothing. The unexpected guests should be on a very intimate footing with their involuntary hostess, so that she will not mind being taken at a disadvantage by them. There are so many domestic conditions which may render a surprise visit any thing but pleasant. The women of the house may be in the midst of a rush of house cleaning, sewing or canning, or may be wrestling with a big washing or ironing. The contents of the family larder may be low—such things happen in the best of families!—and the food that might easily constitute a pick-up meal for the family will hardly make a hostess proud to set it before company, even if there is actually food enough to go around. No doubt there is not a single reader of this article who could not contribute some experience with unexpected company. Personally, the main objection to the surprise visit, especially if it is a short one, is the fact that the hostess must be in the kitchen, cooking, instead of spending the time visiting with her guests. Very few women nowadays have cooks, and certainly very few country women, and it is only fair to give them at least a few hours notice before dropping in for a meal or an over-night visit. Many articles have been written, suggesting how to be ready for the unexpected visitor, but the best suggestion is for that visitor himself—don't:

The Thoughtful Guest

Even when the visit is by definite invitation, there are a number of ways by which the thoughtful guests may add greatly to the enjoyment of it, especially to the enjoyment of their hostess. The wise guests ask their hostess when she would like to have them come to breakfast. One reads much of the guests who do not appear at the family breakfast table especially when that meal is at an early hour. Now, there is another side to that. Many times, breakfasts in busy families are a hurried affair, to be disposed of in a business-like manner, that each member may be away on his or her own affairs, and there is a possibility that the hostess would prefer to get the family out of the way and then enjoy a quiet meal with her guests. What she prefers should be frankly stated and definitely understood. Many a hostess has blessed the guests who slept late in the morning, so giving her a chance to get some of her housework done before they appeared. Unless there is a frank understanding, both may be making themselves uncomfortable in a mistaken effort to accomodate the other.

The Helpful Guest

If the visit is of any length, and there are no servants in the house, it is only courtesy that the guests lend some assistance in the lighter tasks of the household —such as picking and arranging flowers, or helping prepare vegetables, over which simple work, hostess and guest can chat most agreeably. A ready hand in helping to dry the three-a-day pile of dishes will add to the popularity of any guest. Of course, a woman guest will look after her own room, and will be most conscientious in leaving the bath room as tidy as she found it. None but those who have endured them, can realize what a trial untidy guests are.

A Time to go

The successful visit will be terminated at the proper time, to outstay one's welcome is indeed fatal. One of the rocks on which many a friendship founders is the indeterminate visit. In one instance, a guest from a large city went to visit an old friend for a week, and enjoyed herself so much that she stayed on, unurged, for months, finally talking of sending for her winter clothes, whereupon, her hostess found it necessary to terminate the visit—and the friendship.

In issuing her invitations, the wise hostess sets a definite time for the end of the visit as well as for the beginning.

The Other Party to Hospitality

This little dissertation seems to have taken all the space set aside for our use, and as yet, the subject has been considered from only one side. Perhaps at some future time, we will take up the other side of the relationship—that of the host. Meanwhile, are there not some readers of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, who could contribute their experiences on this subject?

All But 6 Counties Want Cattle Tested

ALL counties in the state of Wisconsin, with the exception of six have filed petitions for the tuberculin testing of cattle under the area plan, according to the state live stock sanitary division.

Initial testing is now in progress in the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Pepin and Portage. LaCrosse and Polk counties at the present time are undergoing their first general retest.

Eleven counties in the state have been declared by the federal government as modified accredited areas, indicating that less than one-half of one per cent of the cattle population have reacted to the tuberculin test. These counties are Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Waupaca, Forest, Price, Oneida, Eau Claire, Barron and Sawyer.

Rules for Making Concrete

THE materials used in making concrete are sand, cement, pebbles or crushed rock, and water. The rules for making concrete are easily understood and for uniformly successful work they must be carefully followed.

Concrete mixtures are usually expressed as a 1: 2: 3 mixture, a 1:2½:4 mixture, etc. The first figure denotes the number of parts of cement, the second figure, the number of parts of sand and the third figure, the number of parts of pebbles or broken stone. For example, a "1: 2: 3 mixture" means that for each sack of cement there should be used 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles or crushed rock.

It is important that the materials be measured accurately. A pail or box or wheelbarrow may be used for the purpose, whichever is most convenient. Mixing may be done either by hand or by machine, but it must be continued until every particle of sand and stone is completely covered with a coating of cement mortar and the mass is uniform throughout.

A tight barn floor or some paved area like a feeding floor provides a satisfactory surface on which to mix concrete by hand. If such floors are not available, a mixing platform should be constructed. A platform seven feet wide and twelve feet long is large enough for two men using shovels to work upon it at one time. Such a platform should preferably be made of matched lumber so that joints will be tight. Along three sides of the platform nail strips to prevent materials from being washed or shoveled off while mixing.

The usual procedure in mixing concrete by hand is as follows:

The measured quantity of sand is spread out evenly on the platform. On this the required amount of cement is dumped and evenly distributed. The cement and sand are then turned over thoroughly with square pointed shovels enough times to produce a mass of uniform color, free from streaks of brown and gray. Such streaks indicate that the sand and cement have not been thoroughly mixed. The required quantity of pebbles or broken stone is then measured and spread in a layer on top of the cement-sand mixture and all of the materials again mixed by turning with shovels until the pebbles have been uniformly distributed throughout the mixed cement and sand. At least three turnings are necessary. A depression or hollow is then formed in the center of the pile and water added slowly while the materials are turned with square pointed shovels, this turning being continued until the cement, sand and pebbles have been thoroughly and uniformly combined and the desired consistency or wetness obtained throughout the mixture.

It is very important that no more water be used than necessary, as too much will reduce the strength of the concrete. Too little water will also reduce its strength and make it porous. For general use, concrete, after thorough mixing, should be wet enough to form a mass of pasty or jelly-like consistency, but never so wet as to flow easily or be soupy.

Concrete should be placed in the forms within 30 minutes after it is mixed. It should be tamped or spaded as it goes into the forms. This operation makes the concrete dense and improves the surface.

Do not permit the newly placed concrete to dry out. Protect it from sun and drying winds for a week or ten days, otherwise the water necessary for the proper hardening will evaporate, resulting in a loss of strength. Floors, walks and similar surfaces can be protected by covering with moist earth, hay or straw, as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently so that the surface will not be injured. This covering should remain on for a week or ten days and be kept moist by occasional sprinkling.

To make good concrete, it is necessary to use proper materials. Both sand and pebbles should be clean and free from dirt or organic matter. Such substances prevent proper bond between the cement and particles of

sand and pebbles or crushed rock. By sand is meant that material ranging in size from fine up to that which would pass through a screen with ¼ inch openings. Coarse sand makes better concrete than fine sand. The material that will not pass through the ¼ inch screen is referred to as coarse aggregate. The particles of coarse aggregate may range from ¼ inch to 1½ inches or more in size, according to the nature of the work. Crushed rock or screened gravel may be used for this purpose. Bank run gravel (just as it comes from the pit) should not be used without separation. It must be screened to separate sand and pebbles, which are then recombined in proper proportion for the work at hand. Water used in mixing should be clean; if it is fit for drinking, it is suitable for use in concrete.—*Portland Cement Asso.*

Serving the Industry Well

MR. JOHN R. HUTCHESON, Director of the Virginia Experiment Station tells the Virginia dairymen in the *Virginia Farmer,* that they must pattern by Wisconsin's experiments:

"Those who have taken time to apply scientific methods to the completion of the records on 45,000 Wisconsin cows tell us that the average return in net figures that may be expected from a cow producing 200 lb. butterfat per year is about $8.00. They tell us that a cow producing about 300 lb. butterfat in a year will average a net return of about $40.00. In this reckoning they have figured labor and overhead as well as feed cost."

"Since the average cow in Virginia produces annually considerably less than 200 lb. butterfat, Virginia dairymen must have better than 'average cows' in order to make a living and compete successfully with dairymen in other sections. To change from a production of 200 lb. butterfat per cow to one of 300 lb. is not easy, but it is not impossible and it must be done if Virginia is to be a great dairy state."

The climate and excellent soil in Virginia are very favorable to dairy farming and the industry is growing rapidly.

One of the pioneer herds in Virginia was established at Evendale Farms owned by J. S. Haldeman and Son of Winchester. Here is to be found one of the best Holstein herds in Virginia and the redeeming feature about the herd is that it qualifies under modern requirements as a herd from which to buy foundation animals.

First—The herd is regularly tested and free from tuberculosis.

Second—The animals are good producers.

Third—They are high testers.

Fourth—They have excellent size, type and dairy conformation.

Last and best of all the daughters of the senior herdsire, Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, are uniform in type and other characteristics—a very essential and indispensable qualification in any successful breeding operations.

Cows in the Haldeman herd have led the state of Virginia in Cow Testing Association work. Through their excellent work at the pail this herd has become widely known below the Mason-Dixon line and has supplied many young bulls to head other herds.

The Evendale herd has done much to improve the dairy herds in the state of Virginia.

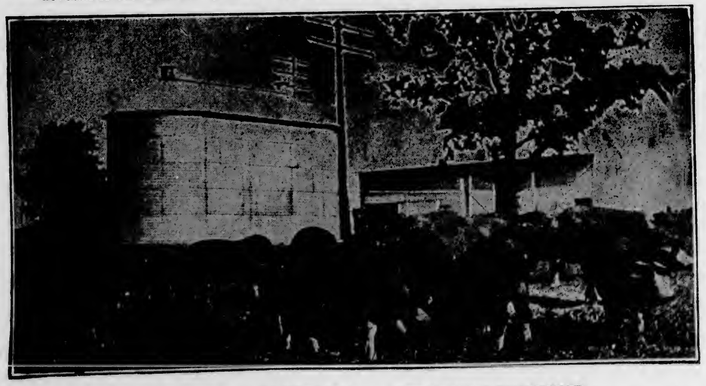
A little boy from the city was playing in a strip of woods with some of his country cousins when suddenly he came upon a box with several condensed milk cans in it.

"Hey, fellows, come here quick," yelled the city kid, "I've found a cow's nest!"—*Tennessee Farmer.*

City banker, visiting the farm—"I suppose that's the hired man."

Farmer, who has visited banks—"No, that's the first vice president in charge of the cows.—*Life.*

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Tester Urges Grain Ration for Production and Profit

By J. H. Lewis

THE Platteville Cow Testing Association was organized in February 1927. It was the first attempt on the part of dairy farmers in Grant County, Wisconsin to organize for this work. There had been a short circuit conducted by the State Normal School here, six herds included, for the purpose of giving young men taking training in this work to obtain practical experience.

The new dairy farm circuit consisting of 26 herd members started March 1st. The report for May given here has proven to the dairy farmers now in this association the utter folly of dairy farming without a direct knowledge of what dairy cows are doing and how they can be made to produce more milk and more milk means more profit. Especially so when milk prices are running a new high range. Harold E. Nelson in the three months that he has been with the association has convinced all the members that a grain ration is necessary for production and profit in addition to the usual pasture ration. In addition he tells the dairy farm owners of these cattle it will keep their cows in better physical condition for the long grind during the winter months penned up in close quarters.

The May report just handed to the writer by Mr. Nelson who comes to Platteville from this work in Minnesota and a graduate of the Agricultural Course of the University of Minnesota shows 490 cows, in the Platteville Association, one of the strongest in numbers of eight now functioning in this county. Of the total number tested in May 175 produced over forty pounds of butterfat, a greater number by far than that shown for any other of the associations in the county, and the flush month of the year just being ushered in.

Those owning forty pound butterfat herds, or over, are T. Rosemeyer, 5; Cushman & Dunningham, 4; Will C. Hill, 4; C. Bennett, 2; Will Owens, 4; Ray Bushnell, 5; George Snowden, 4; Tony Wisco, 9; Oscar Wienbergen, 6; Elwood McFall, 9; John Knebel, 3; Wm. Suhr, 4; Kaump Bros., 7; E. Stanton, 14; Fred McWilliams, 14; Nick Haase, 4; Jesse Butson, 8; Grant Edge, 7; Leighty & Condry, 7; Marion Hodgson, 10; Wm. Doyle, 1; Otto Wisco, 12; E. Rasque, 13; L. Rawson, 7; E. Heffernan, 3; J. Weigel, 2; Fred Jentz, 7.

Fred McWilliams grade Holstein cow "Topsie" is the highest individual producer in this big association with 1,900 lb. milk and 76 lb. butterfat; McWilliams' herd of Holsteins made third place in high average herd production with 1,071 lb. milk and 40.71 lb. fat; Marion Hodgson's herd of grade Holsteins made second place with an average production of 1,102 lb. milk and 41.05 lb. fat and first place on high average production goes to Jesse Butson with his herd of grade Holsteins with 1,242 lb. milk and 45.56 lb. fat.

The Holsteins all lead this month.

The Cocoanut Cow Brigade

THE Oleomargarine interests are promising, according to the press and their official publicity, a national advertising campaign to advertise the results of a diet test in England. Their present claim is that this test proved that a diet in which Oleomargarine and milk were used proved to be the best diet used.

The dairy industry need not be concerned over this promise. It will certainly be a great boost for the fluid milk industry if it is carried out.

The official record of the entire diet test which was conducted by the British Medical Research Council is available now, having been published by the British Government and distributed quite generally. To say that the test does not show what the Oleomargarine publicity claims that is shown is to charge that the scientists and publicists working for the Oleomargarine crowd are misstating scientific facts, and these men as individuals are gentlemen and scholars and should not be so stigmatised. They have cleverly abstracted a

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

part of the results of the test, stating that portion with absolute correctness, and then giving this to the public. This is not the full story of the test. It is like quoting some part of a passage from the Bible and not quoting the remainder of the context.

Space will not permit a full statement of the most remarkable results secured by the British investigators in the wholesale test. It can be said in general that these tests as a whole will not help sell any Oleomargarine. The tests did disclose just what every observer of recent investigations in food values would have expected; namely, that milk and butter were valuable and important food factors, giving real and definite results over and above all the other special food factors which were tested in this series of experiments.

However, since the Oleomargarine people have seen fit to disclose and promise to advertise a part of the results, it may be wise for the butter people to also disclose and advertise another part of the results. Here are the official figures:

In the tests, a "check" group of boys were fed on a "basic diet."

To get a comparison, another group was fed this "basic diet" and 1¾ ounces of butter daily in addition.

Another group had the same basic diet, and 1¾ ounces of Oleomargarine daily in addition.

The basic diet contained no butter or other milk product except incidentally in the preparation of some cooked food. It did contain about ¾ ounce of Oleomargarine daily.

The comparison of results of the test of basic diet plus butter and basic diet plus Oleomargarine is what the Oleomargarine people have not told. Here is the official record:

Group fed basic diet plus butter:

	Increase in weight in one year	*Increase in height in one year*
40 pounders, four boys averaged....	6.01 lb.	2.40 in.
50 pounders, ten boys averaged....	5.90 lb.	2.25 in.
60 pounders, ten boys averaged....	6.33 lb.	2.05 in.
70 pounders, two boys averaged....	8.71 lb.	2.62 in.
Average	6.30 lb.	2.22 in.

Group fed basic diet plus Oleomargarine:

	Increase in weight in one year	*Increase in height in one year*
40 pounders, three boys averaged...	5.87 lb.	2.12 in.
50 pounders, nine boys averaged....	5.11 lb.	1.75 in.
60 pounders, four boys averaged....	4.95 lb.	1.84 in.
Average	5.21 lb.	1.84 in.

The boys fed basic diet plus Oleomargarine did not grow tall any faster than those fed basic diet without added Oleomargarine. The average increase in both groups was 1.84 inches the first year.

The Oleomargarine group were not kept on the test for a second year. The butter boys were tested through the second year. For the second year their progress was even more marked, showing an average increase in weight for the two years of 12.43 lb. per boy and in height of 3.95 inches per boy.

It may add to this information to quote the cold-blooded comment of the British investigators, which the Oleomargarine "spokesman" has not quoted. Read it:—

"Sixteen boys (the Oleomargarine squad) who remained under observation continuously for 12 months, gained during that period an average of 5.21 pounds per boy, and grew an average of 1.84 inches per boy.

"When this result is compared with the result of feeding another batch with an equal quantity of butter-fat, it is obvious that the vegetable margarine has failed.

"The group of boys who ate the margarine ration did not grow any faster than the batch of boys who were taking only the basic diet, the average growth rate 1.84 inches being the same. The margarine group, however, have an advantage over the diet group in weight increment."—Special Report, Series No. 105, Medical Research Council, Diets for Boys During School Age, by H. C. Corry Mann, O. B. E., M.D., p 46.

46 to 1 In Our Favor

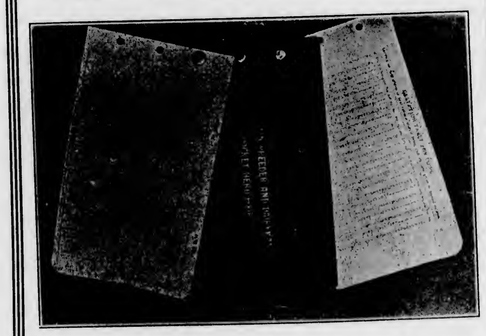
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

Just a line to let you know we had a very satisfactory sale under very bad conditions. Rained all day. Had to sell on barn floor. I think the cattle looked very good. Everybody said so. Bulls did not sell good but I have had several letters since sale wanting to know if all were sold. When I helped to load them on the truck they certainly looked good and I wondered if I ever would own another bunch like them. The daughters of Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad made a great showing.

We had forty-seven (47) inquiries for catalogs, forty-six (46) were from the HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN. One (1) from *The World*.

Yours,
J. Harry Rakestraw.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

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Evendale Farm



One of the many producing daughters of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia to be found in our herd.

If you want this kind you will be interested in our senior herdsire, *Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia* 280370, which we are offering for sale to avoid inbreeding.

The dam of this bull, Sadie Vale Duchess, is a 29 lb. junior two-year-old daughter of K K Sadie Vale.

Our herd is made up of wonderful daughters of this bull. They are high testers and heavy yielders. Come and look them over.

Cows in our herd have led the state of Virginia in Cow Testing Association work.

J. S. HALDEMAN & SON
WINCHESTER VIRGINIA



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

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noted sire of producers and shows animals.

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whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

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Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

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Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

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Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

F. JONES, Manager
Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co.
Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS COMPLETED

According to James C. Ferguson, Supervisor of the Flemington Cow Testing Association two members have recently completed their yearly records with a very high average.

Leroy E. Schomp of Klinesville has just completed his seventh year in the Flemington Cow Testing Association. His Holstein herd for the past year averaged 10,834 lb. milk and 362.3 lb. butterfat.

E. P. Niei of Fienderí Farms has a herd average for the past year of 9218 lb. milk, 312.4 lb. butterfat.

Both of these herd owners are receiving certificates from the National Dairy Council, which makes them members on the National Honor Roll. This Honor Roll Certificate is given by the National Dairy Council to any dairyman whose herd makes an average of over 300 lb. butterfat.

Several of the herds of the local association have had their annual T. B. test and all came through clean. Forty of the members have their herds under Federal and State supervision.

The herd of Clifford Snyder and Howard Robinson have just been fully accredited and each has received his certificate.

40 LBS. FAT NOW GOAL FOR ENTIRE HERD

An average record of 38 lb. butterfat for the 417 cows in the Oshkosh Cow Testing Association placed this southwestern Wisconsin dairy organization first among the state testing associations during March..

The Oshkosh record exceeded the state average by 12.5 pounds. Every cow in the 27 herds of the association was included when figuring the average production.

Fifteen Holstein cows in the herd of Walter Yahr, of the Belgium Fredonia association, topped the 3,599 herds tested during the month, with an individual record of 57.9 lb. fat. P. Augustine's herd of 15 cows, in the Marinette county association, was second with a record of 54.4 pounds, followed by N. S. Wakefield's herd of 8 cows in the Oakdale Tomah club, with 54.5 pounds. Two other herds had average records exceeding 50 pounds. These were M. Salm's 18 cows, in the Chilton association, with 51.9 pounds, and George Moore's herd of 11 head, with 50.7 pounds.

Records exceeding 40 pounds of butterfat were finished by 197 herds, compared to 42 herds during February.

The highest record was made by a grade Holstein aged 7, in the herd of Louis Draxler, of the Glenwood association. She produced 2,101 lb. milk and 108.2 lb. fat.

Of the 57,742 cows tested in the 139 associations, 10,628 produced more than 40 lb. fat. The Merton Lisbon club led in the number of 40-pound cows, with 172 individual records. During the month 161 associations were active in the state.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HANCOCK NO. 3 COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

LEWIS NIEDERFRANK, *Tester*

In presenting this report for the second year's work of this association, we feel that the year has been a very successful one for us. No high records have been made, but we have not worked with that end in view. Rather we have striven to raise the general average of production and at the same time keep the feed cost as low as possible; to cull out the poor cows and study the problems of feeding and management which may mean success or failure to the dairy farmer. We believe this to be the real purpose of cow testing work.

Four hundred and five cows were tested during the year. Thirty-six of these were culled out as unprofitable and sold for beef; four cows died during the year; twenty-nine cows sold for dairy purposes. Averages:

Milk	77,054 lb.
Fat	292.56 lb.
Value of product	$145.68
Cost of roughage	30.23
Cost of grain	30.02
Income above feed cost	85.43

The high cow in the association is the grade Holstein cow "Granny," owned by V. A. Cook, Goodell. Her record for the testing year is 18,638 lb. milk and 711.1 lb. butterfat. This cow is seven years of age, large and of good type. She was fed a balanced ration of silage, soybean hay, corn and cob meal, ground oats, linseed and cottonseed meal. It does not cost any more to feed this cow than a 140-lb. cow.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale *Prices Reasonable*

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton Pennsylvania

NO. 13 WINS FOR JUNE, 1927

Three hundred and twenty-six cows were tested in the Gelatt South Gibson Cow testing association during the month of June. Seventy-two of these exceeded the 40 lb. butterfat mark. Of these "honor cows," sixty-four were Holsteins, twenty-eight being purebreds.

First place was held for the third time by No. 13, a registered Holstein belonging to M. C. Benson of Susquehanna. Her record was 77.9 lbs. fat from 2,361 lb. milk. Second place fell to "Was Korndyke Fayne," a registered Holstein owned by Cordie Allen of Lenoxville, Pa. This cow made 61.6 lb. fat from 1,812 lb. milk.

The honors for the high herd went to L. J. Thomas of Susquehanna, whose five cows averaged 44.0 lb. fat.

The number of "honor cows" increased over May in spite of the fact that thirty of the best producers were sold during the month. These good cows went to fill up herds that had been depleted by the tuberculin test.

B. E. WHITNEY,
Kingsely, Penna.

CARVER COUNTY ASSOCIATION RECEIVES RIBBONS

Thirty-eight Pound-a-Day ribbons, five 500-Pound ribbons and one 600-Pound ribbon were awarded members of the Carver County Cow Testing Association recently on the report of Tester Waldo E. Broberg. The 600-Pound ribbon and three 500-Pounders went to F. C. Ed Beneke in recognition of the production of these grade Holsteins. A purebred Holstein in the herd of A. C. Bochmke and one in the herd of A. A. Graupmann were the other 500-pound ribbon winners.

KEEP DAIRY COWS FREE FROM FLIES

Dairymen may keep down the number of flies that annoy their herds in late summer, by destroying the first comers and removing their breeding places. Flies not only annoy the cattle but they are known to be carriers of disease germs and their presence in large numbers incites suspicion as to the sanitary condition of the dairy.

If at all possible the accumulations of manure should be removed and all decaying vegetable matter cleaned away from around the premises and this sanitary condition maintained. But regardless of how clean the surroundings, it is practically impossible to keep the dairy barn and cows entirely free from flies.

The use of sprays, traps, and poisons in early summer will lessen the numbers of flies later. Light spraying now is better than heavy spraying later. Dairymen at the Ohio experiment station find that heavy spraying probably will do the cows more harm than the flies would.

The following fly spray has proved satisfactory in tests made by the dairy department at the station: To each gallon of kerosene add 1 cup of oil of tar, 1 cup of insect powder and ½ cup of cresol and mix thoroughly. After standing at least 24 hours with occasional shaking or stirring, allow the mixture to settle and strain through a cloth.

The clear solution, which is now ready for use, is best applied by a compressed air sprayer. The spray is applied so as to strike the flies rather than wet the animals. Spraying once a day, preferably after the morning milking, is sufficient.

Frequent or heavy use of this spray is apt to burn the skin. With a compressed air sprayer the material is broken into a

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

HAMMONDS SLUG-SHOT AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

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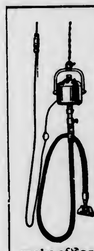
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Tests at the experiment station showed that flies on the cows had very little effect on milk production. The drop in production in July and August when "flies are bad" is probably due to a shortage of grass and hot weather.

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Milk sold from thirty-eight cows for the month of February 1925 brought $600.40, or an average of $15.80 per cow. The cost of all feed was $425.60, or an average of $11.20 per cow. This left an income, over feed cost, of $174.80, or an average of only $4.60 per cow to pay for labor, insurance, taxes, housing and other expenses. Two years later, February 1927, after having sold fourteen of the lowest producers in his herd, this dairyman's records showed that the twenty-four remaining cows produced milk valued at $582.32, or an average of $13.68 per cow. The income, over the cost of feed, was $254.42, or an average of $10.60 per cow.

Here is what happened: It costs $2.48 more per cow to feed each of the twenty-four cows than it did to feed each of the thirty-eight cows, but as a herd the twenty-four cows ate $97.28 less than the thirty-eight cows they made $79.62 more clear profit. By selling fourteen cows it was found possible to run the farm with one less man, which cut $60.00 off the labor bill every month. This is what two droughts and a cowtester have done for one farmer.—*Exchange.*

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Widespread misunderstanding among New York State dairy farmers regarding the new Sanitary Code established by the Public Health Council of the state, which becomes effective July 1, 1928, was cleared by Dr. J. J. Regan, Chief Veterinarian of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., who asserted that the code does not require all milk to come from tuberculin tested cows.

In some sections the belief prevails that the state will prohibit the marketing of fluid milk which is not produced by tuberculin tested cows after July 1, 1928. This is an erroneous impression, says Dr. Regan. Milk that is to be marketed as "Pasteurized Grade A" or "Pasteurized Grade B" milk does not have to be produced from tuberculin tested cows.

Milk that is to be marketed as "Certified" milk must, as it always has, come from herds that are tuberculin tested. "Unpasteurized Tuberculin Tested" milk must, as its name implies, come from tuberculin tested cows. "Unpasteurized Not Tuberculin Tested" milk will be that produced from herds where the farmer has made formal application to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for tuberculin tests of his cattle and has met other conditions specified in the code.

Incorrect understanding of the requirements of the new code has led to the belief among many dairymen that milk produced from herds not tuberculin tested could not be marketed after July 1 of next year. Dr. Regan conferred with representatives of the State Department of Health and was assured that the code is not intended to require that all milk shall be produced from tuberculin tested cattle; that it is intended only to require a standardization of terms and the production of all milk marketed under such terms to be uniform. This is borne out by a study of the code.

AN EASY WAY TO CLEAN FISH

One day when I was cleaning a chub for the family dinner, I got to wondering how many times I had cleaned fish in exactly the same way, which was to hang on to the slippery tail till my wrists ached and scrape and scrape the tight-fitting scales until at last the disagreeable task was finished. And because I wasn't satisfied with the method I was using, I decided to vary it a bit. One can be original in cleaning fish as well as in anything else. I placed the fish on the bottom of a shallow dish and poured hot water over it and turning it until I was sure the whole fish was scalded evenly. I said to myself, "Why can't I scald a fish as well as a chicken or a tomato." It worked fine, the scales on the fish let go just like the feathers on a scalded chicken come off easy, and for me it lifted the task out of the drudgery class and added zest to the work at the same time.

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FOR SALE

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad 320442

A Great Production Sire

He is one of the best sons of the greatest of all long distance sires, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has twenty-one 1,000-lb. daughters.

His dam, Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, is a 31-lb. four-year-old sister to King Korndyke Sadie Vale, who has ten 30-lb. daughters including a 40-lb. three-year-old.

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad carries a wealth of great producing and strong transmitting blood lines which he derives from every side of his well balanced pedigree.

For further particulars and price, write

WIDE WATER STOCK FARM

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW, Owner

Montoursville :-: Pennsylvania

VINELAND FARM

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding

My Senior Herdsire

Elmwood Sure Thing 419121

His sire, Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby, is a grandson of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, who has 63 A.R.O. daughters.

His dam, Sure Thing of Grayfields, is a 26.99 lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

He is mostly white, fine type and has a good top line. He has sired some wonderful daughters.

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PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE 488254

His two nearest dams average:

Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29530.5 lbs.

Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C

Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.

Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie

World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.

Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.

Accredited Herd.

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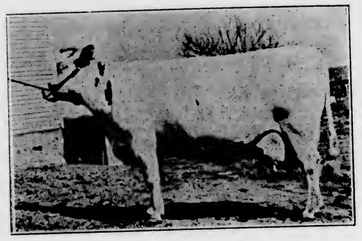
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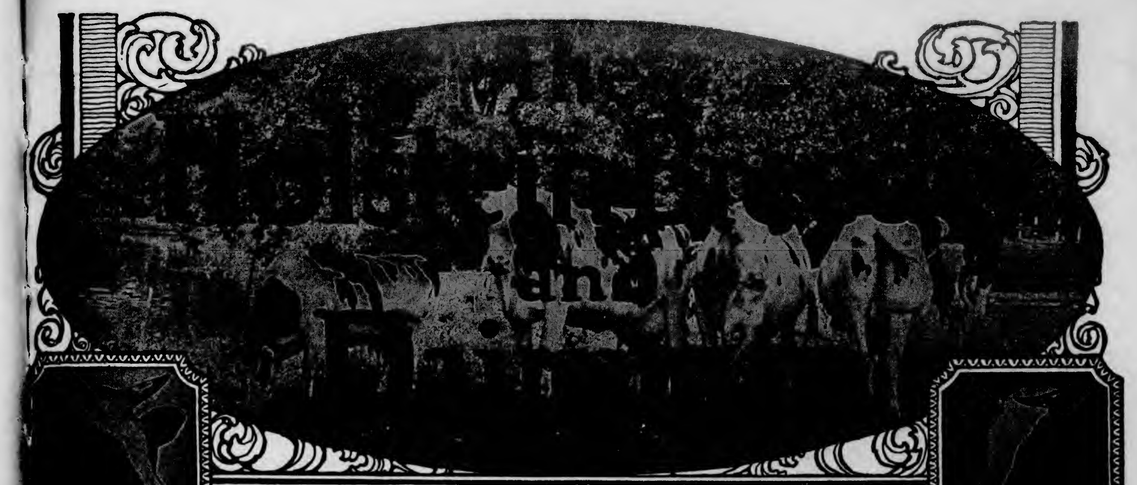
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Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1927 No. 14

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Maryland's leading C. T. A. Herd 1924-25
SENIOR HERDSIRE



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His two nearest dams average:
Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29530.5 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C
Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie
World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.
Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.
Accredited Herd.

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VINELAND FARM

FOR SALE
To Avoid Inbreeding
My Senior Herdsire

Elmwood Sure Thing 419121

His sire, Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby, is a grandson of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, who has 63 A.R.O. daughters.

His dam, Sure Thing of Grayfields, is a 26.99 lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

He is mostly white, fine type and has a good top line. He has sired some wonderful daughters.

For further particulars and price, write

VINCENT ROGERS
Frederick **Maryland**

FOR SALE

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad 320442
A Great Production Sire

He is one of the best sons of the greatest of all long distance sires, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has twenty-one 1,000-lb. daughters.

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Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad carries a wealth of great producing and strong transmitting blood lines which he derives from every side of his well balanced pedigree.

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One of the many producing daughters of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia to be found in our herd.

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Our herd is made up of wonderful daughters of this bull. They are high testers and heavy yielders. Come and look them over.

Cows in our herd have led the state of Virginia in Cow Testing Association work.

J. S. HALDEMAN & SON
WINCHESTER **VIRGINIA**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1927 No. 14

Blinding the Bull as a Safeguard in the Show Ring

HANDLING bulls in the show ring or for exhibiting purposes is not always attended with safety to those in charge of the animal or the onlookers who are attending the show or exposition.

All service bulls should be thoroughly broken to lead on a staff and otherwise handled. Even then under some conditions the bull might become unmanageable in the show ring leaving the attendant and those about him entirely at his mercy.

A large, vigorous bull, if he realizes his strength, could not be controlled with safety in the show ring. However, there are very few bulls, if properly trained, that cannot be handled with as much safety as can horses.

Unmanageable bulls are usually the result of improper handling. A few bulls become cross and unmanageable to the point that they might be classed as insane or vicious. Unquestionably a large percentage of vicious bulls have had this disposition cultivated by being kept in a dungeon, and curried and handled with a pitchfork. There are very few bulls, if handled daily by a careful attendant and given exercise on the staff, that develop into vicious and unmanageable "critters." On the other hand, there is a very small percentage of bulls that can be cooped up in a box stall resembling a dungeon, poked at with a pitchfork and continually abused that do not develop a cross disposition.

A bull or a stallion should not be petted or pampered by the attendant. Neither should they be subject to repeated abuse but always handled in a firm, precise, dignified manner. They should be taught to respond promptly to the bidding of the attendant.

It may be necessary to use severe and vigorous measures in handling the herd bull when he becomes overbearing or exceeds his liberty, but at all times the attendant should maintain a firm yet kind attitude.

A very clever device has recently been perfected to insure safety in handling a bull in the show ring. This consists of a blinder or blindfold to be strapped over the bull's eyes when he is being exhibited or handled. These blindfolds tend to place the animal entirely at the mercy of the attendant.

The British-Friesian Journal for July carries a very instructive article by Mr. Holt Thomas:

"You will remember that I was asked by the Council to supply photographs of the blinkers which I have used on Northdean Meibloem's Beatty at this year's show, and that the Council approved a recommendation that all bulls over one year old should be shown blindfolded.

"I now have pleasure in enclosing a rough description of how they are made. I took to using blinkers at shows, chiefly for the reason that I am convinced that a bull that is perfectly quiet at home, often gets upset at shows, with the result that accidents take place, or in many cases are only just averted, and I came to the conclusion that it is much wiser to handle any bull over a certain age in a mask. The ordinary leather mask, of course, completely disfigures the bull's head, and I therefore designed the black silk blinkers, which have been seen out at this year's show, and which serve all the purpose of blindfolding the bull, whilst at the same time not in any way spoiling his head.

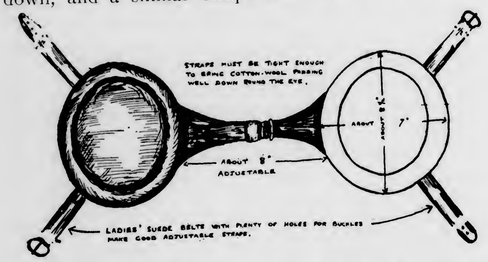
"Personally I believe that not simply Friesian, but all dairy bulls would be much better if always handled in a mask of some sort. The bull in question, i. e., Northdean Meibloem's Beatty, as everyone knows who has seen him out this year, is of a perfectly mild disposition, but a youngster kept in show condition is inclined to be playful, and personally I hate to see one of my men handling a playful bull weighing say 16 or 17 cwts.



"Again, a perfectly quiet bull, if he gets an unruly bull on each side in the show ring generally becomes unsettled himself, not simply at that particular show, but gradually alters his disposition. I noticed this with Northdean Marthus Beatty when he was shown a lot in 1923, and we have handled him in a mask at home ever since that time, firstly at my request rather against the wishes of the men, who are now all agreed that it is the proper way to handle bulls. Marthus Beatty has a mask put on him in his box every morning before he is led out, and he is tethered in the fields every day with a mask on. Northdean Meibloem's Beatty has travelled to every show this year in a leather mask, unmasked when tied up, and as Wilcox will confirm, has been very handy indeed. In the show ring, since the Essex Show, he has been shown in black silk blinkers and instead of attempting to play with his man in the

ring, has shown himself off very much better, is perfectly steady, and strikingly evidences the helpfulness of blinkers. Their use also is, I think, a question of pure commonsense. We all know perfectly well that a bull can if we wishes, get his man down at any time he likes, and although I have never had an accident myself, I am always afraid of one, and we know the serious accidents that do happen in our own breed, as well as in others. A blindfolded bull is perfectly harmless. If he cannot see he really can do nothing, even supposing his man were to fall or stumble, as of course he might do at any moment.

"The blinkers which I have devised completely blindfold the bull, that is to say, the portion round the eye consists of a thick ring of silk padded with cotton wool, which completely encircles the eye, whilst the flat covering of the ring is kept from touching the eye by the thickness of the ring, together with the fact that the actual covering piece is attached by flexible silk more or less on the lines of a concertina. The two eye pieces are joined together in the center of the bull's forehead by a buckle, thus being adjustable to any size. A thin strap at the top of the eyepiece going at the back of the horns, holds the blinkers from slipping down, and a similar strap under the cheek prevents



them going up. I think that black silk in the case of a Friesian is material which shows less than any other, although of course the blinkers might be made of leather or other material. The only alteration I would make in their present form is to make the actual eyepieces slightly oval instead of round, so that the padding fits well over the top of the eye, and especially under the eye, so that the bull cannot see downwards.

"I showed my bull this year in blinkers, with the object of setting an example, which I think should be followed, and which I believe the Council also think should be followed, knowing when I did it, that perhaps I stood at a disadvantage showing against bulls without blinkers. The result has been entirely satisfactory, and personally I have come to the decision so far as my own cattle are concerned, that I shall always handle a bull, over a certain age, however quiet he may be, in blinkers. I also intend to go even further than that, and to so arrange the method of handling a bull in his box, that the man is never in the box when the bull is loose. Do what you will, men accustomed to handling cattle will not be sufficiently nervous of them until an accident happens. One sees men, for instance, leaving a bull's box with the bull following them to the door, and it is quite evident that at any moment the man might be knocked over, and after that anything might happen. It is perfectly easy to devise an arrangement by which the bull is let loose from the outside of the box only, and is tied up equally easy before the man enters the box. I am not in the least ashamed of being nervous that accidents may happen, and of so arranging that they cannot happen, and I am quite sure there is more danger with a quiet bull than with the bull that is known to be savage and is handled accordingly. I think every bull should be handled as if he might at any moment go wrong.

"We have no trouble at North Dean, but on principle I have no intention of bringing my mature bulls, Dell Hollander, Northdean Marthus Beatty or Northdean Meibloem's Beatty into the small ring at the sale, which will take place at North Dean in October, and personally I think it would be better, if, at sales where a mature bull has to be held in a narrow gangway, in a new place, with crowds of people round him, and brought into a small ring under circumstances which he does not in the least understand my example were followed in this respect as well as in the showing of bulls in blinkers."

Yearly Report All-Holstein Cow Testing Association

By J. H. Lewis

ALAN E. LEITCH, official tester for the Muscoda-Homer Cow Testing Association handed in the report for the second annual period. The Muscoda-Homer Cow Testing association is composed of 24 herds of Holsteins, the only "all black and white" cow testing association in southern Wisconsin, 492 cows, 34 of which are registered animals and 458 grades.

The milk and butterfat average of all cows in the association was milk 6,640.5 lb.; butterfat 271.8 lb. on an average test of 3.43 per cent for the year. Sixty-five cows were sold for beef, 24 were sold for dairy purposes, seven died by accident, one of these following an autopsy showing the cow had swallowed a small portion of heavy screen wire.

Twenty-two members of the association use purebred sires, 20 members feed balanced rations, 9 feed grain in summer on pasture, 23 have silos, 15 have white washed barns, 7 have drinking cups, 5 have milking machines, 3 have milk houses, 20 herds are tested for T. B. and of these 15 are on the accredited list, 6 have ventilation systems in their barns, 11 have independent water systems, 9 have tractors, 12 have trucks, 20 read various farm publications, 10 cultivate tracts of alfalfa, 1 sells market milk, 20 sell to cheese factories, 3 sell cream, all have automobiles and 15 feed dry cows grain rations.

Theodore Chezik's herd of 12 grade Holsteins produced in the second year of association testing 9,028.9 lb. milk and 323.4 lb. butterfat; Ben Sieger's herd of 19 grade Holsteins produced 8,768.7 lb. milk and 315.2 lb. butterfat and Alvan Ruchti's herd of 14 grade Holsteins produced 8,077.7 lb. milk and 311.1 lb. butterfat. Five herds made over 300 lb. fat for the annual period and 89 cows in the association made 300 lb. butterfat or over.

The high herd of the association is owned by Frank Kovars of Boscobel, Wis., nine grade and registered Holsteins making a yearly average of 9,895.0 lb. milk, testing 3.75% and 371.4 lb. butterfat. Bossie, a registered Holstein, in the Kovars herd was the high cow of the association with a production of 12,913 lb. milk and 479.4 lb. butterfat. In this same herd is Ormsby with 10,458 lb. milk and 452 lb. fat; Big Girl with 11,034 lb. milk and 431.7 lb. fat; Aberg 13,234 lb. milk and 452.9 lb. fat and Jigger 10,059 lb. milk and 402.9 lb. fat. All but Bossie are grade Holsteins.

Owners of cows producing over 300 lb. fat in the year are Ben Sieger, 11; F. J. Kolar, 6; Elston & Ellis, 1; Ed. Kurtz, 3; C. C. Lee, 3; Theodore Chezik, 6; Frank Mallat, 12; Frank Kovars, 2; Alvan Ruchti, 6; Frank Shimpach, 7; John Mallat, 8; John King & Son, 2; Frank Neff, 1; Jos. Day, 1; Robert Laufenburg, 1; Charles Mallat, 9 and H. D. Delkamp, 1.

Ben Sieger has 3 cows over 360 lb. fat; Kolar one cow making 396.9 lb. and one 379 lb.; Frank Mallat has two cows each making exactly 371.5 lb. each; Ruchti one producing 377.2 lb. and one 372.2 lb.; Shimpach one producing 372.8, one 381.2 lb. fat; John Mallat one producing 392.5 lb. fat, one 363 lb. and one 365.5 lb. and Chas Mallat has one producing 366.8 lb.

The entire list is interesting but the more important are mentioned and the writer while he would like to report all feels that the same is expecting too much of the reader if a report is made here.

The association is organized for the third year completely in spite of the fact that in the immediate territory where this fine all black and white association operates two brand new cow testing associations have been organized, officers elected, testers engaged and all are down to business learning how to weed and feed for higher production. This disposition on the part of the dairy farmers is destined to make Grant County one of the greatest dairy sections of the state of Wisconsin.

Two years at the state fair Grant County won first place in the agricultural exhibits by the highest number of points ever scored by any county theretofore in competition for this honor. The county could continue to win but state fair officials say it is not good policy to allow one county to win this honor more than twice in succession.

The big issue in the county now is more grass—more cows.

The big swing toward greater prosperity, it is plain to be seen is in dairy herds. It is advancing far above and beyond any other branch of farming activity. Therefore the farmers are beginning to take note of the advantage of raising more grass by which is meant clover, alfalfa, hay crops, soy beans, small grain, sudan grass and blue grass pasture. On the latter the swing also at present is to use fertilizers. That is as big an advantage as restoring sour soil with amendments. Planting corn on hillsides permits the erosion of soils and depleting of farms. Grass conserves soil, holds moisture and crops are more certain. Each year the corn crop is beset by some worry. Live stock producers keeping account find they can put as much firm flesh on hogs and cattle with alfalfa as they can with corn. Why then borrow trouble with corn? Much silage corn is produced in the county but the tendency all over the county is to raise more small grain, oats, rye and barley, soy beans, sudan grass, clover, alfalfa and timothy hay.

In Green County, Wis., where the farmers went in for more alfalfa for the past ten years the value of all farms in the county is the highest of any in the state of Wisconsin and as a result they have in Green County more and better herds of Holsteins because Green County is cheese county, more money in the banks and more concrete highways than any county in southern Wisconsin area considered.

The proof of better times for dairy farmers in Grant County is found in the success and prosperity of the dairy farmers in the Muscoda-Homer Cow Testing association, There are 20 of the 24 members sell their milk to cheese factories, and aside from the profit on the milk there is also the opportunity to share in the profits of the coöperative cheese factory. More cheese factories and more Holstein cows will make Grant County one of the ranking dairy counties of the State of Wisconsin.

Detail Characteristics of a Dairy Cow

HEAD.—A dairy cow should have a long, lean, and feminine head. There should be freedom from coarseness and heaviness. The face should be prolonged, lean, and the features distinct. The poll should be prominent and the forehead broad. The eyes should be mild, bright, and full. The nostrils should be large, permitting of the free passage of air. The ear should be of medium size, fine quality, and of an orange color inside. The horn should be rather small and free from coarseness, especially at the base.

Neck.—This should be rather long, slim, and fine, carrying the head gracefully. There should be freedom from fullness and heaviness. The windpipe should be rather prominent, especially up near the throat. While the neck should have a neat attachment at the head and shoulders, it should not blend so smoothly as in beef cattle, because of the lack of flesh.

Forequarters.—The shoulders should be prominent, free from beefiness, and rather angular. The withers should be lean, thin, and refined. Both withers and shoulders should be free from meatiness and heaviness. The legs should be straight and short with fine shanks.

Body.—The producing powers of the dairy cow depend largely on the depth and volume of the barrel. The chest should be deep, with a large heart girth, and broad, particularly as noted between the fore legs. The ribs should be long and sufficiently arched to provide a capacious body. The abdomen should be large and deep, indicative of capacity, and should be well supported. The back should be lean, backbone rather prominent and strong. In many good dairy cows there is much distance between the spinal processes, and the cow is said to be "open jointed." The loin should be broad, although the space between the last rib and hip may be rather open.

Hindquarters.—As a whole, the hindquarters in a dairy cow should be wide, long, and deep. There should be freedom from fullness and meatiness, particularly at the tail-head. In many very good cows there is a slight rise from the hips to the attachment of the tail. The hip bones should be rather sharp, prominent and wide apart, thus giving ample room for the generative organs. They should not be lower than the spine. The rump should be long and wide, with the thurls and pin-

bones high and wide apart. From the points of the hips to the tail-head there should be a marked hollow, due to the absence of flesh. The thigh should be outcurved and thin, as this provides room for the udder. A thick thigh and a full twist are decidedly objectionable in a dairy cow. The legs should be comparatively short.

Udder.—Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of thoroughly examining the udder when choosing a dairy cow. It should be considered from two points of view: the size and form, and the quality.

The udder should be large. In form it should be moderately thick, attached high and full behind, extending well down, though not pendulent, and extending far in front. The quarters should be comparatively even, with the teats of convenient size and well placed. The length of the udder is important since it gives a long line of absorption. It should be approximately thirty inches from the attachment at the back to where it joins the belly.

More important than the size and form of the udder is its quality. Perhaps the best way to determine this is to see the udder milked out. When empty, the udder should almost lose its form. It should appear to consist of folds of soft, pliable, and loose skin. Those of experience can determine by the touch whether the udder is large because fleshy, or large because filled with milk.

While there are many defects of the udder, the most common are small front quarters with the teats much higher, or close to the hind ones; fleshy udders which reduce but little with milking and yield a small flow; udders entirely deficient in size and often with very unequal quarters. One must be on the alert for small teats, so deficient in size as to be very inconvenient when milking.

Milk Veins.—These should be large, tortuous, and branching, as well as long, thus extending well forward and passing into the body through large holes called "milk wells." These veins are considered important as they indicate the amount of blood that passes through the udder. The veins usually lack development in heifers with their first calves.

Milk Signs.—In the cow as in the bull there are several so-called milk signs that are relied upon more or less in the choice of a dairy animal. The more important of such signs are an "open" organization, a large "escutcheon," large "thigh ovals," and a long tail. —*Harper.*

Put your paint brushes away in turpentine and linseed oil, and varnish brushes in turpentine alone—never water or gasoline for either kind. Water spoils the bristles and gasoline dissolves the rubber that holds them together.

To clean the terminals and case of a storage battery, sponge with a spoonful of baking soda in a cup of warm water. Then grease the terminals with cup grease or vaseline.

Some powder goes off with a bang some goes on with a puff.—*Des Moines News.*

This is the Dairy Barn and Farm Buildings at

Spring Brook Farm



Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type



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S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit — Dauphin County — Pennsylvania

Water Starved

By George Leslie

IN AN article written on summer feeding two or three years ago, Hugh G. Van Pelt said that "the only reason more cows did not starve to death in the summer was because the summer was not long enough." That statement is not only clever but true. Mr. Van Pelt was speaking of the need for concentrates with pasture; but there is another kind of starvation which is common to both summer and winter on thousands of dairy farms where the herd is what we would call water-starved.

Watch a horse drink. It is seen that he puts his nose down into the water and drinks, and drinks, and drinks until he has consumed a large amount before he quits. This is when he is thirsty. We all know he won't take a mouthful if he isn't.

A cow is quite different in her manner of slaking her thirst. Observation shows that she takes a little water and stops; then a little more and stops, seldom drinking any large quantity at a time.

While we have not yet been able to find out the reason, we know from experience that the majority of dairymen do not realize that a cow needs a really liberal supply of water every day, especially if she is in milk. Dry cows do not need quite as much, but they too should have all they will drink. Unlike the horse, the milking cow has a specific work to do with the water she gets, beside that of keeping up her general well being. Her main business in life is the production of profitable amounts of milk. That milk is, according to her breed, from 85% to 87% water. Nature compels her to use what she needs to maintain her body before she releases any of it for milk making. If she does not get enough water for this instinctive use, her health suffers; and when she does not get enough over and above her needs for body upkeep to make a profitable yield of milk, her owner's bank account suffers.

Besides forming from 85% to 87% of the milk made by the cow, water carries the nutrients in her feed, helping her to digest, absorb and assimilate them and remove waste matter through the solid and liquid manure. It also aids in keeping a normal body temperature through evaporation—sweating—and breathing.

There is, to be sure, water in every kind of feed material cows eat, from the low content in peanut meal, a little less than 7% to the large amount, over 90% in turnips, mangels and pumpkins. But this being so, it is none the less vitally necessary that they should have a plentiful supply of water to drink at all seasons of the year for their best comfort, health and production.

Farmers all agree that cows pick up in flesh and milk when they are put out on grass in the spring, when the grass is fresh and young. It occurs to us that many of them do so because all winter they have not had anything with enough water and when they get that juicy spring pasture with its high water content they are proving to their owners what plenty of water will do.

In August there will be a great difference in the grasses from the lush May and June growth. July's sun starts the drying out process, and they continue to get drier and drier, particularly in sections where the summer rainfall is scanty. Analyses have shown that there is as much as from 10% to 20% loss in water content from the time of early grass to the seeding stage.

With much less water to be derived from their pastures, and the small amount they can utilize from their grainfeed, it must be quite obvious that in midsummer the herd is in great need of free access to an ample water supply. This is not only a question of common humanity to dumb beasts who are dependent on us for their comfort, but it is also a matter of giving them the materials they must have if they are to justify their places in our barns as money makers.

Herds kept in the barn through the day and pastured at night are in much better case during the midsummer heat than those which run on pasture all day and night, especially if there are watering cups in the barn, or some other means of watering as often as necessary. The watering cups are best of all and return more real value on the money invested than any other piece of barn equipment except the feed and milk scale.

When there is a stream of clear pure water running through the pasture, the cows are in luck and will be in better health and more productive than those which have to depend on a drink before they are turned out in the morning and another when they come in for the evening milking. If in place of a stream there is water piped to a trough in the field, the same benefit will follow; but the trough should be thoroughly cleaned out at least once a month and lime put in the bottom. If nothing else is possible it would not be a great chore to keep a big tub full of water in the pasture. The omnipresent fliver and a couple of milk cans would do the trick.

Many times have we said that not a drop of milk comes out of a cow's udder until it has first gone down her throat in the form of feed. Water is food. It is the cheapest and most plentiful food there is.

In every 40 quart can of milk you send off your farm there are 73.1 lbs. to 74.8 lbs of water. The Rockefeller Foundation itself has no chemist to equal Madame Cow who every day turns her grains and roughages and water into the matchless food we call milk. But even the cow-chemist cannot make as little as 30 lbs. of milk a day in the summer unless she has about 150 lbs. of water in addition to casein, fats, sugar and mineral matter. Neither her grains nor grass will give her much of that 150 lbs.—she must therefore drink most of it.

If your cows do not give as much milk as you feel they ought to during this heated season, check up on their water supply.

"Water afar off quencheth not fire" says an old proverb. It is just as sure that "water afar off"—in your well instead of in the stomachs of your cows—maketh no milk.

If you want to bore through glass, cover it with putty or stiff clay, then make a hole in this the size wanted and pour melted lead into it. The glass will drop out.

When using a compass saw to cut out curved shapes hold it straight up and down, not slanting, or it will undercut and not give you a square edge.

Cumberland County Field Day

THE dairymen of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, will hold their Second Annual Field Day and Cattle Exhibition on August 10th and 11th at Mountain View Park, Mt. Holly Springs, Penna.

This annual event is staged under the auspices of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and the Agricultural Extension Department, and is supported financially by the business men of Carlisle and Cumberland County.

Last year's show was a great success. Over two hundred dairy cattle were on exhibition representing the best dairy herds in Cumberland County. The redeeming feature about the cattle exhibit was that the



The above photograph shows part of the cattle exhibit in Rudy's Woods at last year's show.

cows had on their working clothes. They were not dolled up and specially fitted for the occasion.

This year's event promises to exceed last year's show in every respect.

Dairy demonstrations will be given on Thursday morning, all taken from the herds of the members of the Cow Testing Association. This includes:

1. The use of a good purebred Holstein sire on grade females as an influence on production; this taken from the herd of John L. Basehore, Hampden Township.

2. Cow Testing Association Production Records, from the herd of Abner Rider, also of Hampden Township.

3. The value of a good purebred sire on purebred females; from the herd of Paul Gibble, Silver Spring Township.

4. Economical Herd Development; an exhibit of eighteen purebred Guernseys from the herd of H. K. McCullough, West Pennsboro Township.

Self-feeding of Dairy Cows

BECAUSE hogs, beef cattle and sheep can be successfully self-fed whenever it is desired to fatten them for the market in the shortest time possible, W. B. Nevins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, decided to ascertain what effect self-feeding might have on the dairy cow. To this end eight milk cows were allowed to run to self-feeders filled with the ordinary grains, such as corn, oats and barley and such products as bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal that are comparatively rich in protein. The cows also had access to alfalfa hay and corn silage. This feeding test was conducted with these eight cows for periods ranging from 14 to 130 weeks. Thus enough data was accumulated to make it possible to draw reasonably accurate conclusions from the results obtained.

Some very interesting lessons were learned. It was found, for example, that there was much difference in the likes and dislikes among the individual cows for the feeds used. Then, too, it was observed that a given cow would eat large quantities of one or more grains for months at a time and then suddenly change to some other grain or grains. It also seemed that most of the cows liked some one grain better than a mixture of several grains of the low protein concentrates. Corn proved to be the most palatable of the common grains. While practically all the cows under test consumed more grain in relation to their weight and milk production than is considered normal under hand feeding methods, still they consumed practically normal quantities of hay and silage.

Careful records of feed consumption were made weekly, while daily milk and butter fat records were also made. In general it was observed that the self-fed cows consumed more feed than they would have been given according to the standards usually followed, but the milk flow was not correspondingly increased. There were exceptions to this general statement. For a short period after calving, for example, most of the cows failed to consume as much feed as their estimated requirements called for. Some of the cows ate a larger percentage of protein feeds than was needed for the amount of milk produced. In short, self-feeding of dairy cows, according to this test, did not prove satisfactory from the standpoint of economy. On the other hand no harmful effect upon the health of the cows or upon their reproductive functions was observed when they had access to several kinds of concentrates, some of which were rich in carbohydrates and some rich in protein. When they were forced to eat principally of high protein feeds there was some evidence of physiological disturbances resulting in a lessened flow of milk.

It is interesting to note that the eight cows included in this test, which were fed, one for 104 weeks, one for 130 weeks, one for 78 weeks, one for 60 weeks and the other four for 14 to 26 weeks each, consumed a total of 7,120 pounds of digestible protein, when, according to the so-called Armsby standard, their requirement called for only 3,657 pounds. Thus the average consumption of digestible protein was nearly twice as large as it should have been. There was a very great variation in this excessive consumption of protein. One cow that was on test for 104 weeks consumed 304 per cent more protein than the standard calls for, while another cow, on test for 130 weeks, actually consumed 15 per cent less protein than standard requirements.

Very similar results were obtained when judging the feed consumed from its net energy value. The self-fed cows in most cases consumed around 50 per cent more of carbohydrates and fat than they would have eaten had they been hand fed in the usual manner.

These facts show clearly that self-feeding of dairy cows is uneconomical and out of the question as a practical method. This test, however, brought out some very useful lessons that emphasized why feeding of the dairy cow is so important from the standpoint of economical production and why it is so very desirable to treat each cow in the herd as an individual

when it comes to feeding. First, the cows varied greatly in their likes and dislikes for different concentrates which shows clearly why a man should study each of his cows individually and consider their appetites. Secondly, the cows gave clear-cut evidence that for economical results one should feed according to production in a general way, but that one cannot lay down a hard and fast rule as to the exact amount to feed that will apply to all cows alike.

For example the general rule in feeding grain to cows of the Holstein type is to provide one pound of a well balanced grain ration for each four to four and one-half pounds of milk produced. Some cows, however, will produce milk more economically when they are fed a little more than this, while others require somewhat less. For this reason the careful dairyman will study his cows individually and watch the effect on each cow of an increase or a decrease of the grain consumption upon milk production.

What Every Producer of Market Milk Should Know

By H. H. Hall

PRODUCING and delivering to the plant is only about one-half of the problem of marketing liquid milk in our city markets.

In June, 1925, I, a backward, pay-at-the-pail dairyman, was privileged to attend the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League in New York City.

During a part of the afternoon and evening before the meeting, a representative of the Department of Production was kind enough to be my guide and to answer my questions while showing me over parts of League Headquarters. A part of the forenoon, before the meeting, I spent with a Sheffield Farm man talking over the city end of the milk business. In both cases I tried to get the viewpoint and troubles of city distributors, so that when I came to write proposing New Standard, a new test and standardizing market milk, I could write not only from the viewpoint of the producer but also from the viewpoint of the city distributor.

From both these men I gathered that their troubles were:

First: Perishibility. Every man who produces Grade B milk understands or should understand that part of the problem of marketing milk.

Second: Competition. Few producers really understand what competition does to the price and quality of city milk.

When three, four or five bottles of milk from as many distributors compete for the mercy of one consumer, that consumer really sets the price and his choice really sets the quality standard that the unsold bottles must meet if they hope to successfully compete in that market.

Third: Indifference of producers to Quality Standard as shown by the Cream line on bottled milk.

Fourth: Willingness of the average city consumer to pay well for luxuries and his unwillingness to pay even cost of production for necessities.

The average city consumer wants two things when he buys a bottle of milk. First, the luxury of a cream line deep enough to make it a good coffee trimming and second, he wants that luxury at a necessity price.

Fifth: Uncertainty from day to day of demand caused by holidays, feast and fast days, automobile instalment payments, strikes, lockouts, etc.

Two years ago the above were the main everyday troubles of the city distributor and in order that this story be up-to-date, I asked for a city distributor's views today which I quote as follows:

"As to the 'subsidy fine,' as you term it: You are figuring the price of butterfat based on 3.5 milk, which is incorrect, and I will refer you to the fourth paragraph of your own letter, in which you raise the point as to the value of solids, other than fat, contained in milk.

"As a matter of fact what we are trying to sell is a salable bottle of milk. The average milk producer has never yet considered his milk in that light. He has always considered that if he delivered his milk to the plant within reasonable limits as it was drawn from the animal, that milk was milk and he has strenuously resented any attempt on the part of the distributor of milk to insist that he raise the butterfat standard.

"A bottle of milk that tests less than 3.5 is not what can be termed a readily salable article. In other words, it does not have the flavor or appearance which makes it appealing to the purchaser. On the other hand, neither can you get, from the purchaser, a sufficiently higher price for 4% milk to justify its production.

"You say that 'the pool paid you $0.76 2/3 per lb. of butterfat on the inflated value that market milk has carried butterfat to.' You are mistaken in this statement. The pool paid you $2.68½ for a salable article of milk, if we assume that 3.5, which in my opinion is about correct, constitutes a salable article.

"Up to this point we are not interested in the value of a pound of butterfat and as the man charged with the responsibility for selling your milk, I am not particularly interested in having you put any more fat in than 3.5 because I can sell 3.5 milk but I cannot get much additional price for it if you put in more butterfat because I cannot get it back from the consumer; therefore, why should I pay you even the price of butter for the extra butterfat?"

Brother producers, the above letter is just a plain statement of conditions to-day. It is entirely from the distributors' standpoint. Read again distributors' troubles as above set down, then read again the second paragraph quoted from his letter in regard to "Strenuously Resented."

Why should you Strenuously Resent? Because you are a great majority of producers who are milking cows of the low test breed that do not average to come up to the Man Made Standard.

Read again paragraph four of the letter quoted above in which he says, "Which in my opinion is about correct." There is your proof that the butterfat standard is man's opinion and only man's opinion.

The strongest force that mankind knows is the Force of Gravitation. It binds everything animate and inanimate. The next strongest force that we know about is the Force of Heredity. That binds everything that

has life to reproduce like itself, but never just like itself.

When I was talking this matter over with the Sheffields man, he took a pencil and showed me how to increase the butterfat content of Holstein milk. Assuming the breed average was 3% and that there were strains that produced 4%, he proposed to get 3.5% milk by breeding a 4% bull to 3% cows—adding 3 plus 4 equals 7. Seven divided by two equals 3.5%, and there you are and yet farmers will not try it.

I asked when he expected to get 3.5% milk from such breeding and he said "I could use it to-morrow." I suggested, "On the average it takes 26 months to raise a Holstein heifer to production age and on that basis you would get your first milk from that cross in October, 1927, and the chances are about 99 to 1 that you would be disappointed," and he asked "Why?" and the following is about what he heard.

"More than nineteen hundred years ago, Cæsar in his Galic wars lifted the curtain and gave us our first historic view of 'A Prosperous Dairy country that produced cheese, beef and hides,' the home of the Low Testing Breed. Recent excavations in the Mesopotamian Valley, in the ruins of a forgotten city, has uncovered a building on the frieze of which is pictured what cannot be other than a procession of prize bulls at a dairy show or fair.

"In the uncounted generations from the time man milked a cow for the first time to the time that building was built, in the almost uncountable generations from the time that picture was made till Cæsar lifted the curtain and introduced us to the Friesians and for nearly nineteen hundred years since that introduction, the Holstein cow has been selected and bred to produce a large quantity of milk without any regard to its butterfat content and you ask me and every other breeder of Holsteins to try in 26 months to undo the Force of Heredity that has been bred into the breed for thousands of generations. Ask us something easy if you please."

He smiled and said, "Well, you have got your nerve to claim those bulls away back there were Holsteins," and I said, "Many men have been hung on circumstantial evidence that wasn't half as strong as the evidence on which I base that claim and that is every bull in that procession is pictured Black and White and furthermore, never before 1883 did the average breeder even dream that the Holstein cow was a butter cow.

"In 1883, Mercedes, a purebred Holstein cow, in a 30-day public contest, open to all dairy breeds in Madison Square Garden, New York City, produced 99 pounds 6½ ounces of butter and won the *Breeder's Gazette* prize over all her competitors. Since 1883, the Holstein cow has been the plaything of rich men who have dreamed the same dream you have marked on that paper. What have they accomplished in more than 40 years of effort at the expense of millions of dollars? A long list of wonderful records. A much longer list of dismal failures. A few combinations of mother, daughter and granddaughter and much fewer combinations of great granddaughter that 'Carried On' before 'Petering Out.'

"Just one bull that has a 40-lb. dam, a 40-lb. sister, a 40-lb. daughter and a 40-lb. granddaughter. A record of prices paid at auction sales that stagger the imagination and make us doubt the vanity of owners of big breeding establishments until we are cured and smile at the expert way they dodge the truth to account for their dispersal sales. In the face of all that, and much more, you ask the pay-at-the-pail dairyman to pay the entire profits of a year's production on a chance that is many to one against him for a bull that is bound by thousands of generations of heredity not to do it. Again, I say, Ask us something easy."

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926. Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Brother producers, the writer of the above letter deserves a rising vote of thanks for dictating such a letter. The competition he meets compels him to say just what he has said.

Competition says to the low test producer, "Breed up or you lose" and to the high test producer, "Breed down, and you lose." Let's do something that's easier than either breeding up or down. Let's get together and change competition.

You and I are responsible for that competition. We are now between 40 and 50 per cent effectively organized. Effectively organized means in an organization officered by men who are dairymen and milk brokers by official position.

After reading the report of the Oneonta meeting and also the report of what the Committee, appointed to draft a plan for a unified organization, are trying to do by efforts and promptings of officers who are milk brokers and dairymen, perhaps, I should say, the only organization that will or can get us together is one officered by "Honest to Goodness" dairymen.

If we were 85% organized under such officers as now guide the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., we could do almost anything that the majority wished done. We could do away with duplicate and triplicate plant and crew expenses in the country or reduce them very materially. We could save on freight charges. We could reduce city competition to where it would be only a stimulating instead of a dominating factor.

If the majority favored it, we could get legislation that would legalize a new standard, a new test and standardizing market milk.

I have three letters on my desk all making about the same request and that is "Tell us what you think you can make your plan do."

For an answer to them all I'll say, unless the research of twenty to thirty years ago was all wrong, natures standard (human mothers' milk) will cut the fat content of standardizing market milk to a little below 3%. That means that all milk would yield surplus fat to a greater or less degree. The overrun of fat could be used to make a genuine luxury, a standardized coffee cream, or be used in making ice cream, or frozen and kept refrigerated until wanted.

The new test would be for total solids the standard to be divided into tenths or points. The primary value to be so much per point and both above and below standard added or substracted the same per point (perhaps a secondary value figured for the surplus fat).

Standardized milk would show a uniform cream line and a 15% competition could not set the price nor determine the quality as a 50% competition does now.

The final end of the dream is the new standard, test and standardized market milk can be made to take care of the summer surplus and also the winter shortage.

Instead of selling the summer surplus to preserving plants, equip our own plants to separate that surplus, freeze and hold the cream. Powder the skim and store it so it will not deteriorate. When the shortage comes, reliquify the powder, add the right amount of cream, homogauge and sell for just what it is at a price that will make it go. Sell the overrun of fat in a standardized cream at a luxury price. That and the savings that can be made with an 85% organization I believe will enable us to sell to our consumers at a price that will keep them satisfied and still give us cost of production plus a reasonable profit. But all the above and every other change that we seek or may seek depends on an 85% organization that will stand together and work together.

To-day there is no use of hoping for a more than 85% organization if the territory I am acquainted with is an index of the whole territory.

Fully 5% of our producing herds are owned and controlled by men over 70 who were born in the ox-team, loghouse, open-fire cooking age, when there was genuine coöperation in almost every neighborhood. They have seen neighborhood coöperation slowly die and they don't believe it is entitled to a resurrection and there are enough more who are opposed to coöperate for one reason or another to make fully another 10%.

There are three factors working for a nearly 100% organization every one of which needs only a little time and it will do a good job. The three factors are Death, Education and Success.

Death will soon gather in the 5% and their herds will come into the hands of younger men who may or may not be won by Education but what education fails to win. Success stands a good chance to win.

Gentlemen, the successes won by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., entitles it to your membership and support.

If not, why not?

Looking Forward

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in dairying by selecting for breeding purposes the descendants of high producers, but the most rapid progress can only be made by looking forward as well as backward. The records of the first five or six daughters determine with some degree of certainty, the true value of a dairy bull; and it is doubtful whether any bull, regardless of his breeding, should head any well-bred herd until a number of his daughters have been tested and found to have much higher records than their dams. Until such time, however, as good proved sires are made available, bulls with high-producing ancestry must be relied upon. When all dairy bulls are required to pass through a probationary period before they are allowed to head a dairy herd, when only proved sires are allowed to become the sires of many daughters, and when the best of these sires are used to their full capacity, then, and not until then, may a great advance in the economical production of our dairy herds be expected.—*Farmers' Bulletin No. 1532.*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JULY 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Leeuwarden Show Next September

IN COMMEMORATION of the seventy-five years establishment of the Friesian Agricultural Society, the great organization to which the entire Agricultural Associations in Friesland are affiliated, a great agricultural show will be held in the capital of the Province of Friesland, Leeuwarden, from Monday, September 5th until Saturday, September 10th of this year, says the *British-Friesian Journal.* All branches of the Agricultural Industry will be represented at the show. The showgrounds comprise an area of 37 acres, but the cattle judging will take place in the well known Leeuwarden Cattle Market.

The show is certain to contain a very fine collection of registered black-and-white Friesian cattle, and if for no other reason will be most interesting to our readers.

Undoubtedly there will be no lack of interest for this agricultural show, the largest and most important held in the Netherlands since 1914. From various sources, also from abroad, plans are already being made for excursions to Friesland during the period of this show. Anyone desiring information can obtain this on application to the Bureau of the Friesian Agricultural Show, Landbouwhuis, Leeuwarden, Holland.

Holstein Picnic or Political Pow Wow?

A CENTRAL Western paper in announcing the Annual Picnic of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Illinois, stated that Congressman L. C. Dickinson of Iowa, farm leader in congress and proponent of the McNary-Haugen principle of farm relief, would be the chief speaker and then went on to inform its readers that Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, had been invited as an honored guest, and that Mrs. Medill McCormick of Rock River Farms, hoped to attend the picnic.

Lowden might well be honored with the title "Perpetual Candidate for President" or the "Bryan of the Republican Party."

It is rumored that Mrs. McCormick is seeking the Governorship of the state of Illinois.

Mr. Lowden is President of the Old Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and Mrs. McCormick is a Director and has served as Chairman of the Extension Committee.

The Extension Department is looked upon by many dairymen as a scheme to promote politics. Over Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars of the breeders' money has been expended in a single year by the Extension Department.

While so much effort and expense is being put forth in fighting the Corn Borer and the Japanese Beetle, which are said to be destructive to agricultural progress, would it not be well to appoint a commission to advise the farmers against the possible danger of their organizations becoming infected or infested with Political Parasites?

Western Milk

THE editor of the *Dairymen's Price Reporter,* the official organ for the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company of Pittsburgh, Penna., takes a little different attitude, and we believe the proper attitude, with reference to the shipment of western milk and cream into the eastern market, than has recently been expressed by the President of the Dairymen's League of New York.

The attempt to discriminate against western milk and cream being shipped into the New York market is entirely unfair and unjust providing the milk and milk products are produced under sanitary conditions and arrive at market in a proper state of preservation.

The editor states:

"Despite the fact that it is getting to be an old story —this talking and writing about western cream coming into eastern markets, nevertheless it is still a mighty important factor in marketing milk for members of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company. The Government reports that during June there was shipped into New York City from states outside New York over 421,770 gallons of 40 per cent cream and 5,826,720 gallons of milk. The cream was expected to come from long distances, but when it was reported that the state of Iowa shipped in 2,000 gallons of sweet milk then we were a bit disturbed. Just look at your geographies and get the significance—see how far Iowa is from New York and yet not too far to ship sweet milk into the city. The good dairyman, however, will not be alarmed—he will get to work and squeeze some more air out of his production costs—he will again check up on his cows—but the poor dairyman—the chances are he will sit on a fence rail back of the barn and start bemoaning the fact that he can't make money in milking cows and yet will continue to keep a herd of cows that don't produce enough milk to pay for their feed.

Gazette

A Newspaper For The Family
HOME EDITION
PRICE 2c IN CITY; 5c ON TRAINS

Two Leased Wire Reports — ASSOCIATED PRESS and INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BARNEY KICKED OUT OF OFFICE

WILLIAM B. BARNEY IS NOW WITH THE OLD REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

The Accompanying Reprint was taken from the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mr. W. B. Barney's own state.

The same Mr. William B. Barney mentioned in the article is now employed by the old Registry Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Mr. Barney is appearing at Meetings of Holstein breeders throughout the Country. We believe it our duty to advise our readers that he has no connection whatever with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Association, with offices located at Harrisburg, Penna.

TOLD TO RESIGN OR HE WOULD BE FIRED; PHIL PRAY OUSTED ON JAN. 1.

State Executive Council Clears Him Of Charges Filed By Gazette Against Dairy And Food Commissioner; Saves His Hide By Quitting; Famous Case Closed

(CEDAR RAPIDS NEWS)

William B. Barney, Iowa state dairy and food commissioner, today handed his resignation to Governor N. E. Kendall. The resignation was forced on him by the state executive council. Secretary of State Walter Ramsey, commissioned for that duty by the council, yesterday informed Commissioner Barney that he would have to resign.

The resignation comes as the result of charges brought against Commissioner Barney more than one year ago by The Evening Gazette. He was charged with inefficiency and maladministration as to his office, and with having been, as a member of the firm of W. B. Barney and Son, Chapin, Ia., a party to sales of tubercular cattle. At a hearing which consumed the entire last week of October, these charges were thoroughly aired before the executive council, which includes the governor, secretary of state, state auditor and state treasurer.

According to the Associated Press dispatches from Des Moines, the executive council yesterday passed a resolution clearing Barney of the charges in the following language: "The state executive council, after a thorough investigation of the charges against W. B. Barney herd of cattle which, on subsequent test, proved to be tuberculous. Other testimony showed that Barney personally had sent a $500 check to a man in the state of Washington who had purchased for $1,000 a bull that reacted to the tuberculin test after its arrival at its destination. On the witness stand Barney testified that he later

Milk the Farmers' Biggest Crop

WHAT is the American farmers' biggest crop harvested in 1926? Is it corn, wheat or oats? In 1926 the wheat crop was valued at one billion dollars, according to U. S. government reports. The cotton crop was valued at a billion and a half dollars, and the corn at two billion dollars. But the farmers' biggest crop is seldom mentioned on the board of exchange.

In 1926 the milk crop of the American farmer was valued at nearly three billion dollars, more than the value of wheat and cotton together.

Outside of the milk that is placed at the back door every morning, the biggest users of milk products are probably the 70,000 cafes and restaurants in the United States. They use more than a million pounds of butter each day. This is outside of the regular hotel trade.

Another Comeback

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

Dear Sirs:

I have read your issue of June 22d containing the recent ruling of Commissioner Pyrke, of the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York, showing a change of heart in regard to the New Registry Association.

In reviewing the Beckley case the Commissioner said: "I can see no reason for departing from the rule laid down in the Beckley case that the certificates of the new association cannot, with safety be accepted by the state as evidence of the purebred status of the animals covered by the certificates. It does not follow from this however, as I read the statute, that the owner cannot be accorded the higher level of indemnification, because his animals are registered in the new association, providing that he can present satisfactory evidence of the purity of breeding."

Why is it that in one case *satisfactory evidence* of the purity of breeding was presented and accepted and the claim paid and in a former similar case, where the evidence of the purity of breeding was identically and substantially the same with the added fact that a full brother of the animal in question had been accepted as purebred and indemnification paid as such by the Department, the claim was rejected? This is up to Mr. Pyrke to answer—nobody else can because it is unanswerable.

The opinion reviewing the Beckley case gives one the impression that an attempt is being made to try and creep out of a hole into which one had fallen.

In one paragraph Mr. Pyrke asserts that it has been the practice of New York State and of the Federal Government as well, to depend upon the certificates of the Registry Associations in determining the question of the purity of breeding of animals slaughtered, and that it is not feasible for the state to make an independent examination of the blood lines of each animal slaughtered.

Then in order to extricate himself from an untoward position he raises the question as to what is meant by "purebred animal." He can find no instance where this phrase has been judicially defined, and follows up with the following contradictory paragraph.

"If an owner by suitable proof can demonstrate in any case that the animals in question possess blood lines which, for many generations, have been undiluted within the definition above given, and can show in addition that the animals have been registered with a registry association, then I think he is entitled to indemnification upon the higher level."

In the above paragraph satisfactory evidence is based upon the owner's suitable proof—the certificate of the Registry Association has second place, while in a former paragraph he stated that both the state and Federal government depended upon the certificates of the Registry Association.

O, consistency, thou art a jewel!

Personally, I believe that the Wisconsin ruling and the pending United States Supreme Court decision has knocked the pickerel into pie.

With the highest appreciation for the good work of the home office, in weaving a network around the "old guard stronghold"—New York, I remain

Yours very sincerely,
F. K.

Prosperity

THE following paragraphs were taken from the news letter of the Iowa Holstein-Friesian Association for July:

THIRD AND LAST CALL

There are still a few who have not as yet paid their 1927 dues. This is the last time you will be reminded of this fact, but unless you have this matter straightened up at this time next month your name will be dropped from the mailing list. Every indication points to a very prosperous time ahead for the State Association, and we would like to see all you old members profit by reaping the harvest of the seed that you have sown. We have an active, growing organization and every member that is added to our number means just that much better service to the rest of the members. *Together we stand, divided we fall.* Let's everybody rise.

KOSSUTH COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

Determination, courage and much enthusiasm characterized the annual meeting which was held at Burt, July 1st, at 8 P. M. With little or no money in the treasury they adopted a program that calls for $1.00 each for each Holstein calf club member, which alone means about $70.00. Also they plan to hold their annual picnic September 1st, at E. R. Woltz's place, near Burt, and to furnish the ice cream for that. At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected: President, G. W. Wossels, Algona; Vice-President, Herman Dau, Burt; Sec.-Treas., Jewell Patterson, Algona; State Director, Andy Godreferson, Algona; County Directors, Henry Grey, Titonka; R. H. Walker, Swea City; E. R. Woltz, Burt; Hillard Abbas, Lacota, and Will Koestler, Burt. E. R. Woltz was appointed chairman of the picnic committee.

Formation of the Dairy Herd

PERHAPS one of the most discussed questions in the formation of a dairy herd is whether to begin with pure-bred or grade cows. Opinions differ widely as to which is the more profitable. Purebred animals are much sought for breeding purposes; their offspring are therefore more valuable and command a higher price than do the offspring of grades. Therefore, if the value of the calves is taken into consideration, a purebred herd is a more profitable one, other things being equal, than a grade herd. On the other hand, by the grading-up process, that is, by continually selecting and breeding the cows that are the best producers to a purebred bull, it is entirely possible and by no means difficult to establish a herd of grade cows that will equal in the production of milk any herd of purebred animals. If, therefore, milk-production alone is sought, a grade herd may produce as largely as a purebred.

The enterprising and progressive owner will hardly be content with grades only. In the beginning his bull will be purebred; presently he will want a purebred cow to match, then one or two more. Thus he will be steadily and properly working towards a purebred herd, and gaining in knowledge and experience at the same time. This will be found a much better plan, especially with the beginner or those unaccustomed to handling registered stock, than to purchase a purebred herd in the beginning.—*Harper.*

A Good Example to Be Followed

FOR over fourteen years William O'Leary of East Troy has filled out a milk sheet at each milking. Every cow and heifer's production is weighed and the amount placed in the proper square reserved for that milking. The O'Leary herd is a large one and is composed of purebred Holsteins and necessitates the employment of one or two extra milkers beside himself, but this does not prevent him from insisting that every cow's actual production be written in its proper place—always. If hired help falsify the records to protect their inefficiency as milkers it is sufficient cause for discharge. However most helpers like this careful keeping of records and claim it adds interest to an otherwise tedious operation.

One of the great benefits of this practice comes when there is a dropping off or increase of production. If the variation is only as little as two pounds an effort is made to account for it. Sometimes this is the first warning of sickness. Then a change in feed, or a small dose of salts will set the animal back to her normal health. Maybe it is a change in feed that makes a change in production, and this is often valuable information. Everyone knows alfalfa is better feed for producing milk than timothy, but who knows whether alsike or red clover is best.

Then in feeding ground feed. The economical, sensible way is to feed the cow the most feed that gives the most milk. Here is where the milk sheet comes in. A glance shows each cow's production. If the general policy is to give one pound of ground feed for each four pounds of milk given the data is right there to do that very thing. Ground feed costs money and this is the best way to feed it.

Sometimes buyers visit the barn and inspect cows in the latter part of the cow's lactation period; or the hired man loses respect for a cow because she is not giving as much as she should; then it is enlightening to roll up the record sheets for a few months and look over the production figures of the cow when she was fresh.

It only takes a few seconds to weigh milk with the modern dairy scales hung near the milk can and another few seconds to jot the amount down. It is time well spent, according to Mr. O'Leary and he expects to keep up the practice after over 14 years of keeping records and most of the time a member of a cow testing association.

Can Legislation Do It?

THE writer is from Iowa and is mighty proud of that fact—he thinks that the Hawkeye State is one of the greatest in the union, California not excepted, but he is sorry that he cannot be as enthusiastic over the hopes of legislative relief as a means of solving the problems of agriculture as many of the Iowa leaders are reported as being. There is no question but what Congressman Haugen and Congressman Dickinson are 100 per cent sincere in their desire to help agriculture and in feeling that legislation will do it. However, it is inconceivable to believe that Uncle Sam can be expected to make good for the shiftlessness of men in agriculture—for the inefficiency of men on the farm. No matter what action the government might take toward farm legislation there would always be practically the same number of men on the farm complaining about discrimination and admitting that they were losing money in their operations without making an effort to help themselves.—*Dairymen's Price Reporter.*

How Many Miles for a Bushel of Corn?

DID you ever stop to figure out how far a farmer travels in cultivating a 40-acre field of corn during one season? The distance would make a nice vacation trip if travelled in the family auto, points out the Research Department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. For example, there are approximately 400 rows a quarter a mile long in a 40-acre corn field, or 100 miles of rows. If you live in the south and use a one-mule walking cultivator, each row must be traveled twice, once on each side, or 200 miles for each cultivation. If a single row riding or walking cultivator is used 300 miles will be covered in covering the field three times during the summer. Three cultivators with a 2-row cultivator reduce the distance to a mere 150 miles, while the new 3- and 4-row motor cultivators now being manufactured, the distance is 100 and 75 miles respectively. —*Dairymen's Price Reporter.*

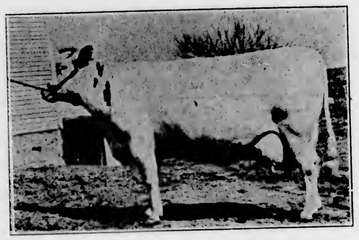
Facts are stubborn, but statistics are more pliable.—*Fort Wayne News Sentinel.*

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND **INDIANA**

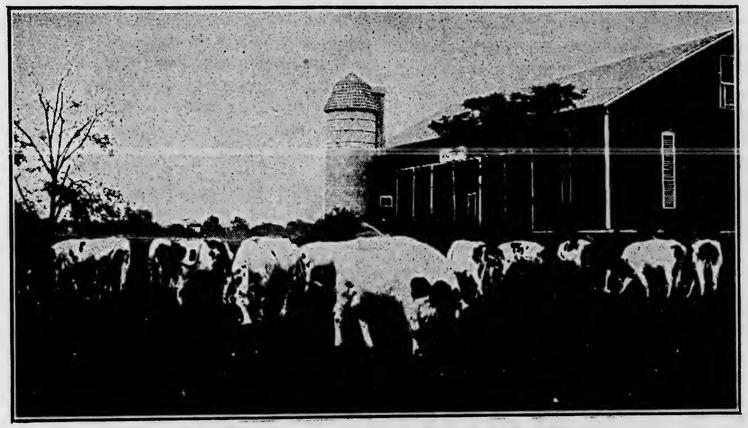


OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

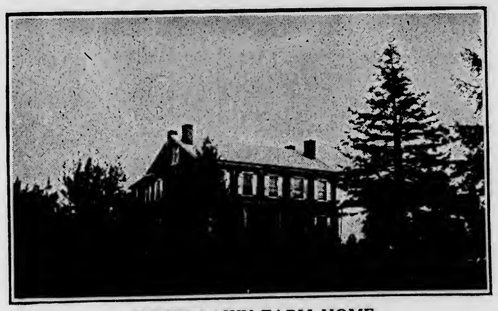
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

Dairy Tradition Hit by Ohio Farm Facts

COMMON belief among dairymen that cows freshening in the spring produce milk more economically than cows freshening at other seasons of the year doesn't check with the facts.

Evidence against this common opinion has come to rural economists at the Ohio State University from the study of records kept for five years by Medina County dairymen.

The economists divided the herds into three groups: those in which less than 25 per cent of the cows freshened in three spring months—March, April, May—those in which between 25 and 35 per cent of the cows freshened in the spring, and those herds in which more than 35 per cent of the cows freshened in the spring.

Records of these groups showed that costs of feed and labor were reduced in both groups where spring freshening was practiced more extensively.

Milk production per cow increased, however, and cost of producing 100 lb. milk, decreased as the proportion of spring-freshened cows in the herd increased.

Production per cow during the five years averaged 8,154 pounds a year in herds where fall freshening predominated, 7,289 pounds in the half-way group and 6,822 pounds in the herds where spring freshening predominated. Costs of producing 100 lb. milk varied accordingly, from $2.47 in the fall freshening group to $2.71 in the spring freshening group.—*Exchange.*

Cures for Poison Ivy

WE ARE often exposed to poison ivy, particularly during the harvest season. The ivy trails along the fence and hedge rows, ever exposing those who come in contact with it.

Individuals differ greatly as to their natural resistance to this form of poison. Some people are so susceptible that if they pass poison ivy on the windward side they are infected while others have a natural resistance and can handle the plant fearlessly without the least danger of infection.

We are printing below information that will be found valuable in case of ivy poison, poison oak and poison sumac.

According to James F. Couch of the United States Department of Agriculture, Science Service's Daily Science News Bulletin (Washington) reports as follows:

"'Just ask your druggist to make up a 5 per cent solution of potassium permanganate,' says Mr. Couch, 'and swab it on the poisoned places with a bit of absorbent cotton or a soft cloth. The permanganate destroys the ivy poison, but does no harm to the skin, except that it makes a brown stain. Most of us do not want to let this remain, and it can be removed by washing with a 1 per cent solution of oxalic acid. Oxalic acid is a poison, so that if you are afraid of children getting hold of it, you may use instead a 1 per cent solution of sodium bisulphite, or even just plain soap and water, though the latter is a bit slow in taking off the stain. If the skin has been very much broken by scratching or otherwise and is raw, the oxalic acid will cause a temporary stinging, and soap and water is preferable for removing stains from such sensitive surfaces. If the skin is very tender, the solution of potassium permanganate may be diluted with water before using.'

"The permanganate treatment is recommended only as a remedy for poisoning that has already taken place. Persons who know that they are likely to be poisoned may prevent the plants from harming them with a wash devised by Dr. James B. McNair of the Field Museum, Chicago. This consists of a 5 per cent solution of ferric chlorid in a fifty-fifty mixture of water and glycerin, to be washed on all exposed parts of the skin and allowed to dry there, before going where the dangerous weeds grow. The iron in the chemical combines with the poisonous principle of the ivy and changes it into a harmless, non-poisonous compound. None of the remedies recommended by the two scientists have any patent or proprietary medicines in them. They are standard and well-known chemicals, and any druggist can make them up in a few minutes."

Men divide into two classes—those who make a decision and stick to it, and those who are going to start "to-morrow."

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OF DAIRY QUALITY

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My Herd is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1
Crawford Co., Pa.

Duty on Swiss Cheese Increased

AN INCREASE of 50 per cent in the tariff on Swiss cheese is announced in a proclamation by President Coolidge and became effective July 8th. As in the case of butter two years ago, this increase is the limit permitted by the law under which the Tariff Commission functions.

The proclamation covers "cheese by whatever name known, having the eye formation characteristic of the Swiss or Emmenthaler type." The effect of the announcement was an immediate increase of about 3 cents in the asking prices for fancy imported Swiss.

The duty on Swiss cheese has been "5 cents per pound, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem."

The new schedule is "7½ cents per pound, but not less than 37½ per cent ad valorem."

President Coolidge, in his statement, set forth that existing duties on Swiss cheese failed to equalize the difference in cost of production in the United States and the principal competing country and for this reason the new and higher rate is authorized.

"There may be money in some jobs," complained the dentist, "but I live from hand to mouth."—*Montreal Family Herald.*

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MONTROSE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Vacation Time

FOR the great majority of people, summer is the natural vacation time. To the city dweller, outdoors has an appeal, not so clearly felt by those whose daily work keeps them in the open air. Unfortunately, what are vacation months for every one else are the busiest months for the farmer and his family, yet they cannot help but be affected by hearing and seeing so much of other people's vacation plans, and they begin to desire at least a brief cessation from the daily grind. But there are cows to be milked, at least twice a day and horses and chickens to be fed. A vacation during the summer months certainly seems impossible to the farm family.

Vacation a Change

A vacation implies freedom from regular duties, and should include a change of environment as well as of occupation, but it does not mean mere idleness. Many a man works harder while on a vacation than at his regular employment, yet he does not mind it because he is busying himself at something different. To sit in a boat for hours at a time, even when rewarded with a good catch of fish, would seem hard work to one who had to do it, day after day. Yet men will rise at early hours and drive for miles to do so, and think they are having the time of their lives. Vacation pleasures are largely an attitude of mind, and are generally dependent on a change of work and surroundings.

Short Trips

Since farm people cannot take their regular vacation during these popular summer months, they ought to do every thing possible to keep from getting discontented. Usually there is a slack time between harvests, when only routine work has to be done. This may often be left to the hired help and the family be free to take short automobile trips to near by points of interest. The same opportunity may be given to the help at some other time. Picnics held during the middle of the day may include a number of families and not interfere greatly with the work. A day spent at the river—fishing, boating, swimming—means a delightful break in the monotony of farm work.

Eat Outdoors

Sometimes just a change in the manner of living helps out a lot, and an outdoor dining-room is a most delightful change, after the confinement of the winter months. Every farm home has a porch, and the expense of screening all or part of it is small compared with the pleasure and convenience which it affords. Suppose that for the sake of saving work, the family meals have been served in the kitchen during the winter months. How about it when the hot days come, especially if the wood stove continues to function? The heat and confusion are enough to get on the nerves of the most capable housekeeper. Contrast this with a screened porch, preferably facing the morning sun, with enough vines climbing up the wire to give a grateful shade. All the heat and mess of cooking utensils are left in the kitchen, and there is nothing to interfere with the enjoyment of the meal, even by the cook herself.

Porch Furnishings

The porch furnishings need not be expensive, a plain table and wooden chairs being all that are absolutely necessary. If there is room for the refrigerator, that is all the more convenient. A broad board, securely fastened on the top of the rail may be used to hold flowers and plants, or as a serving table at meal times. Another shelf or two may be used for keeping some of the table furnishings, to save carrying back and forth from indoors.

Table Linen

It is neither necessary nor wise to use linen on the out door table, as it is too easily affected by dampness. The best table cover is a pretty oil cloth, which can be wiped off after every meal. The napkins may be of colored cotton, or squares of linen saved from worn out table cloths. These should be carried in after each meal, and should be laundered frequently. Raffia or cork mats may be used to protect the table oil cloth from the hot dishes.

Watch the Manners

Since there will be a tendency towards informality in these out door meals, it would be wise to see that table manners are not entirely neglected, especially where there are children in the family. Otherwise, it may take a busy mother some time to correct the bad habits contracted during this time of relaxation.

And if you can't have a regular out door dining room, just try having a few meals out on the lawn. With every one taking hold, and helping carry out the food and dishes, the work will not seem hard, and even that much change will seem like a tiny vacation.

Salads in Summer

When the hot days come, salads seem to have an appeal all their own, and, if a good rich dressing is used, they can be made sufficiently substantial to serve as the main dish for the evening meal. If the family like olive oil, it is better to use a mayonnaise dressing, either home made or bought at the store, but if they do not, then a boiled dressing to which whipped cream has been added, may be used. The composition of the salad will depend on what there is in the larder. It may be made of cooked vegetables left over from previous meals, and used according to the quantities on hand. Peas, string beans, potatoes, carrots, and beets may be combined in any quantity or assortment with onions, cucumbers, celery, olives or nutmeats. Any left over chicken, or veal may be added, and will prove a valuable addition. Another salad, which is a great favorite with some, use cabbage as a basis. It should be sliced thin with a vegetable cutter, then combined with shrimp, lobster or crab meat shredded fine, and mixed with a mayonnaise dressing. This is a good salad to use when unexpected guests come in for supper, as the canned fish may be kept on hand, and cabbage is usually to be had by those who have a garden of their own.

Did You Ever

Put candles that are to be used on a birthday cake, into the ice box for twenty-four hours before they are to be used, so that they will burn slowly and evenly?

When making cherry or berry pie, or any pie that may be too juicy, mix a generous tablespoon of quick cooking tapioca with the fruit, so that when the pie has cooled there is a delicious jelly instead of juice running all over the pan?

Freshen stale cake by steaming it for about fifteen minutes, then putting it in the oven for a second or two?

Add a tablespoonful of kerosene to each three gallons of water when boiling white clothes, to help remove stains?

Place a small piece of common soda in the water in which cut flowers are kept, so as to keep them fresh for a longer time?

The Dairy Barn

LIGHT IN ABUNDANCE SHOULD ENTER THE DAIRY BARN—Sunlight is nature's disinfectant. With sufficient light and proper ventilation, germ diseases are not likely to occur. It is said that direct sunlight will kill the growing tuberculosis germ in a very few minutes. Hence, cattle kept in well-lighted and well-ventilated quarters, are not so likely to contract this much dreaded disease. Again, light shows dirt and makes it easy to keep the barn clean. Dark stables are likely to be dusty or dirty and damp, thus providing conditions for germ growth. In addition to health, cleanliness, and the like, a barn in which the sun shines freely is a cheerful place in which to work.—*Exchange.*

"Education and ability to do things are not interchangeable terms. You cannot educate brains into a man's head but you can enable him to make the most of the brains he has. A man who cannot think is not an educated man no matter how many college degrees he may have acquired. One who can think things out can usually do them. Education along the right lines stimulates the mind and brings out its best qualities. But as crops cannot spring from barren soil so thoughts that are worth while will not come from a dull brain. Education is not to blame if it cannot do for a man what he cannot do for himself. It has its limitations."
—*Dearborn Independent* (Henry Ford).

German—There is one word in the English language that is always pronounced wrong.

American—What word is that?

German—Wrong, of course.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Aug. 10-20—Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver Exposition.
Aug. 12-19—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
Aug. 14-20—Davenport, Iowa, Mississippi Valley Fair.
Aug. 15-19—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Inter-State Fair.
Aug. 20-27—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
Aug. 20-27—Sedalia, Missouri, Missouri State Fair.
Aug. 22-27—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exhibition.
Aug. 22-27—White River Jct., Vt., Twin State Fair.
Aug. 24-Sept. 2—Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa State Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 3—Sherbrooke, Ont., Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
Aug. 27-Sept. 10—Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Hamline, Minnesota State Fair and Northwest Dairy Exposition.
Sept. 3-10—Quebec, P. Q., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 3-10—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 4- 9—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 4-10—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 5- 8—Lewistown, Me., Maine State Fair.
Sept. 5- 9—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 5- 9—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Sioux City, Iowa, Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—New Westminister, B. C., Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 5-10—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition.
Sept. 5-10—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Staunton, Va., Staunton Virginia Fair.
Sept. 10-17—London, Ont., Western Fair.
Sept. 12-16—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 12-16—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 17-24—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Topeka, Kansas, Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Yakima, Washington, Washington State Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
Sept. 13-17—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 17-23—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 18-24—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 19-24—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 19-24—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 20-24—LaCrosse, Wis., Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Salem, Oregon, Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 2—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 27-Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
Oct. 1- 6—Wichita Falls, Texas, Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
Oct. 1- 8—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
Oct. 1- 8—Atlanta, Georgia, Southeastern Fair Association.
Oct. 1- 8—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
Oct. 3- 8—Richmond, Virginia, Virginia State Fair.
Oct. 4- 8—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
Oct. 4- 8—Tupelo, Miss., North Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
Oct. 8-23—Dallas, Texas, State Fair of Texas.
Oct. 10-15—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Oct. 10-15—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
Oct. 13-22—Macon, Georgia, Georgia State Exposition.
Oct. 15-22—Memphis, Tenn., National Dairy Exposition.
Oct. 17-22—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 24-29—Savannah, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
Oct. 27-Nov. 6—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
Oct. 29-Nov. 5—Portland, Oregon, Pacific International.
Nov. 7-12—Phoenix, Arizona, Arizona State Fair.
Nov. 10-19—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.

Cause of Milk Decline

THE cause of the rapid falling off in milk during the summer is a combination of factors, says Prof. C. H. Eckles of the Minnesota Agricultural College. The common opinion seems to be that the annoyance from flies is the chief cause, but there is evidence that while flies are one factor, it is overestimated. The dropping off in milk is mainly a question of feed. The flies and hot weather itself are together concerned as they discourage animals from grazing as they otherwise would. Even if pastures are good, the cows dislike to move in the hot sun and often spend most of the day standing in the shade. The reason for believing the effect of flies is over estimated is the experimental results which show no appreciable increase in milk production where the cows are fairly well protected by daily spraying with fly repellents. That the question is mainly one of feed is further borne out by the experience that when feed is supplied in abundance so the animals can get it without much effort, there is but little tendency for the milk to drop off faster than normal.

Only too often, together with the annoyance of flies and heat, the pastures are so short that it is almost impossible for an animal to gather enough food. The tendency to give milk is strong in a real dairy bred cow, and she will continue to milk for some time beyond the point where she can secure sufficient feed. In other words, she gets thin in flesh from taking some of the material for milk off her body. After a while, however, her reserves are depleted and she declines in milk, at first slowly, then more rapidly as conditions become more extreme.

Sweet Clover Pasture

Blue grass has in the past been the mainstay for pasture, but only under exceptionlly good conditions does blue grass furnish good feed in late July and August. It grows freely in early summer, rests during the hot, dry period of midsummer, and starts up again later. Sweet clover, on the other hand, if kept eaten down, grows freely all summer, supplying a fine pasture all the time. Wonderful results from this crop as a summer pasture are being reported by hundreds of farmers.

It would appear that in a few years sweet clover will be in common use for summer pasture. It is, of course, too late to provide such a pasture when not already on hand, but this is a good time to look around and see what success the neighbors are having who are using it.

Feeding Silage

Next to the use of sweet clover pasture comes the silo as a means of helping out poor pasture conditions. The farmers who have a supply of silage on hand can make up the shortage of roughage from poor pasture with a minimum of expense. The best plan is to have a special summer silo which is one of smaller diameter than generally used for winter feeding in order that a deeper layer may be used daily. It is usually found necessary to take off at least four inches daily to prevent the silage from heating and spoiling. A 12-foot silo serves the purpose on a farm where a 14- or 16-foot silo would be used for winter feeding. I have found it possible to feed from a larger silo by covering the surface with a canvas or building paper, and removing when the silage is taken out. Silage, of course, replaces the pasturage only. If pastures are so short that cows depend upon silage for roughage, some grain should be fed just as would be the case in the fall or winter.

Soiling Crops

The common plan of helping out pastures, followed especially some years ago and in the East to a considerable extent, is that of growing special crops to be cut green and fed either in the barn or spread in the pasture. This practice gets the results so far as supplying feed is concerned but the labor of getting the crops cut every day and the difficulty of having something on hand at the right time has made the practice unpopular in recent years. Still, if the pastures become short and no silage is on hand, it will pay well to cut any suitable crop that is on hand and feed it.

Use of Alfalfa Hay

Fortunately, many farmers of Minnesota and adjoining states are now supplied with plenty of alfalfa hay. This hay is so palatable cows will eat it readily as soon as the pasture becomes short, and if enough is on hand to spare some for summer feeding, it will take the place of other feeds with good results.

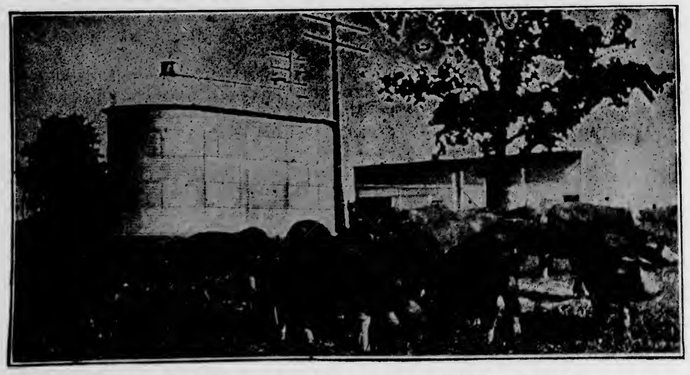
Preventing Annoyance from Flies

As pointed out, flies are one cause of poor results in summer mainly because they prevent the cows from grazing. It will be noted that during hot weather when flies are troublesome, the cows do most of their grazing in the evening and early in the morning. The herd should have a chance to graze during these periods and should not be confined to the barn lot. The use of fly repellents will assist in keeping off flies, but the results usually are rather disappointing. When these substances are used, care should be taken not to allow an accumulation of sticky material on the animal's body. Sometimes it is necessary to wash it off occasionally. I am inclined to think that if cows could make their wishes known, they would testify that a sticky mess in the hair is more uncomfortable than the flies. In case fly repellents are used, our experience is that some of the mixtures on the market are preferable to trying to make one at home.

The quality and quantity of wool is dependent upon proper feeding and care as well as selection of breeding stock. Heavy feeding followed by light feeding results in a poor quality wool. Proper shelter for sheep is essential for the production of a good quality wool. Dipping at least once each year enhances the quality and quantity of the wool.

The only time some men show any authority around home is when they turn off the radio.—*Atchison Globe.*

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Cow Testing Associations a Factor in Low Cost Dairying

ECONOMICAL production is the keynote in successful agriculture to-day. This is especially true in the dairy industry. The dairyman who produces milk at a low cost per pound of butterfat is in a safer position than his neighbor who does not. The records from thousands of cow-testing association herds prove conclusively that on the average the high-producing cow is the most economical one, the high-producing herd is the most economical, and the association with the higher production is likewise composed of more economical animals.

The position of the cow-testing association herds among the dairy herds of our country is an enviable one. The directory of these organizations for January 1, 1926, shows 777 in operation testing 327,000 cows on 19,000 farms. By July 1, 1926, the movement had a further gain, and at that time approximately 840 associations were in active operation. These herds—some purebred and some grade—are on a high plane in the dairy production world.

It is estimated that the average dairy cow in this country produces 4,368 lb. milk per year, which contains about 175 lb. butterfat. The records recently tabulated for thousands of cow-testing association cows indicate that they average slightly more than 7,200 lb. milk containing about 282 lb. butterfat. In a study of 18,000 yearly individual cow records it was found that cows producing 175 lb. butterfat had a return over feed cost of $34 per year, those with a production of 282 pounds returned $68 after the feed had been paid for, and those with a production of 300 pounds returned $74. The difference in gain between the 282 and the 175 pound cows is 61 per cent in production and 100 per cent in returns above feed cost. Between the 300 and the 175 pound cows this difference is 71 per cent in production and 118 per cent in returns above feed cost. Two cows of the 175-pound-production group would not furnish as much income over feed cost as one cow of the 300-pound group.

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Returns from Cows Compared

In 50 associations in Michigan tabulations have been made to show the relation between the production of butterfat and the returns per cow after the feed had been paid for. The following figures show this relation for six groups of cows in that State averaging from 150 to 400 lb. butterfat a year.

Relation of butterfat production over cost of feed and other factors.

Ave. Production of B.Fat per year (Pounds)	*Cows*	*Butter-fat*	*Value of Product*	*Total feed cost*	*Returns over feed cost*
	Number	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
150	327	154	85.31	50.00	35.31
200	1,022	203	112.15	59.55	52.60
250	1,788	251	140.15	66.75	73.40
300	2,011	299	166.49	73.93	92.56
350	1,575	348	199.04	82.47	116.57
400	902	397	226.87	90.31	136.56

It will be noticed from the above table that as butterfat production increased from 154 pounds to approximately 300 pounds, or 94 per cent, the returns over feed cost increased from $35.31 to $92.56, or 162 per cent.

In an association made up of 400 dairy cows producing on the average 154 pounds of butterfat per annum the returns over feed cost would be $14,124. On the other hand, an association in which the cows averaged 300 pounds of butterfat would return $37,024 after paying for feed. Therefore, the same quantity of butterfat would be obtained from 206 cows of the 300-pound class as from 400 cows of the 154-pound class. Furthermore, the returns over feed cost for the 300-pound association would be $4,943 more than for the association averaging 154 pounds, and nearly 200 fewer cows would need stable room, feed, and care. Surely it pays to keep the higher producing class of dairy cows.

Large numbers of individual herds in this country have averaged over 300 pounds of butterfat per cow per year, and many associations have reached this high mark. Of 563 associations whose records have been summarized in the past 12 months, 171, or 30.4 per cent have exceeded the average of 300 pounds per cow. In one State with records of 40 associations, 5, or 12½ per cent, have exceeded this mark, and in another State with 92 associations tabulated, 51, or 55.4 per cent, have done likewise.

To be sure, all the cows on test in association herds are not, as a rule, uniformly high producers. This is especially true of herds during the first year of testing work. Cows are like human beings in that a considerable number of them live beyond their income. Through the cow-testing association records the cows that eat up their income are located and are sent immediately to the butcher by their intelligent owner.

Results of Cow Testing

Earlier tabulations of cow-testing association records did not show so large a percentage of high producing herds and associations. Years of operation of these testing organizations have had their effect. The records of tested cows tabulated about six years ago show an average production of 6,077 pounds of milk and 247 pounds of butterfat. Compared with this, the average of 7,200 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat, show a gain of more than 18 per cent in production over that period. This increase has been made in spite of the fact that new associations have been organized, bringing in new herds that have never been tested before. It could not have been made unless the lessons derived from the keeping of records had been heeded.

In June, 1923, a group of coöperators in Linn County, Iowa, organized a cow-testing association. Since most of the members were using purebred sires they were on the right track as far as the breeding problem was concerned. The first year's testing showed an average production of 275 pounds of butterfat per cow, which was 17 pounds more than the average production of the cow-testing association cows in that State.

Reorganization of this association for a second year was easily accomplished, and at the end of that testing year the records showed an average of 301 pounds of butterfat per cow.

The third year's testing showed a further gain, with an average of 325.9 pounds of butterfat per cow. At the end of the third year the 13 herds that had been on test from the beginning averaged 364.4 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Fourth Year's Work Started

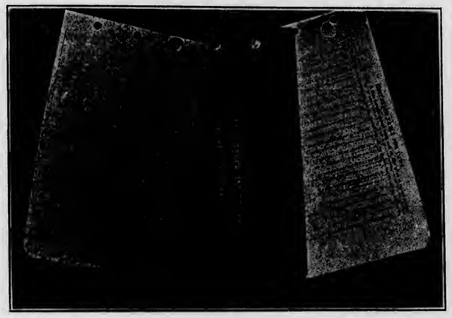
The fourth year of testing is under way at the present time, and the value of the work has been demonstrated so conclusively in the community that two associations are now in operation. Not only has the association work itself grown, but the adoption of better practices in the related farm enterprises necessary to better dairying has also kept pace. During the past year the number of members growing soy beans has increased 50 per cent, and the number growing alfalfa has increased 300 per cent. The tester is in constant touch with the feed markets and suggests the use of purchased concentrates when the price will justify their use. All but three members have silos, and every member feeds his cows according to known production.

It is the aim of the members at all times to make the greatest use of home-grown feeds. To do this they plan to grow the proper kinds of feeds to obtain large yields, and to market these feeds in the most efficient way. The higher the production of the cows the better the market becomes.

Few, if any, cow-testing association herds will be found that make the 300-pound mark during the first year of testing. This may occur, of course, if the herd owner has previously kept records of his individual animals, and used them as a guide in improving his herd. High-producing herds are the result of the application of intelligent business methods and are not hit-or-miss occurrences.

Practically one-third of the present-day cow-testing associations are in the 300-pound class. The members, in general, have followed the constructive guidance of testers, in the close selection of their dairy cows, proper feeding methods and approved breeding practices. This has resulted in the building of these associations to a high level of production.—J. B. Parker, *Department of Agriculture.*

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I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

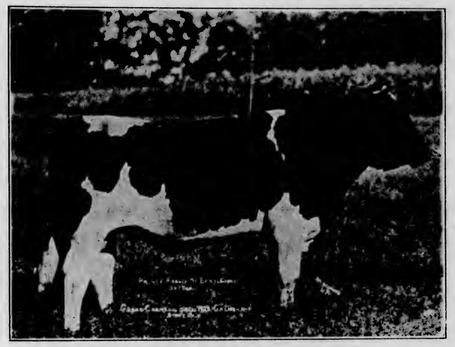
I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

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PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



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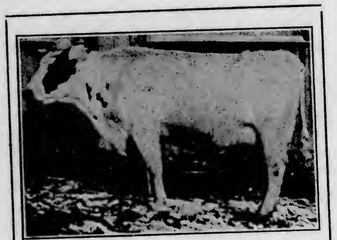
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She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

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My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

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offers the following pair of heifers:

Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista No. 1116017, born Sept. 29, 1926. Sired by our 34 lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah No. 632233, 14.74 lb. butter; 358.6 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Mabel Spofford Glista No. 1124045, born Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324; 485.7 lb. milk; 18.36 butter.

This is a fine pair of heifers. Price for pair $160.00, or $85.00 if sold separately.

This herd is accredited.

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Centerville, R. 4, Crawford Co.
Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
September 29—Poolville, N. Y., Charles W. Lamb Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.

FORT ATKINSON C. T. A. LEADS THE WAY

The Fort Atkinson Association has been operating continually for about ten years. It was the first association in the United States to adopt "Retesting Rules" to apply on abnormal testing cows and herds. It was the first C. T. A. to carry on the Herd Improvement plan of testing and the Registered Holstein herd owned by Anthes & Ouwenoel, in connection with the regular C. T. A. work. The members were first in the purchasing of a Monroe Calculating Machine for Ormond Kimball, the tester.

As a result, he has established more speed, and accuracy with his work and is able to give more of his time to other activities of interest to his members. This association has also established a record for sending 110 dam and daughter records on the yearly summary strips to the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Thirty eight (38) different sires were represented yielding 8 proven sires to the group and each of these 8 bulls have 5 or more dam and daughter comparison.

Ormond Kimball tester in the Ft. Atkinson C. T. A. establishes a United States record for furnishing dam and daughter records on Summary Strips, according to following letter:

"In going over the records of the Ft. Atkinson C. T. A. recently received, we were extremely pleased to find there were 110 dam and daughter records among them. We think this about constitutes a record so far. In fact, there were 30 different sires represented on the strips and unless some of them have already been listed, there will be eight proved sires among the group, each having five or more dam and daughter comparisons. This is such a good example that we should like to feature it in our next Bureau of Dairy Industry cow test news letter and we wonder if you could supply us with the name of the tester and other comments you could care to make about the work in that C. T. A.—*J. B. Parker of U. S. Bur. of Dairy Industry.*

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNA.

During the month of June, 374 cows were tested in the Association. Of this number 73 produced over 40 lb. butterfat and 20 cows produced over 50 lb., 101 cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 52 produced over 1,200 lb.

Three cream separators were tested during the month. One was found to be losing its owner over 3 lb. butter per week. At 60 cents per pound, the prevailing price for butter this would amount to over $1.80 per week or a yearly loss of $93.60, This would be enough to pay this man's Association dues for two years. It is needless to say that it paid this man to belong to a Cow Testing Association.

Following are the five high cows in butterfat for the month—

Owner	*Lb. Milk*	*Per cent Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
Christ Wagner	2,079	3.4	70.7
Paul H. Lengel	1,590	4.4	70.0
Christ Wagner	1,989	3.4	67.6
A. T. Riegel	1,389	4.5	62.5
Lewis Herring	1,200	5.1	61.2



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale *Prices Reasonable*

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Scranton Pennsylvania

Many people say it does not pay to have a silo but we find that with two or three exceptions during the 15 months which our Association has been testing that the five highest producing cows in each month were from herds that received silage as a part of their daily ration. This proves that silage is one of the cheapest feeds which a dairyman can produce.

Why not build a silo and double the profits from your corn crop?

CLAIR HINDMAN, *Tester.*

C. T. A. REPORT FOR MAY

There are 43 associations for May reporting 15,958 cows tested, 3,407 cows giving more than 40 lb. fat and 4,255 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk. Of the 40 lb. list, 1,353 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 2,386 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. During the month 166 unprofitable cows were sold and 16 bulls purchased.

CUT HAY EARLY—E. B. FITTS

All hay to be used for dairy cows should now be cut and gotten into the barn at the earliest possible moment. The old rule was to begin haying after July 4th. Later knowledge regarding hay values shows that haying should be completed at or about that time. The clovers should be cut when in full bloom and all grass hays as soon as heads are well out and before the full blooming period. The early cut hays are much more palatable and contain a much larger proportion of protein than when cut at a later time. These advantages far more than compensate for the slightly increased tonnage obtained where the crop stands longer. Early cut hay makes more milk than late cut hay and keeps cows in better physical condition. Every dairy farm should have a reminder posted in their barn to *CUT HAY EARLY.*

TIMELY SUGGESTION—R. H. OLMSTEAD

Now is the time to go after the men who have not been feeding grain on early pasture. The time will soon be here when pastures will be short and the cows will go off very rapidly in milk production and also in flesh. It is important that cows should go in to fall and winter production in a good condition of flesh and at a high level of production. Cows that do not receive grain will enter the fall production thin in flesh and low in production. It is impossible to bring them back when once they drop off.

About a 20 per cent protein ration should be fed during late July and August and a ration that is often suggested is:

200 lb. corn, 100 lb. bran, 100 lb. oil meal 200 lb. oats, 100 lb. gluten feed, 160 ib. cottonseed meal.

Feed this at the rate of about one lb. grain to each five to seven lb. milk depending on the breed of cows and their test.

CUMBERLAND No. 2

J. P. Shughart, tester, writes: The second division of the Cumberland County cow testing association which has just completed its second month has shown an increase over the first month of 58.8 lb. milk and 2.6 lb. butterfat.

DIFFERENCE IN THE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY HERDS

If you took a look at two herds of cows and it was difficult to see any marked difference in the appearance of the cows from a casual observation, you could hardly be made to believe that one of those herds would yield six times the profit of the other in the course of a year, and yet, such is the story told by William R. Shannon, tester of Story Cow Testing Association. Mr. Shannon reports that the high herd in his association last year produced an average of 11,877 lb. milk

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Send for new Free Catalog showing milk cans, pails, strainers, coolers, scales, bottles, bottle caps, churns and all dairy supplies. High quality, low prices. Money-back guarantee.

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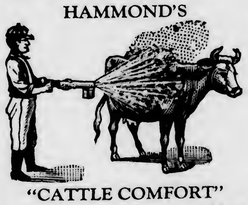
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CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co., or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request

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The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

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Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

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and 401.7 lb. fat per cow. These products had a value of $204.26. The average cost of feed per cow was $91.42, hence the profit above feed cost was $112.84 per cow. The low herd in the same association which, as stated before, made about as good an appearance as the high herd, produced an average of only 4,215 lb. milk and 144.1 lb. fat per cow. The value of these products was $60.57. The feed cost was $41.31 and the net profit over and above feed cost was $19.26 per cow. This difference in profit was due almost entirely to differences in feeding and management.

If you are not certain about how to feed your milk cow so as to get the most economical returns, either join a cow testing association or talk the matter over with some of the successful cow keepers in your locality, or call on the county agent and talk the matter over with him. Feeding is a science as well as an art; guesswork usually results in poor returns.

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Turnips have to be fed just after the milking period if one is to avoid having a turnip odor and flavor in the milk from cows consuming them. Cooking turnips for cow feed is not advisable.

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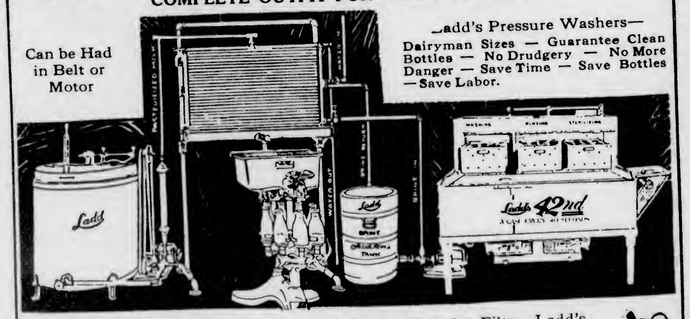
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TOMATO, CABBAGE, COLLARD PLANTS, 200, 50c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid; 10,000, $10 expressed. Sweet peppers, celery, sweet potato, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

WELL ROOTED, Inspected Porto Rican and Nancy Hall Potato Plants: 100, 30c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80 prepaid, $1.15 per 1,000 Express Collect. Early and late cabbage and tomato plants same price. HOKE DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

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When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

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By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

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An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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CLEAN MILK

In the production of clean milk extra care must be given the cows. They must be curried daily to remove the loose hair and dirt. The udder and rear parts of the cow should be clipped, thus removing the long dirt-catching hair and rendering the parts much more easily cleaned. The udder should be wiped with a damp cloth just before milking. Care should be taken to feed clean, nutritious foods and such as will not contribute an undesirable flavor to the milk. The drinking water for the cows should be clean, fresh, and the tanks protected from possible contamination.

The stable must be kept clean. This applies to dust, cobwebs, and the like, as well as to the manure and litter. Much light and good ventilation are essential. The floors should be of cement. The gutters and litter should be cleaned out twice daily, and the material hauled to the field.

The cows should be bedded liberally, particularly if the floor is of cement. The bedding should not be permitted to become foul, as this not only lessens the comfort of the cattle, but makes it more difficult to keep them clean, and it promotes disease. Old straw makes the best bedding material when considered from the standpoint of manure value, but when high in price, it may be replaced by shavings or sawdust from the planing mill,—which makes a very clean bedding.

The milk-house should be seperate from the barn and located at a safe distance from all sources of contamination, yet convenient to the cows. It should be divided into two rooms, one for heating water and cleaning the utensils, and the other for weighing, sampling cooling, and storing the milk. The milk-house should be well lighted and well ventilated, the floors should be constructed of cement and the walls and ceiling made tight and smooth in order that they may be easily cleaned. The windows and doors should be screened to exclude the flies.

The milk-cooler, the pails, cans, strainers, and the like, should be first soaked in warm water, then washed in boiling water containing some cleaning material, rinsed in clean, hot water, and then sterilized with steam. After this thorough cleaning, they should be inverted in the pure air, preferably in the sunlight.

The milker should be cleanly in his habits and should milk with dry hands. A small-topped milk pail should be used to exclude the dirt as far as possible. As soon as each cow is milked, the milk should be taken directly to the milk-house and there weighed, a record made of the weight, a sample taken to test for the fat, then it should be strained, and immediately run over a cooler, reducing its temperature as low as possible. The milk should then be kept at as low a temperature as possible. A good plan is to set the cans in a vat containing ice, and cover the vat with a lid. If this is not convenient, set the cans in running well or spring water. During transportation, cover the cans with a blanket. In summer the blanket should be wet, in winter dry.

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an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

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THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA
Box 110

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BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

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PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull,
Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW
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HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

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Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1927 No. 15

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JUNIOR CHAMPION
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125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND **INDIANA**



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1927 No. 15

A Letter of Interest to all Holstein Breeders

I shall start with a confession. When the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association was organized I joined it with considerable misgivings. The new venture looked impossible but breed affairs had come to such a state that a contending organization in the field held some promise of correcting evils in the old Brattleboro Association. I have been mistaken in both conclusions, for the New seems to be upon a secure footing and the Old conducts its affairs with the same reckless disregard of its members' best interests as it had been doing for the past decade.

It was generally assumed that when the Harrisburg venture was launched that every form of spite tactics would be used by the old crowd to prevent its functioning and to discredit it with the breeders generally. Those who held this opinion were not in the least disappointed. At the very first meeting of the directors of the Old Association after the Harrisburg office was opened for business the director from Wisconsin, Mr. Pabst, who had made Milwaukee famous with a beverage other than milk, proposed to start actions in the courts to enjoin the New Association from using the name "Holstein-Friesian," but this idea was abandoned. At the same meeting it was proposed that emissaries be at once dispatched to Washington to use all the political pressure possible to keep the Administration from recognizing the New Association. This proposal was unanimously supported by the directorate and the ever servile Secretary made a whirlwind trip over land to the National Capital but evidently met with no success.

Other means had to be employed. Actions were provoked by the meddlesome retainers of the Old Registry crowd in a large number of state courts, using funds from the Brattleboro treasury which had been wrung from hard-working farmers by unjust fees to pay the expenses of directors, counsel and the carpetbag crowd in general for various junketing trips. One of the first states in which a hearing was staged was that of Pennsylvania. Under the guise of protecting the interests of the membership of the Old Association the officials came before the Agricultural Board offering testimony of their holiness and the delinquencies of the opposition Registry Association in an effort to deprive a small dairy farmer from receiving indemnity for cattle slaughtered by the state as a result of tuberculin testing, which cattle had been registered in the New Association.

To all this there could be but one final outcome, and that has been established in Pennsylvania and every other state where the issues have been squarely presented—a complete repulse for the meddling Brattleboro crowd.

It was my privilege to be a spectator at the Pennsylvania hearing at Harrisburg. It was a scene long to remember, to see the carpet bag crowd file into court. They were headed by Secretary Houghton, plump, sleek and fat like his Vermont Holsteins ought to be and are not. He was resplendent from a recent visit to Holland and thereabouts where the Volstead Act was never meant to apply. Very thoughtfully the Directors of the Old Association had advanced his expenses from their ill-gotten surplus to make his voyage still more pleasant. Closely following the Secretary was the decrepit counsel from New York, Kellog by name, far famed for his sepulchral voice, and as events followed each other in the hearing he occasionally addressed the court and the world in general in approved pettifogging style and in a monotonous chant that sounded as if the very graves had yawned.

Also present was corkscrew Jimmie Reynolds, the political contortionist of Ohio. His presence added color to the picture. Jimmie is also in Europe this summer incidentally looking over the cattle in their native haunts and probably trying to discover some political tricks that have not been worked on this side of the waters. Undoubtedly, all this at the expense of the fat treasury at Brattleboro.

Then followed the real show; the millionaire contingency headed by John Bell of Pennsylvania. This is the same John Bell whose Holstein establishment, if we may believe the family under oath, ran them into debt over a million dollars in a few brief years.

There were others representing the wealth of the industry, the crowd whose chief claim to distinction is their continuous private prattle of their five figure losses each year playing the cows and their explanation that Holstein breeding deficits are handy things when it comes to make up income tax returns.

What an array is the galaxy of makebelieve farmers, who try to convince courts and boards that the fate of the Holstein Industry rests in the hollow of their hand and that if perchance they should stop to breathe everything would be chaos. I understand that this carpetbag crowd goes from place to place as the various hearings are held. They swarm into court eager to share the proceedings with the same interest and instincts that Hinky Dinks' bar flies attended the caucuses in the old First Ward in Chicago when politics was still politics.

This proxy group, drawing their expenses from revenue derived from mortgage-ridden American farmers,

attempt to speak for the great Holstein branch of the dairy industry. They have yet to learn that it requires more than "Barnyard Stain on your Spats" to make a genuine dairy farmer.

It is strange that reasonable men are influenced by the tactics of this clacking crowd who keep themselves in power in the Old Association by the cheapest political tricks. It seems they fear the wrath of the entrenched few who are past masters at abuse and vilification.

Coupled with court actions this arrogant crowd has resorted to the cheapest thing in propaganda. They started "Whispering Campaigns" in every neighborhood and enlisted "Poison Squads" wherever obtainable, who under the tutelage of the big combine have misrepresented and slandered the Harrisburg association, its officers and its members until the honest, humble Holstein breeders had to resort to gas masks in their presence.

There is no longer any semblance of representative government in the Old Brattleboro organization. Through fieldman, extension organization, sales companies, and a kept press feeding on the little crumbs of advertising from the big banquet board, all efforts at popular government are stifled and the black horse cavalry of the privileged few trample the rights of those who pay the extra toll of unjust fees. And the ordinary breeders are helpless within this association. All about the community are breeders who privately complain of the autocracy of its control but they fear to speak out in public lest the wrath of the organization be visited upon them. The court actions, the cheap newspaper propaganda and the political stinkbombs exploded everywhere are calculated to keep the ninety and nine in subjection.

It is a rule of fear instead of justice and service. Wherever Holstein men meet, at fairs, sales, banquets, there is always present some lackey and lickspittle of the Old Association who spreads the virus by letting loose a tirade of abuse of the New Association and of everything connected with it. You can easily single them out when they assume some position of prominence, letting words fall indiscriminately from their mouths much after the fashion of a mangy dog scratching off his flees at random, letting them lodge where they will.

Few real thinking people will long be deluded by these old tricks of the pickpocket at the show who admonishes every honest dupe to look out for his wallet to make the picking easier.

The industry of this crowd is a marvel. But why should they not move Heaven and Earth to maintain the status quo? They are bound to retard, hinder, and if possible, destroy the New Association. If it be permitted to live, grow and demonstrate to the ordinary breeder, how reasonable the registration and transfer of his cattle can be carried on, it would be the death knell of the Old Association with its autocratic methods and unreasonable fees. When the first word of the organization of the New Association came to the ears of the old crowd it brought with it fear, trembling and consternation. It touched the most vital spot of their anatomy, the sensitive financial nerve. It threatened their ill-gotten position of vantage and their opportunity to live off the sweat of others' brows.

What has been done to throttle the New Association was to be expected. It is within the strict code of present day business ethics to destroy all those in competition with us who would give greater service to our fellow man. The miracle is that you could make the progress you have attained. From the very nature of the business of conducting a Registry Association the organization and launching of a new one is a Herculean task. The fear in the mind of the ordinary breeder that you could not last, that his cattle would be grades if your association failed, the difficulty of entering cattle in sales and in public shows where the Old Association uses some of its money secured by excessive fees to bolster up the show herds of the inner circle and the opposition generally of all those who were getting their meal tickets from the Old Association would be almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of building a new organizaion.

The fact that you have organized and that you could inspire confidence in enough breeders to register the cattle that are now on your books is a great credit to the ability and judgment of your office, and your present accomplishments should be but a prelude to the great success that must follow. With the number of males registered alone your registry list is bound to show a rapid normal growth that cannot be stopped by an avalanche of abuse from the opposition or a lot of spite actions in the courts of the country. One of the reasons for the growing public confidence in the new organization has been your determined efforts to secure the rights of your members in the indemnity cases when the old organization without right or claim to decency projected itself into court and offered opposition to payment. The fact that you have won in all the courts where the matter has come up for final adjudication is a convincing argument for your organization.

Most breeders agree that all that is necessary in a Registry organization is the machinery to honestly record and transfer the purebred animals of the breed. This depends upon the Herd Books of the breed which are open alike to all who own them. Upon these must rest the history of the blood lines of the animals classed as purebred. Its authenticity depends largely on the integrity of the man behind the cows. Generally speaking all men are honest. This is true when there is no impelling motive of securing profit by dishonesty. How many calves of inferior animals have been substituted for the offspring of cows with high records or dams that have been widely advertised, we can never know. This is equally true of the animals of all registry associations. Not one of them has a monopoly of the honest dairyman. But it follows that the breeders whose chief business is to exploit their cattle by high record making and public sale disposals are subjected to the strongest temptations to make dishonest representations. The nearer cattle are kept in price to a utility basis the less danger there is of crooked practices in the matter of record making and registration. This ideal of dairying I understand is the lode star of your organization. It surely should furnish an attraction for those who are earnestly endeavoring to produce better cattle that humanities' problems may be less irksome.

Now I understand that the assertion is made by Secretary Houghton and others speaking for the Old Association that their method of procedure and checking up

is so thorough that it is almost impossible to fraudulently register an animal on their books. To a person of any discernment this hardly requires any comment. I wish, however, to mention a single instance of a mistake on a heifer sold at public sale here a few years ago. The dairyman who purchased this cow had confidence in the honesty of the seller. The registration certificate showed the animal as having a dam that was well known as a cow of type and production. The papers were delivered in due time and the transfer completed. In about a year thereafter a request came from the Brattleboro office demanding the return of the certificate of registration with a statement that the breeder had found that another cow was the dam of the heifer in question. This is only one instance of a multitude that might be cited. After all, the foundation of the whole registry system rests primarily upon the honor of the breeder.

The important consideration in my experience with the New Association has been the promptness and courtesy of your responses. Your office force seems to consider even a Holstein breeder as a thing human. Correspondence with your office has been a pleasure and an answer to inquiries may be expected before the third generation has been called upon to milk the great-granddaughter of the cow about which inquiry had been made.

It is reported that all members of the New Association, whose identity becomes known, will be expelled from the Old Association. That grounds for such expulsion will be such charges as failing to answer letters, etc. While in strict sense it might not be a proper defense, some of those who are haled before this holy Sanhedrin can secure a little evidence to mitigate such a charge by conferring with the writer. I have in my ark a much frayed receipt signed by Mr. Houghton for four dollars which I sent him five years ago for a copy of his "History of the Holstein Breed." I do not know whether Mr. Houghton has found the time besides his other arduous duties to compile this wonderful book but at any rate he still has my four dollars and I have his receipt minus his book, and not even a letter of regret or apology.

I do not share the assumption that Mr. Houghton and his assistants are more thorough than those in the New Association office. The former are just as prone to error as the latter with this in favor of the Harrisburg office, that they are living their work and have the enthusiasm born of helping redeem a misguided cause as an inspiration for right doing. Occasionally Mr. Houghton's office does discover a mistake in application for registration or other papers and when it does their reply always points the finger of criminal accusation at the erring one. The mistakes of the Brattleboro office are but the allowable aberations of a Deity. The sum and substance of the whole situation at the Old Association office is that the so-called guiding hands of the concern are so extremely busy "straining at gnats and smoking camels" that mistakes may be rectified with great ease if the applicant carries a few display ads in the Register.

Now there are breeders here who are complaining that they are not being represented in the Old Association and that aristocracy is in control. This in itself is no serious objection. Government by the aristocracy really infers intellectuality, fine purpose, honesty, fair dealing and a high degree of enlightenment. These are not such poor attributes and if the Board of Directors were actuated by such qualities no one need complain. The real ground for complaint is not that an aristocracy of breeders is managing the office of the association but that it is a snobocracy of manipulators who are lording it over those who do the work and make breed history. The tail again wags the dog and does it lustily.

After all, are we not expecting too much of the Old Association? Registering and transferring cattle is not their only business. They have troubles enough getting the front seats at the breed banquets, being chief attractions on gala days and furnishing meal tickets for all the faithful. They are also engrossed in another major activity. They are managing a campaign for the presidency. Of course this candidacy is still in the incubator stage but some of these days it will be taken off. The central figure in this farce is President Frank Lowden. This is the same Lowden who visited Europe last year and then contributed those various articles to the many of our so-called agricultural papers. These contributions were aimed at the solution of some of the problems of the plain American farmer but, if after their perusal, the reader can discover a single principle of sound economics promulgated in any of them the writer will give him a capital prize—a life membership in the Holstein-Friesian Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont. But why be harsh with Honorable Mr. Lowden? He too has other work to do besides giving all his time to Holstein affairs. It keeps him and his family busy clipping coupons from their generous holdings of Pullman stock. A man cannot be expected to make a race for the presidency on his income from his milk checks. Mr. Lowden way back in 1920 discovered the truth of this statement, for in that year when he was opposing Harding and the field and when he went out on a foul he found that he had spent $379,000.00 and hadn't debauched half enough delegates to make a real dint in the presidential contest. Now this idea of buying your way and putting the power and influence of money ahead of everything else may be proper as a policy for the head of a Registry Association but at this time, when so many things in American political life which formerly were held as sacred are being put upon the auction block, is it not time to look away from a mere huckster of political power for a candidate for the first office in our great Republic.

I started with a confession, and will close with an apology. This is a subject that stirs up much feeling within me, so much indeed that I find that I am unable to give it full expression. I am handicapped in this by the influence of my early Baptist training which at every turn counsels moderation rather than harshness. I hope this brief review may encourage some one more able to furnish you with a more fitting obituary of the lost cause—The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Yours,

A WESTERN BREEDER.

Which animal took the most luggage into the ark and which took the least? Ans. The elephant, who took his trunk, and the fox and cock who had only a brush and comb between them.

Evendale Farm

MR. HALDEMAN writes that he has sold his senior herdsire, Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370, and is now offering for sale a young show bull ready for service sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, and out of Klaver De Kol Segis.



THREE OF THE GOOD ONES IN THE EVENDALE HERD
To the left is Paul M. Haldeman and in the center is the father, J. S. Haldeman.

Evendale Farms was very fortunate in their selection of a senior herdsire and as a result they have been able to build up a dairy of heavy producers, high testers and good individuals.

Mr. Haldeman reports that two cows in his herd produced over 100 pounds of butter each last month, in Cow Testing Association work, which places this herd close to the top in milk and butter production. It is one of the best if not the best Holstein herds in the South.

Grain Feeding On Pasture

THERE is some difference of opinion on this question, from the standpoint of economy. There is no question but that a cow will produce more milk if fed grain while on pasture; and if a large yield is of more importance than economy of production grain should certainly be fed. The cow that gives a small average quantity will produce but little more, if fed grain while on pasture. However, with the heavy-producing cow the case is quite different, and it is necessary that she be fed grain if she is to continue on the high level of production long. The necessity of feeding grain to the high-producing cow arises from the fact that she cannot secure a sufficient amount of nutrients from the grass alone, and must have some concentrated feed in the form of grain in order to continue to produce large quantities of milk.

A cow producing 35 lb. average milk daily requires about 30 lb. dry matter in her feed. Fresh pasture grass contains not over 25 lb. dry matter to the hundred. A cow producing the very moderate yield of 35 lb. daily would require close to 150 lb. of grass.

The physical exertion necessary to merely gather this amount of grass and to masticate and digest it is clearly a hard day's work. While it is possible under the best conditions of pasture for a cow to gather and digest sufficient feed for this yield of milk, only too often the grass is short and it becomes clearly impossible for the animal to gather the required food. With higher-producing animals the conditions are still more difficult.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

TYPE



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d, 20,532.60 lb. milk, 918.16 lb. butter in 365 days.

I also have for sale young bulls of the same breeding.

I am offering for immediate sale, 10 heifer calves born in 1926 Their sire is a 35-lb. son of Creator.

AND



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY, 30,143 lb. milk, 1,497.61 lb. butter in 365 days.

Their dams are sired by a 1,200-lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

QUALITY



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL, 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter in 365 days.

There has never been a reactor in my herd. Just passed a Federal Test 100 per cent. clean.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Experiments by Roberts covering four years showed that, while an increase in milk yield was secured from grain feeding, it was not economical to produce it in this way. In their tests, about an additional lb. milk was secured for each lb. grain fed. In these experiments the pastures produced an abundance of nutritious grasses, and the average production was not high. It was observed, however, that the cows fed grain during the summer gave better results after the grazing period was over than those not having received grain. This is also a matter of common observation, and should be taken into account in considering the advisability of feeding grain. The point is that the cows which were fed grain stored a considerable quantity of surplus nutrients on their body, which were afterwards available for the production of milk.

A compilation from reports of cow testing associations in Minnesota showed the following:

	Pasture Only	*Grain and Pasture*
Number cows	700	300
Average fat yield	238	302
Cost of feed	$41.87	$49.35

These figures indicate that by feeding grain worth $7.28, an addition of 64 lb. fat was secured during the year which was worth $24.71 at 40 cents per lb.

The condition of the animal and the amount of milk produced should determine how much grain, if any, should be fed while on pasture. No cow can produce a large amount of milk for any length of time on grass alone. A cow producing a lb. fat or more a day is in the class where it pays to feed grain. This would include a Jersey or Guernsey producing 20 lb. or more and a Holstein, Brown Swiss, or Ayrshire giving about 25 lb.

The practice of the author in regard to feeding on pasture is about as follows:

Jersey or Guernsey cow producing:	
20 lb. milk daily	3 lb. grain
25 lb. milk daily	4 lb. grain
30 lb. milk daily	5½ lb. grain
35 lb. milk daily	7 lb. grain
40 lb. milk daily	8 lb. grain
Holsteins, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss, or Ayrshire producing:	
25 lb. milk daily	3 lb. grain
30 lb. milk daily	4 lb. grain
35 lb. milk daily	5½ lb. grain
40 lb. milk daily	7 lb. grain
50 lb. milk daily	9 lb. grain

It must be kept in mind that this applies only when pastures are abundant. Where a small amount of grain is fed to a cow on pasture, any farm grain such as corn, oats, or barley serves the purpose. The grass supplies a liberal amount of protein and little attention is necessary to the protein content of the feed.

When liberal grain feeding is necessary—for example five lb. or more daily—some attention should be given to the grain ration used that it contain more protein and have variety and palatability. In fact, the same mixture as that used during the dry feed can be used with advantage.

As long as fresh pasture grasses are abundant, the ordinary cow is about as well provided as she can be to produce milk economically. Unfortunately the season of abundant pasturage is often short. In many localities a dry period, often of several weeks, occurs during the middle or latter part of the summer, and the pastures become short and insufficient to maintain a full flow of milk. This season is often the critical time of the year for the dairy cow. It is probable that as much loss occurs one year by lack of feed at this time as occurs from improper feeding during the winter season. When the season of dry feeding arrives, the farmer expects to feed his stock, and is prepared for it. On the other hand, as long as the cattle are on pasture and the field work is pressing, the tendency is to let the cows get along the best way they can.

On a large proportion of the farms, the cows are fresh in the spring, and give a good flow of milk while the pastures are good; but when hot weather, flies, and short pastures come, the flow drops from one-half or two-thirds, and the cows producing but a small amount in the winter when the price is the highest. It is almost impossible to restore the flow of milk to the original amount after it is once allowed to run down from a lack of feed.

To make large returns from the cow a large yearly production must be had; and to do this, the flow of milk must be kept up for ten or eleven months in the year. It is the nature of blue grass—the most widely used pasture grass—to grow freely in the early summer, then to rest until fall. This leaves a period in midsummer, where blue grass is depended upon for pasture, when the pasture is apt to be short.—*Eckles.*

Waukesha County Breeders Picnic

THE annual summer picnic of the Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association was held at the state industrial school on Friday, July 22.

The address of welcome was given by Glen Householder, state farm supervisor of Madison. The response was given by C. J. Will, vice president of the County Holstein Association. A. W. Hopkins of the University of Wisconsin spoke on "Live Stock Salesmanship."

J. F. Thomas, county agent gave a report of the Cow Testing association work in the county during the last three years. The following breeders were given recognition for having high herds in butterfat production during the last three years. Ben Peacock & Son, Martin Weber and B. A. Clark had the three highest herds for 1924. These three were Holstein herds and the next two places were won, one by a Jersey herd and the other by a mixed herd. Herman Buth, Thomas & Kern, Roy Henderson, H. E. Dickinson and F. Funk & Son were the five highest herds for 1925, all of which are Holstein herds. In 1926 the five highest herds were Herman C. Buth, Everett Martin Son, John Raht, H. E. Dickinson and Thomas & Kern, these also being Holstein herds. All the owners of the high herds were presented with a pink carnation as honorable recognition.

A baseball game between the state industrial school and the Holstein breeders was won by the state industrial school after a hot battle with a score of 13 to 8.

The milking contest which took place in the forenoon

was won by Frank Swartz, who established a record of 6.1 lb. per minute. N. Webster took second place with 4.4 lb. per minute. Jake Hertgen took third, Henry Carr fourth and Sylvester Steele fifth and William Hertgen sixth. The score of milking was based on the number of pounds milked per minute, thoroughness, cleanliness and ease of milking.

The industrial school is fitting a show here which will be on exhibition at the Wisconsin State Fair this fall.

A. J. Cull's high Holstein cow "Nigger," who has averaged over 650 lb. butterfat each year for the last three years making her the highest producing grade cow in the county, was on exhibition and was of interest to all. She has a daughter that has produced over 600 lb. butterfat as a two-year-old and another that has produced over 500 lb. as a two-year-old.

Improving the Dairy Herd Through Cooperative Bull Associations

EVERY dairy herd needs a high-class bull at its head if the herd is to be improved, says the United States Department of Agriculture. For the dairyman who has a small herd and is short on finances, the cheapest and best way to obtain the use of first-class purebred bulls is through the work of a coöperative dairy-bull association.

A bull association is a farmers' organization whose chief purpose is the breeding of better dairy cows through joint ownership, use, and systematic exchange of prepotent dairy bulls of high-producing ancestry. Improvement of the herd that may be expected through membership in such an organization is discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1532-F, "Dairy-Herd Improvement Through Coöperative Bull Associations," just issued by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Through the system of transferring bulls from block to block, the bull association makes it possible to keep the desirable bulls as long as they live or are fit for service. This enables a bull's daughters to come in milk and be tested while he is still owned by the association, and furnishes a means of determining which bulls are siring the high-producing daughters. The bulls that do not get satisfactory daughters are disposed of.

A study of the records of the daughters of bull-association bulls showed an average yearly mature production of 8,071 lb. milk and 342 lb. butterfat. In milk production the daughters excelled the dams by 13.5 per cent and in butterfat production by 14.4 per cent. Some of the sires are very outstanding. One sire, for instance, was mated with cows having an average yearly butterfat production of 347 lb., yet his seven daughters from these cows excelled their dams by 57 per cent in milk production and 44 per cent in production of butterfat.

Much progress has been made by selecting bulls on the records of their dams and granddams. The most rapid progress can not come until dairy sires are selected on the production records of their daughters.

Who is the first man mentioned in the Bible? Ans. Chap one. (Chap. I.)

An Outstanding Dairy Bull

OF BREED CHARACTER



OF DAIRY QUALITY

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE 324622

By Sensation 246714, out of Lucille Clothilde Tehee 346251

His Progeny Excel Their Dams in Type—Quality—Production

My Herd Is ACCREDITED

L. S. BROWN

SAEGERSTOWN, R. D. 1
Crawford Co., Pa.

Means of Saving Young Livestock Discussed in New U. S. Publication

THE prevention of stunted growth and death losses among young livestock makes stock raising a more profitable enterprise, says the United States Department of Agriculture, in Leaflet No. 1-L, "Ways to Save Young Livestock."

The system worked out for saving the lives of young pigs is simple in practice. The farrowing pen is thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed to remove all eggs of the roundworm, one of the chief causes of death among young pigs. The sow is then thoroughly cleaned up, a special effort being made to remove all eggs from the udder.

Within ten days after farrowing the sow and pigs are removed to a field sown to forage crops and not pastured to swine since sown. The pigs are provided with a good supply of water and shade and kept in this field for at least four months, after which time they are reasonably safe from severe or injurious worm infestation.

Experiments with sheep have shown that rotation of pastures or of different kinds of stock on the same pasture is an aid in the control of stomach worms. Lambs are safer on fairly dry hillsides away from wethers and all older sheep except the mothers, wherever possible, and the mothers should be treated for worms.

Calves are not only subject to parasites but also to tuberculosis, bacterial diseases of the digestive tract, and other diseases. Eradication of disease among the mature stock and control of parasites, however, give an animal more vitality and greater resistance to ailments that may arise.

Clean-up of T. B. Going Forward in Wisconsin

TO DATE all counties in the state of Wisconsin with the exception of six, have filed petitions for the tuberculin testing of cattle under the area plan, according to the provisions of Chapter 94 of the Wisconsin statutes. Initial testing is now in progress in the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Pepin and Portage. LaCrosse and Polk counties at the present time are undergoing their first general retest.

There are eleven counties in the state that have been declared by the federal government as modified accredited areas, indicating that less than one-half of one percent of the cattle population have reacted to the tuberculin test. These counties are as follows: Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Waupaca, Forest, Price, Oneida, Eau Claire, Barron and Sawyer.

The area test has been fully completed in 44 counties. Retests of infected herds are being carried on in the following counties: Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Chippewa, Marathon Price, Rusk, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Bayfield, Douglas and Ashland.

Says Sam: The most necessary farm-relief measure right now is relief from picnic orators.

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Elva Queen Yankee Joh 952769

Born September 12, 1924, Fresh

Esther Edna Rena Joh

Born January 24, 1926, Fresh



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

Herediscope Is New Contrivance for Demonstrating Working of Inheritance

A MECHANICAL contrivance called a "herediscope" has been invented by R. R. Graves of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to aid in teaching the Mendelian theory of inheritance in dairy animals.

Inheritance, says Mr. Graves, is such a complex study that the average person is unwilling to expend the time and effort necessary to gain an understanding of the subject merely by reading about it. Furthermore, it is extremely difficult even for those well versed in the subject to write or lecture on heredity so that it can be clearly understood by those who have not made some study of the subject. By means of this newly devised machine, tentatively named "herediscope," it is hoped the most simple and fundamental principles of heredity can be more easily explained to livestock breeders, county agricultural agents, extension workers, students of genetics, and others whose work demands that they have some knowledge of the laws of inheritance.

The use of the herediscope need not be confined to teaching inheritance in dairy cattle. Fundamental principles of heredity are the same in plants, animals, and humans.

The machine consists of a number of groups of aluminum cups, each group representing an individual animal and arranged in the form of a pedigree showing three generations, four grandparents, two parents and one offspring. Numerous small, colored balls, each representing a given hereditary character, such as the "factors for high production of butterfat" or "low production of butterfat," are placed at random in the cups of the starting generation. When the operator presses a trigger connected with the mechanism, half of the character-symbols from each parent-cup are transmitted to the offspring, the selection of characters being merely by chance as is the case in actual matings. By repeated matings the observer is able to note how certain characters may be transmitted from generation to generation, or how they may be lost entirely in the process, how they may be present in an individual but covered up by dominant characters, and how in the absence of dominant characters they may again appear. The machine will illustrate the transmission and recombinations of four separate characters, or it will illustrate the transmission of four multiple factors, in such types of inheritance as milk yield, egg yield, stature or other quantitative characters.

Specific need for a better means of teaching the theory of inheritance was brought to the attention of Mr. Graves when as a result of his inheritance studies on the records made by dairy cattle of the various breed associations, the theory was advanced that the proved prepotent sire that was transmitting uniformly high production was one that was pure in his inheritance for the factors controlling high production, and that if such sires could be used for several generations, a strain of cattle would eventually be bred that would be pure in their inheritance for high production. It is not enough that a dairy sire be purebred or that his dam be a high producer. He must have an inheritance which is "pure for high production." In other words his germinal makeup must carry only those factors which cause high production; otherwise he would transmit low or average production to some of his daughters. Such sires whose germinal makeup is pure for high production are few and far between, but apparently they do exist. Unfortunately they can not be distinguished from sires whose germinal makeup is mixed, except by noting the production records of a large number of their daughters. When a sire is found to have a large percentage of his daughters in the high-production class, he is considered to be pure in his germinal makeup and is termed a "proved" sire.

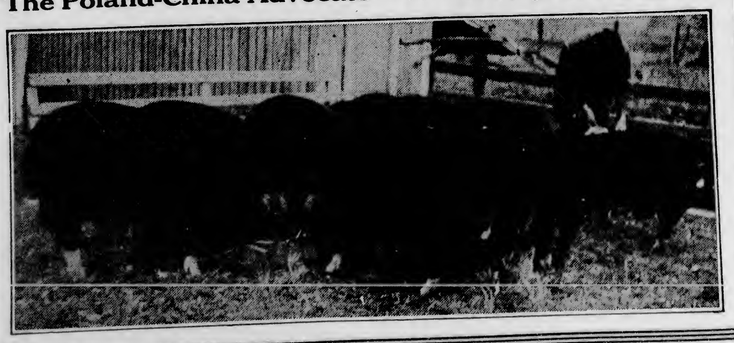
Proved sires are being located by examining the records of cow-testing associations, bull associations, and individual herds. Such sires are retained for active service as long as possible. Until the average dairyman gains a better understanding of the laws of inheritance, however, he is not likely to realize the importance of the proved sire. One illustrated lesson with the herediscope should make it possible for him to see why the so-called proved sire is the most certain and speediest means of developing high production in dairy cattle.

As yet there is but one herediscope in existence, the one made by bureau engineers for Mr. Graves. Some of the mechanical features were designed by K. E. Parks and the machine was built by G. F. Betz. It may be possible to simplify the mechanism so that herediscopes can be produced without excessive cost, and small enough in size to permit their use in various places where county agents or extension workers find it necessary to talk on inheritance.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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Production of Clean Milk Requires Attention to Sanitation

THE need for using improved methods in producing the public milk supply becomes more and more pronounced as time goes on, says R. J. Posson, associate market milk specialist of the United State Department of Agriculture. As cities grow larger or become more numerous the milk supply must necessarily be transported from greater distances and handled in larger quantities. To withstand such treatment it must be produced under the most sanitary conditions.

Furthermore, says Mr. Posson, there is an increasing demand for clean milk on the part of the consumer, and health officials are requiring that improved sanitary methods be used in its production. Unless care is taken in producing it, therefore, great losses may result from the rejection of milk by dealers or health departments and from the lessened demand for low-grade milk. The responsibility for clean milk at the source is placed squarely on the shoulders of the milk producer.

By observing certain precautions clean milk can be produced with very little more effort than milk which is not clean. These precautions are discussed by Mr. Posson in Leaflet No. 3, Improved Sanitation in Milk Production, just issued by the department. The first requirement for clean milk is a herd of healthy cows. Once it is determined by test that the cows are free from tuberculosis and are otherwise healthy, pains should be taken to clean them thoroughly before they are milked. Wiping the udders with a damp cloth removes the danger of contaminating the milk by falling hair and dust particles. Since bacteria cause milk to sour they should be kept out of it by every possible means.

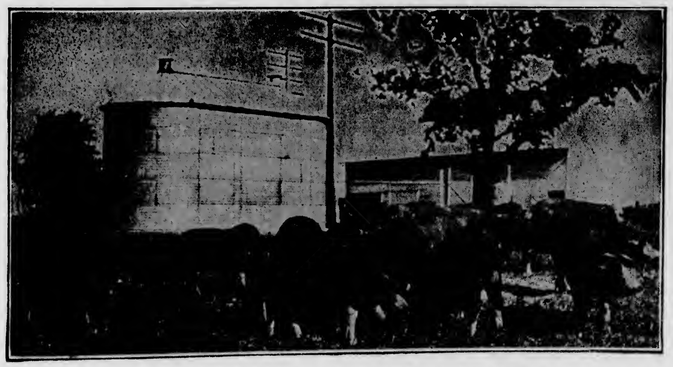
Further precautions in the production of clean milk require that only healthy people be employed in a dairy, that they wear clean clothing, and that milking be performed with clean, dry hands. The use of small-top pails is recommended as a means of reducing the amount of impurities that fall into the milk.

Every dairyman should be certain that he has a pure, safe water supply. Wells should be located on the highest available ground. A separate dairy house or milk room should be provided. Milk to be sold should never be handled in a dwelling as there is too much chance of dangerous contamination in case sickness occurs in the family.

Milk utensils which are not properly washed or sterilized may be the greatest source of contamination. They should be rinsed inside and outside with lukewarm or cold water as soon as possible after use, then placed in a wash vat, scrubbed with a brush in warm water containing a soda ash or alkaline washing powder (not soap), rinsed, placed in a sterilizing cabinet, and thoroughly steamed.

The best way to prevent multiplication of bacteria which unavoidably get into the milk is to cool the milk as soon as possible after it is produced and keep it cold. Bacteria are tiny single-celled plants, which, like most other plants, require warmth to grow. If milk is cooled to 50 degrees F. or below and held at that temperature, bacterial development is very much retarded. Milk should not only be kept cold until it leaves the farm but should also be protected from the sun and warm air while being transported from farm to city.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

AUGUST 8, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Do Not Neglect the Dry Cow

THIS is the time of year when many of our best dairy cows are dried off and given a period of rest before their next freshening time.

The care and feed, particularly the latter, which the cow receives during her dry period determines largely her usefulness during her next lactation period.

Many dairymen make the mistake of turning their dry cows in the pasture to shift for themselves until they freshen.

Unless they have a well watered pasture with an abundance of grass that has not been cropped too closely the cow will be under-nourished due to the development of the calf which she is carrying.

A cow that is heavy with calf should receive a little grain each day even though the pasture furnishes an abundance of good grasses. The grass in itself is not a balanced ration and does not supply the needed elements required by the growing fetus which draws the required nourishment from the mother's body when it is not supplied in the feed, thus depleting the cow's energy when she should be storing up energy if she is to produce milk at a maximum profit after freshening time.

There is another great advantage in feeding dry cows grain each day. It enables the attendant to keep a close watch on each animal and give them special attention if necessary at freshening time.

Very often through a misplaced part a cow is unable to give birth to the calf when the time for freshening arrives requiring the assistance of a caretaker or a skilled veterinarian. The dry cows are turned off in the back pasture and are visited only once a week or once in two weeks. Possibly on Sunday morning the owner takes a little salt and walks or drives over to the back pasture as was formerly the general custom among many dairymen and is entirely too common under present day conditions and the cow which should have freshened several days before would be found in a secluded thicket exhausted from labor in vain effort to give birth to the calf which with a little assistance from the attendant at the time labor started would have resulted in the delivery of a live calf and a healthy mother, but through neglect the calf is lost, the life of the mother threatened and her future usefulness impaired.

There are very few cases of parturition where the calf cannot be delivered alive and the cow's health and future usefulness preserved if the proper assistance is given in time.

Do not neglect your dry cows. Feed them a little grain daily while on pasture. They need the grain and they need the supervision of an attendant to safeguard losses through neglect.

Are Questionable Records and Fraudulent Registrations to Be Investigated?

WE BELIEVE our readers wish to be kept informed with reference to the Springfield State Hospital affair which we exposed in our September 8th, 1926, issue and which thus far has resulted in the cancellation of eleven (11) official records made at that Institution.

The attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital presents a very singular case—entirely different we believe from any case that has ever been uncovered in the history of the making of official records.

The Maryland affair not only involved an attempt to make fraudulent records but after the College had made an investigation early in the year 1926 and had affidavits in their possession alleging that fraud was being perpetrated in the making of official records, the machinery that was turning out these fraudulent records was permitted to continue in operation for upwards of six months or until May.

Under date of May 11th an announcement appeared in the *Agricultural Press* over the signature of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, to the effect that one of the cows at Springfield State Hospital, Howard Star Annette Prince, had been admitted to the thousand pound butterfat class.

It is natural to expect that fraud might be attempted in the making of official records—that is why official records are especially supervised so that if fraud is perpetrated or attempted it will be detected.

In the Springfield State Hospital affair, however, it would appear that the machinery that had to do with the supervising of official records was knowingly protecting and shielding attempts to make fraudulent records. This we believe is the first instance in the history of making official records that no one is left with clean hands to investigate the conduct of the others.

The cancellation of eleven (11) records and the attempt to place all the blame on Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital, we believe, has been accepted by many as merely an attempt to whitewash the whole affair with a view of satisfying the dairy public and shielding those who might have been in league with Mr. Farr.

In our exposure of the Springfield State Hospital affair we published an affidavit of a former employee at Springfield State Hospital in which it was alleged that "during the winter the cow, Jesse Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, stable number 36, dropped a heifer calf that died when a few days old and a heifer calf dropped by a grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741. This particular animal was a member of Mr. John M. Dennis' show herd. Calves from other grade cows were sold by Mr. Farr, who represented them to be purebred and telling the buyer that they would be registered."

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has in its possession additional proof and affidavits confirming the truth of Mr. Nelson's statement that the calf of Jesse Fobes Violet Mutual 2d died and the calf from a grade cow was substituted.

Mr. Nelson informs us that officers of the old Registry Association have never conferred with him with reference to the alleged substitution of a grade for a purebred. Others who were present at the time the grade calf was born and the purebred died and know about this substitution also say that they have not been interviewed. The question therefore arises—why has the matter not been investigated?

If we refer to the published volumes of the *Herd Book* of the old Registry Association we will find under the winnings at fairs for the year 1923, that Mr. John M. Dennis is credited with exhibiting Springsyke Fobes Violet at the Timonium Fair in Maryland; at the New York State Fair at Syracuse and the Eastern States Fair at Springfield, Massachusetts, winning with this calf at all three fairs.

If we consult the *Herd Book*, Volume 51 Page 137, we find that Jesse Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, dropped a calf on December 26, 1922, which was registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet, the animal that Mr. Dennis is reported as having exhibited at the above mentioned fairs.

Mr. Nelson, who was employed at Springfield State Hospital, and others have alleged under oath that Jesse Fobes Violet Mutual 2d's calf died. Mr. Nelson states that a grade calf was substituted and registered.

If Jesse Fobes Violet Mutual 2d is credited in the *Herd Book* with having given birth to a calf born December 26, 1922, and her calf born at that time died, according to Mr. Nelson's affidavit supported by other affidavits, the calf registered as being dropped by her must have been a substitute and the substitute, according to Mr. Nelson's affidavit supported by the statement of others, was a grade calf.

Furthermore it is usually required that cattle be exhibited in the name of the owner. This particular animal, which is alleged to be a registered grade, was exhibited by Mr. Dennis but was dropped the property of Springfield State Hospital of which Mr. Dennis was a Director. The following year, 1924, it is reported as being exhibited as the property of Springfield State Hospital at the Maryland State Fair. Again it was exhibited in 1925, as the property of Springfield State Hospital. The question must be asked, was the calf the property of the state of Maryland when it was exhibited by Mr. Dennis in 1923?

The right of a Director of a State Institution to exhibit cattle belonging to the institution in his own name and pocket the premium money or appropriate it to any purpose he might see fit is a matter of law in the state in which the offense is committed. In some states such a practice might be entirely legitimate for all we know. But what excuse have the officers of the old Registry Association for not making a thorough investigation into the Springfield State Hospital affair and rendering a full report to the breeders of Holstein cattle and the dairy public in general?

Is the matter of making fraudulent records and false registrations in the Old Association a privilege extended to the preferred few?

If not, why not a thorough and searching investigation into the Springfield State Hospital affair?

Why Regulate the Farmer?

THE fact that banks, railroads, and other semi-public Government-created institutions and corporations are more or less subject to Government regulation, continues to be used as an argument favoring the regulation of cultivated acres on the farms of the country. No one has yet suggested that the producers of automobiles, farm machinery, clothing or any other manufactured articles be placed under Government supervision and their output controlled. We may, in due time, expect such a suggestion, for the trend of some people's minds is toward absolute Government ownership of all property and all industry.

It is about time for those who pretend to be interested in the welfare of our producers of food and fiber to get back to earth. Farming is a different kind of a proposition than banking and railroading. The latter are creatures of the Government and are granted rights and privileges not enjoyed by farmers and other individuals. They were let entirely alone at one time in our history. There was no Government interference of any kind. Banks charged as much interest as could be squeezed out of the borrower. Depositors were without protection. Railroads charged the limit for service; gave rebates and put men and institutions out of business if they so desired; built up one town at the expense of another, and committed other acts of a criminal nature. In protection of the people with whom they had dealings, the Government stepped in and started regulating them. Banks and railroads fought every regulatory move to the last ditch, and today they fight every suggestion of further regulation. Yet, some of these bankers stand up in meeting and demand farm regulation because "we are regulated."

Farmers need mighty little regulation from the Government. They are not stealing anything nor are they in combines to unlawfully put someone out of business who they happen to dislike. What our farmers need is a market for what they produce and a living wage for their labor and investment. If some of these folks who are shouting for Government control would devote as much energy and time to helping farmers to sell at a profit, their work would be more appreciated. Too many chambers of commerce, bankers, lawyers,

and other interest themselves in inducing farmers to produce largely of some commodity and forget entirely that the farmer must sell what he produces. Seldom do farmers produce beyond the needs of the Nation, but distribution is faulty from the time it leaves the farm until it ultimately reaches the consumer.

There are altogether too many quarter horses in the race to help the farmer. They show good form and speed during the early part of the race and quit the job at the last quarter, and when the farmer comes in last, they go about asking for Government regulation. —*Farm and Ranch.*

Do You Have Them?

THREE recent publications, two from the Bureau of Dairy Industry and one from the Bureau of Animal Industry, should be in the hands of every up-to-date dairyman. They are,—market milk leaflet No. 3—"Improved Sanitation in Milk Production" by R. J. Posson. This is a plain and understandable description of the most practical modern methods of keeping milk in a healthful condition all the way from the cow to final consumption. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1532-F, "Dairy Herd Improvement Through Coöperative Bull Associations," from the Bureau of Dairy Industry. This discusses the methods of organizing bull associations, testing bulls and keeping the satisfactory ones in service. Leaflet No. 1-L, "Ways to Save Young Live Stock," from the Bureau of Animal Industry. This is a very practical discussion of methods of raising all kinds of young farm animals with especial reference to the protection of calves from tuberculosis and other diseases. Copies of any one or all may be secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Big Increase in Milk Production Last Year

THE quantity of whole milk produced in the United States last year increased four billion pounds over 1925, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the increase was consumed as fluid milk in households, and used in the manufacture of butter, and ice cream.

The department places the quantity of whole milk used in 1926 as 120,766,487,000 lb. compared with 116,505,395,000 lb. in 1925. The quantity of this production used in the manufacturing of creamery butter was 30,487,086,000 lb. milk compared with 28,592,046,000 lb. the preceding year; condensed and evaporated milk 4,333,760,000 lb. compared with 4,394,645,000 lb., and ice cream 4,464,144,000 lb. compared with 4,437,524,000 lb.

The quantity of milk used for household purposes is estimated at 56,417,000,000 lb. compared with 54,325,776,000 lb. in 1925. The increase, however, has been due entirely to the increase used by the city population, the per capita consumption being 55.3 gallons, as compared with 54.75 gallons in 1925.

Of the quantity of dairy products manufactured, the production of creamery butter was 1,451,766,000 compared with 1,361,526,000 lb. the preceding year.

Cheese production is placed at 427,416,000 lb. compared with 447,514,000 lb. the preceding year; condensed and evaporated milk 1,733,504,000 lb. compared with 1,757,858,000 lb.; powdered milk 10,768,000 lb. compared with 8,931,000 lb.; powdered cream 331,000 lb. compared with 339,000 lb.; malted milk 20,673,000 lb. compared with 18,050,000 lb.; canned sterilized milk 1,286,000 lb. compared with 1,576,000 lb., and ice cream 324,665,000 gallons compared with 322,729,000 gallons.

It is estimated that 3,941,600,000 lb. whole milk was fed to calves last year, compared with 4,047,105,000 lb. in 1925, and there was wasted some 3,622,487,000 lb. compared with 3,495,162,000 lb. in 1925.

Approximately 47 per cent of the total quantity of whole milk used last year was consumed as milk for household purposes; 25 per cent was manufactured into creamery butter; 11 per cent into farm butter, and smaller percentages for the other products named.

Building a Herd From Scrubs

AN EXPERIMENT has been carried on for the past 13 years by the Iowa Station to determine whether a good producing and profitable herd could be built up from a foundation of scrub cows, if the proper methods of breeding, feeding, and management were used. Fourteen head of scrub cattle, including mature cows, heifers, and a bull, were purchased in a district of the South where no purebred bulls had ever been used and where no attention had been paid to the proper breeding or feeding of dairy cattle. These animals were brought to the Station farm and fed and cared for the same as the animals in the purebred dairy herd. Most of the females were bred to purebred bulls and later the half-blood heifer calves were likewise bred to purebred bulls of the same breed.

Kildee, McCandlish, and Gillette report that the average yearly production of the original scrub cows with good feed and care at the Station was only 3,847 lb. milk, containing 182 lb. fat. The daughters of these scrubs out of purebred bulls averaged 5,945 lb. milk and 262 lb. fat, an increase of 55 per cent in milk yield and 44 per cent in yield of fat. The granddaughters of the scrub cows, carrying three-fourths of dairy blood, averaged 8,311 lb. milk and 376 lb. fat, an increase of 116 per cent in yield of milk and 106 per cent in yield of fat over the scrubs. The much greater production of the grades was due not only to a larger yield when in milk but also to the fact that they were much more persistent milkers than the scrubs, whose lactation periods were short. Even more important than the greater yield of milk is the fact that the cost of feed for 100 lb. milk was 13 per cent less for the three-quarter bloods, even though they were only heifers, than for their scrub granddams. Not only was the production rapidly improved by grading-up, but also just as striking improvements were made in the conformation of the animals. The grades, especially of the second cross, were stamped plainly with the breed characteristics of the purebred sire.

Scrub heifers were also raised at the Station out of the scrub cows and the scrub bull. They produced 10 percent more milk and 13 percent more fat a year than their scrub dams. This small increase, which is strikingly inferior to that produced by the use of purebred sires, is due to the fact that the heifers were so fed and cared for as to develop fully what little tendency they did have for milk production. Scrubs which came to the station as heifers produced on the average 27 percent more milk than those that were mature when they first received good feed and care. The scrubs which were 4 years old when purchased showed less response to good feeding than the heifers. These facts emphasize the necessity of feeding heifers so that they will develop properly.

In these trials the offspring from one of the purebred sires used on the scrub cows fell much below the others in productivity. This illustrates the well-known fact that to build up a herd a sire must not only be a purebred but also must be prepotent in transmitting dairy qualities and high production.—*Henry and Morrison.*

Wisconsin Dairymen Prepare to Meet Eastern Market Requirement

THE Department of Markets is about to engage in a milk grading venture that promises to supply Wisconsin farmers with a market for millions of dollars worth of milk each year, which they do not now possess, according to Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets.

It is a well known fact that eastern cities, which have a large proportion of the country's population, are having a hard time of it to keep their people supplied with an adequate supply of good grade milk, but they must nevertheless exercise due precaution in regard to that supply lest it harbors disease germs that will cause sickness and death among those who use it, especially children.

Modern methods have made it possible to ship milk long distances without deterioration but eastern cities have been loath to let western milk into their markets because of the inconvenience and expense of establishing an adequate inspection system at such long distances. Recently, however, the department set in motion the machinery for establishing a milk grading system on the same plan as a number of other farm products are graded. The plan was submitted to the officials of a large Eastern city containing a population of a million or more and the Department of Markets was informed by them that milk produced under such grading regulations and coming up to the proper standards would be admitted into its markets. This means an outlet for great quantities of milk in this one city alone, but it is only a forerunner of the other markets that will be developed in other eastern cities. Of course, as has been frequently pointed out, this does not mean that the producers of fluid milk will get substantially higher prices for their milk than is received by the producers of milk used for manufacturing purposes, extra labor and other expense considered. What it does mean is that all milk produced in this territory will be benefited by this additional market and that all Wisconsin dairymen will be the gainers on account of these extra markets.

One-Half of State's Cattle Tested For T. B.

ONE-HALF of all the cattle in Pennsylvania are now tested for tuberculosis. On July 1, a total of 630,000 head of the total cattle population of 1,280,000 had been given the test one or more times, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture.

Judging by the rapid rate at which cattle have been tested during the past few years, it is predicted by Bureau officials that bovine tuberculosis will be reduced to less than one-half of one per cent by the end of 1933, providing adequate funds are made available during the intervening years and the interest of the cattle owners and coöperating agencies continues.

Funds for the biennium 1927-1929 total $2,160,000 and will provide for more than a million tuberculin tests. These tests will include the retesting of herds already given one or more tests as well as new herds.

Two Plans in Use

Tuberculosis eradication work in Pennsylvania has been progressing under two plans. One is the individual herd plan under which herds scattered here and there over the State are tested. The other is the area plan by which all the herds in a township are tested at a time. On July 1, a total of 4,081 herds were fully accredited under the individual herd plan, having passed two or more clean tests. Likewise all the herds in 14 counties had been tested under the area plan, and nine of these counties were accredited.

The counties which are now regarded as "modified accredited counties," being practically free of bovine tuberculosis, include: Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Crawford, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer and McKean.

The following five counties have been completely tested but have not qualified as accredited areas: Columbia, Elk, Monroe, Potter and Union.

The desire among cattle owners for having the tuberculin test made is so great that a waiting list of 2,572 individual herds in 54 counties and all the herds in 256 townships in 45 counties was reported by the Bureau on July 1.

The Sire

ONE-HALF of the characteristics of the individual come from the male and his ancestors, and the other half from the female and her ancestors. Since in most herds only one bull is used, and he is mated with all of the cows, one-half of all of the characteristics of the heifers that are raised come from the sire. This has resulted in the well-known and popular statement that the sire is half of the herd. The facts are that certain excellent sires are more than half the herd; likewise certain extremely poor ones are more than half the herd. In other words, they are the prepotent sires either for good or bad.—*Larson and Putney.*

What will go up a chimney down but won't go down a chimney up? Ans. An umbrella.

Ropy Milk

GEORGE LESLIE

FALL and spring are the seasons when ropiness in milk is likely to develop, but this condition is one which may be eradicated in a short time by prompt action.

First it should be understood that the thickened or stringy milk given by a cow affected by garget should not be considered as ropy milk. The former is caused by the disease and is thickened or slimy or stringy when drawn from the udder. True ropy milk is not viscous or thick when given by the cow but develops the peculiarities of this abnormal state after standing from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. A low temperature is helpful in keeping down the growth of many undesirable bacteria in the dairy, but when true ropy milk is the difficulty a different situation arises; as the organism causing the long slimy threads which show when the milk is poured will multiply at as low a temperature as 45 degrees.

So far as is now known there is nothing harmful in ropy milk but it is unpleasant to both sight and palate. Consumers object to it and creameries and receiving stations reject it, causing finanical loss to the dairy farmer from whose herd it comes.

If we are to rid our dairies of any abnormal condition of milk we must first find out the cause. What causes ropy milk? Just a little sticky-coated germ with a long name—bacillus lactis viscosus. In plain United States that means the germ which makes glutinous or semi-fluid or sticky milk.

Water is the element in which this germ originates and thrives, and when the bacteria get into milk which is so largely water, they have every reason to make themselves at home, and do so to the despair of the dairymen whose product is affected.

Bacillus lactis viscosus may get into your milk in more than one way. Your water supply, from spring or well or reservoir, may contain it. On your farm there may be swampy patches or lowland meadows. If your cows are allowed to roam through swamps they may carry back to the barn on their legs, udders and bodies enough of these ropy milk germs to start a lot of grief for you. You may have cut hay on lowlands where these bacilli are in the water, and the hay, in that case, can carry them to your barn.

Therefore, the first thing to do when you find ropy milk in your cans or bottles is to send samples of water from your farm supply and from any low or marshy fields to your State Experiment Station or Agricultural College, and ask for immediate analysis to detect the presence of bacillus lactis viscosus. If you have a well and a spring and low pastures and swampy land, send samples of water from all of them. This is emphasized because the writer has in mind a dairy farmer who had such a siege of ropy milk that he contemplated going out of business. We advised him to send samples of water for analysis and he did so, sending one from each of the two sources of his supply. The report showed the ropy milk germ in one of the samples but not in the other. It is plain that had he sent only the germ-free water he would have had no benefit from the analysis.

If it is swamp water that is the carrying medium, the obvious remedy is to keep your cattle away from that part of the farm, as a start in the work of getting your milk supply back to its normal state.

Should the source be in your water supply you can take comfort from the thought that the presence of these germs in the water is apparently not always permanent. The main difficulty lies in killing them off after they have once started to live in the milk itself. This is because they will multiply rapidly in the tiniest drop of milk that may be left in dipper or can or pail or bottle or strainer, and so keep on causing the ropiness even after the water supply is free from them. However, they can be conquered by concerted and persistent effort.

On the farm from which milk is delivered in cans the work is not as difficult, nor likely to take as long as in a dairy where bottling and separating is done, because of the fewer pieces of equipment.

Every utensil and all strainer cloths should be sterilized by boiling water or live steam. All milk on the premises should be disposed of in such a manner that it will not come in contact with anything connected with the dairy work. This washing or steaming should be thorough, including the walls and floors of the dairy room—in fact every nook and corner of it. To be on the safe side it should be repeated for three or four days. If at the end of that time the ropiness has disappeared, you will be able to resume your usual routine. This, of course, assumes that you have found the offending medium and have taken measures to prevent further contact with it. It will be well to carefully wash all utensils, after use, with boiling water for another week or two. Even so insignificant an article as a spoon should be included, if the milk has come in contact with it.

While boiling strainer cloths, towels and the like will be an excellent measure of prevention, it would be still safer, when the ropiness in the milk is first detected, to burn all such cloths and get a new supply, boiling them after each using; because, once contaminated, these cloths are among the most mischievous carriers of this bacillus.

Should the outbreak be in a dairy where bottling is done and there is more complicated machinery, every piece of it that can be handled in this way should be immersed for twenty minutes daily in water to which has been added chlorinated lime in the proportion of 12 ounces to 100 gallons, after which they should be washed in boiling water. This should include bottles, parts of the milking machine and of the separator.

If the report of analysis shows that the bacillus lactis viscosus is on your hay or in water which the cows get into on pasture and is therefore probably present in the barn, disinfect the entire floor space and manure gutters with a 5% solution of sulphuric acid. Before letting the cows into the stanchions after this cleansing process, have them washed off with water as hot as you can use comfortably. The cloths used for this purpose should be boiled afterwards and dried in sunlight. If the man who washes the cows does the milking, or works in the dairy room, have him rinse his hands in very hot water before he milks the cows or handles the product in any way.

In case the baccilli are found in the water supply which includes what the herd drinks, it will be good practice to give each milking cow daily two drams of bisulphite of soda until the milk has become normal.

For your cooling tank, potassium bichromate in the proportion of 1 oz. to 1 cubic foot of water will be helpful.

You may never have an outbreak of ropy milk; but if you do it will come with no warning, and the above procedure will rid your dairy of it. You cannot, however, take these precautions one day and let them slide the next; success will only come from keeping your nose right down to the grindstone until the milk is right, and for a while after that.

Going Forward

PUBLIC statements have been made recently by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. J. A. Kiernan, in charge of federal tuberculosis eradication work, indicating the very successful result of the last year's work in tuberculosis eradication, showing that the national cleanup is at least half finished and complete success and complete control of the situation is now in sight. Thirty million cattle have been tested, about one million found to be reactors and removed and the industry in better condition than ten years ago when the work began, according to Dr. Mohler. There are 874 cities recorded with tuberculin testing ordinances and 275 more require pasteurization or T. B. testing, so that 1,248 municipalities have taken proper steps to safeguard their milk supply from the possibility of disease transmission.

Milk Saves Sherry Barn From Flames

SHERRY—Buckets of milk were used to check a fire last week Wednesday evening in the hay mow of the barn in the Dixon Shidell farm when lightning struck during the severe electric storm which swept the central part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Shidell were busy milking when they smelled burning hay. Turning the milking herd and other livestock out of doors Mr. Shidell rushed into the hay mow and found that the fire had gained but little headway. The fresh milk was closest at hand and this was poured over the flames, holding them in check until buckets of water could be brought from the well. The loss was slight but Mr. Shidell feels that the milk brought the largest returns that any milk ever brought on his farm. The barn was a large new one, put up a year ago.—*Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune.*

Gestation

THE normal period of gestation for the cow is 283 days. Prof. Shaw gives the extremes in the duration of the period of gestation in the cow from 265 days to 300 days. Prof. Wing made a study of 182 gestation females and found the average to be 280, with extremes of 264 to 296 days, and that there was no difference for sexes.

A good summary to the principle of breeding has been given by Brewer in the following six fundamental propositions:

"1. Every animal must have two parents, and every animal resembles its parents in most of its characteristics. There is a force or tendency to keep offspring like their parents or descendants like their ancestors. This is called the law of inheritance (similarity, like produces like).

"2. No two animals are alike or identical in all respects. Hence offspring are never precisely like their ancestors. This is known as the law of variation.

"3. Vastly more animals are produced than are needed for breeding and only those having the highest aggregate of good points should be used to breed from. This is called selection.

"4. By training, environment and selection in pairing, the form may be modified and the relative value of the various points of characters changed so as to better suit the use of the fancy of the breeder. This is called breeding to points.

"5. By continued breeding to points, the characters may be increased beyond what they were in the ancestry. This is called improvement of breeds.

"6. The more uniform the ancestry in character and the more restricted in number, the more uniform and certain the resulting descendants. The converse holds equally true."—*Larson and Putney.*

An Opportunity

TO THOSE who are interested in securing some promising registered Holsteins, we would refer to a small classified advertisement which we are carrying in this issue for Mr. C. H. Beaumont, Rushford, New York.

He writes that he is offering some very choice young stock, heifers, yearlings and calves.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Dairy Catttle at Montgomery County Picnic

THE annual farmer's picnic of Montgomery county was held at Memorial Park, Schwenksville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2 and 3. Following the custom of recent years a dairy cattle show was made one of the attractions. There were about 40 cattle on exhibition. The exhibit while not large was of extra good quality. Holsteins were shown by H. D. Allebach, Wm. H. Landis, and J. L. Wood. The exhibitors of Jerseys were Hansel French, Percy Hittle and Richard Hittle.

The prizes in the Holstein breed were fairly well divided between the exhibitors with W. H. Landis and H. D. Allebach capturing all the blue ribbons. Mr. Landis won the grand champion ribbon.

Mr. Landis also showed the Holstein cow that won first place for production in cow testing associations in Pennsylvania in 1926. This cow produced 22,474 lb. milk and 924 lb. butterfat during the year. This is the highest record ever made in association work in the state. In recent years more than 15,000 cows have been tested each year.

In the Jersey breed the blue ribbons were won by Hansel French and Richard Hittle. Hansel French won the breed championship on a yearling heifer.

A feature of the show was a dairy cow judging contest which was staged before prize ribbons were awarded. This event attracted a great deal of interest and more than 40 persons participated. The following persons scored 100 per cent in the contest: Richard Hittle, Henry M. Kuhns, Lloyd S. Shultz, F. E. Martin, Wm. H. Landis, B. D. Cassel.

Richard Hittle is a member of a boys' calf club in connection with which work some training in judging is given. A cash prize was divided among the winners.

Letters to the Editor

Gentlemen:

As you know I have been interested in the Holstein-Friesian breed for a period of 25 years and am well acquainted with the rules that the breeder has to comply with in order to become a member of either of the two associations and during said period have attended meetings and have given my attention to the formulas and other requirements of each association, and for the above reasons I have been called by various farmers and breeders to advise them regarding both the raising of the stock and the necessary requirements of the two associations.

Also I have been more or less connected with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., since its inception about 2 years ago and I know the officers thereof and have seen the Association's applications and know what its application calls for.

I notice in the opinion of Mr. Pyrke a statement about the incompleteness of the records of the new Association and the manner of its administration especially that it leaves too many important elements "to the honesty and integrity of the breeder." I am only a practical man but from what I know of the manner of administration of both associations, both associations leave a great many important elements to the "honesty and integrity of the breeder" and at the present moment I can not recall in what respect the new Association leaves more to the "honesty and integrity of the breeder" than does the old Association. As a matter of fact both associations have and must, leave many important elements in regard to the question of breed "to the honesty and integrity of the breeder."

So far as I can see from said opinion of Mr. Pyrke the Department relies entirely on the registration of the old Association for everything and makes no further investigation but if the animal has been registered only in the new Association then the Department requires additional proof as to purity of breed from the owner in addition to the registration in the new Association. The Commissioner does not state what additional proof is required except that in the last paragraph of his opinion Mr. Pyrke says that the sire and dam of each of the 10 animals were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; and so it seems that as to these 10 animals the registration of the sire and dam in the old Association is the additional proof.

The law says the animal must be registered and a purebred animal. In my opinion that means that the animal must be registered and must be purebred. The law does not say that the registration must be confined to one Association and it does not exclude any Association.

I take the position that the Peebles case is absolutely correct in that the animal was registered with an Association, and that it was purebred inasmuch as the dam and sire were purebred but the purebredness of the dam and sire should not depend on its being registered in the old Association but depend on the fact as to whether the blood was diluted or not diluted.

I do not know about the bull of Mr. Beckley but if the Beckley bull was registered and the owner shows by the pedigree that he is purebred, then and there the bull of Beckley was entitled to indemnity for a full purebred animal.

In conclusion it seems to me that if the applications of the new Association state the facts regarding the breed of the animal as fully as the old Association does, then the new Association's Registration should be accepted as presumptive evidence to the same extent as the registration in the old Association. Registration in either Association should relieve the Department of its duty to investigate as to the pure breed of the animal. In my opinion the Department should not discriminate; for competition in organizations is conducive to the betterment of the breed for one will watch the other. The registry in the new Association complies with that part of the law relating to registration, and whether the records are correct the Department should investigate, whether the animal is registered in the old Association or in the new Association.

Yours truly,

C. M.



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Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

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noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

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His sire, Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby, is a grandson of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, who has 63 A.R.O. daughters.

His dam, Sure Thing of Grayfields, is a 26.99 lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

He is mostly white, fine type and has a good top line. He has sired some wonderful daughters.

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A Great Production Sire

He is one of the best sons of the greatest of all long distance sires, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has twenty-one 1,000-lb. daughters.

His dam, Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, is a 31-lb. four-year-old sister to King Korndyke Sadie Vale, who has ten 30-lb. daughters including a 40-lb. three-year-old.

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad carries a wealth of great producing and strong transmitting blood lines which he derives from every side of his well balanced pedigree.

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We are offering for sale a young show bull, ready for service. He is out of Klaver De Kol Segis 495427, and sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370.

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FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Keeping the Baby Cool

HARD as the hot weather is on the grown ups, it is often, not only trying, but dangerous to the babies. Extra care is necessary both as to food and clothing, if they are to be brought through the summer successfully.

In very hot weather, the baby should be kept in the coolest room in the house, being taken outdoors only during the coolest part of the day. An electric fan may be used in the room where he is, but should not be allowed to blow directly on him.

His Clothing

All superfluous clothing should be removed, a diaper, a thin silk and wool knit band and a plain slip being quite enough. He should be allowed to kick up his little bare toes, stripped of his shoes and stockings, though thin stockings may be put on him if he is taken outdoors in the cool of the day. Any intelligent mother will be able to adapt the baby's clothing to the changes in the weather, adding the warm little extras when the days are cool and removing as much as possible when they are hot. Above all, rubber diapers or stork pants should be used as little as possible, and never left on all night long. Instead a square of waterproof sheeting should be spread under him when he is on the bed or being held on the lap. Ask any woman who has worn a rubber corset in hot weather about the discomfort of wearing rubber, especially near a sensitive skin. The greatest care should be exercised in keeping dry diapers on the baby, at this time of year, as wet ones tend greatly to chafe the skin.

Cooling Baths

One of the best ways to cool the baby off is to give him frequent sponge baths, using water in which there is bicarbonate of soda, using a teaspoonful of soda to a pint of water, at about 98 degrees F. After going over his little body several times, pat him dry with soft linen towels, then powder well with a good pure powder, being sure to get into the creases. This is one of the best preventatives and cures for prickly heat rash, which so often painfully affects babies during the hot weather.

Food

If the baby is bottle-fed, the usual formula should be diluted by a little barley water or just boiled water. and the feeding times should be a little further apart. He should have plenty of cool, boiled water, being given a chance to drink several times a day, and if he does not care for the plain water, as some babies do not, a little orange juice may be added, and will often turn the trick. No ice cold liquids of any sort should be given to babies, as they will cause stomachache and gas.

It is better to let the baby lie in a basket, in his carriage or crib rather than holding him in one's arms, which makes both too warm. A baby pen, with a well padded floor, is very useful, and can be moved from place to place, either indoors or outdoors, gives even the youngest a pleasant change of scenery. Above all, those who have charge of babies should keep cool and free from worry themselves.

Tissue Paper for Packing

The purchases that are made at the better class city stores usually reach the customers well wrapped in layers of white tissue paper. This should be saved, and used to keep one's dresses from wrinkling when packed in a suitcase. Not only should each dress be wrapped in it, but layers of it should be placed between thin garments. Shoes, too, should be wrapped separately, and they can then be placed to better advantage among the contents of the suitcase.

Skinning Tomatoes

In preparing tomatoes for table use, dip in scalding water, then in cold water, and place in the refrigerator, without removing the skin. When needed, the loosened skin slips off easily, leaving the tomato moist for slicing or to be used as a shell for a salad filling. If the skin is removed when the tomato is scalded, then allowed to stand, it becomes dry and old looking.

Odds and Ends

The meat skewers which come in the roasts from the meat market, should be saved and used for getting into the corners when cleaning the house.

A large envelope, such as mail order catalogs come in, should be hung at the back of every oil or gasoline stove, as a receptacle for burnt matches. This saves an untidy stove littered up, as many are, with the burnt stubs of matches. But be sure the match is out before tossing it into the envelope.

Crepe silk dresses look much better, if they are ironed when perfectly dry after being laundered. If ironed while damp, there is a tendency to stretch the crepe thread, and spoil the effect.

Pastry flour makes nicer cakes than bread flour, but when none is at hand, and a cake must be made, add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch to each cup of bread flour.

Little red ants dislike oil of sassafras, and a few drops scattered through the cupboards and shelves will cause them to take their departure.

It is an economy to keep the ice box well supplied with ice, and to use as large pieces as possible, which melt more slowly.

The Accused—"I was not going forty miles an hour—not twenty—not even ten—in fact, when the officer came up I was almost at a standstill."

The Judge—"I must stop this or you will be backing into something. Forty shillings."—*Tatler (London)*.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Aug. 10-20—Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver Exposition.
Aug. 12-19—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
Aug. 14-20—Davenport, Iowa, Mississippi Valley Fair.
Aug. 15-19—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Inter-State Fair.
Aug. 20-27—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
Aug. 20-27—Sedalia, Missouri, Missouri State Fair.
Aug. 22-27—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exhibition.
Aug. 22-27—White River Jct., Vt., Twin State Fair.
Aug. 24-Sept. 2—Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa State Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 3—Sherbrooke, Ont., Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
Aug. 27-Sept. 10—Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Hamline, Minnesota State Fair and Northwest Dairy Exposition.
Sept. 3-10—Quebec, P. Q., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 3-10—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 4- 9—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 4-10—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 5- 8—Lewistown, Me., Maine State Fair.
Sept. 5- 9—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 5- 9—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Sioux City, Iowa, Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—New Westminister, B. C., Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 5-10—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition.
Sept. 5-10—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Staunton, Va., Staunton Virginia Fair.
Sept. 10-17—London, Ont., Western Fair.
Sept. 12-16—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 12-16—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 17-24—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Topeka, Kansas, Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Yakima, Washington, Washington State Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
Sept. 13-17—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 17-23—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 18-24—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 19-24—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 19-24—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 20-24—LaCrosse, Wis., Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Salem, Oregon, Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 2—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 27-Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
Oct. 1- 6—Wichita Falls, Texas, Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
Oct. 1- 8—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
Oct. 1- 8—Atlanta, Georgia, Southeastern Fair Association.
Oct. 1- 8—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
Oct. 3- 8—Richmond, Virginia, Virginia State Fair.
Oct. 4- 8—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
Oct. 4- 8—Tupelo, Miss., North Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
Oct. 8-23—Dallas, Texas, State Fair of Texas.
Oct. 10-15—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Oct. 10-15—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
Oct. 13-22—Macon, Georgia, Georgia State Exposition.
Oct. 15-22—Memphis, Tenn., National Dairy Exposition.
Oct. 17-22—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 24-29—Savannah, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
Oct. 27-Nov. 6—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
Oct. 29-Nov. 5—Portland, Oregon, Pacific International.
Nov. 7-12—Phœnix, Arizona, Arizona State Fair.
Nov. 10-19—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
Nov. 12-19—Kansas City, Mo., American Royal Live Stock Show.
Nov. 14-19—Oakland, Calif., Pacific Slope Dairy Show.
Nov. 17-26—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

I WISH to report a few sales made at Maple Grove Stock Farm since my last report on sales.

To Antioni Siaglo, Hadley, Mass; bull, Maple Grove Radio Hengerveld 491332, born May 15, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista 314740 our 34 lb. senior herdsire. Dam, Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady 380488, milk 304.5, butter 11.74 lb. This young sire was a nice growthy animal and very well bred, and should give good results in Mr. Siaglo's herd.

To Mr. C. F. Hayes, Chicora, Pa., bull calf, Maple Grove Romeo Glista 517917, born January 12, 1927. Sire, Clever Model Glista 314740. Dam, Maple Grove Ybma Ormsby Glista 865848. This is the fourth sire which Mr. Hayes has selected from our herd, which should be pretty good proof that our dealings and stock must give satisfaction. Besides breeding Holstein cattle Mr. Hayes is a breeder and trainer of considerable note of the great German Police dog which breed is now pretty well known for their wonderful intelligence. The young sire taken by Mr. Hayes is a nice straight and well bred young fellow and also a twin.

To Mr. Homer C. Nichols, Pleasantville, Pa., bull calf, Maple Grove Romeo Clever Glista 514994, born March 13th. Sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879, our 27 lb. junior herdsire. Dam, Maple Grove Queen Clever Glista, 758668, milk 314.5, butter 13.25 lb. This cow recently made on a 7 days test, milk 467 and butter 16.32 lb., but test has not yet been officially confirmed by Superintendent Gardner of A. R. The young bull taken by Mr. Nichols is a very nice calf in every way and we feel pretty sure that he will give good satisfaction in Mr. Nichol's herd.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

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If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Milk Powder

FROM 8½ to 9½ pounds of dry milk can be made from 100 lb. skim milk. This product sells from 7 to 14 cents per pound. The variation in yield is due to the composition in the milk, the amount of water retained, and the efficiency of the process in recovering the powder. Among the processes now available for making milk powder are the following:

The spray process. The fluid milk, sometimes partially condensed, is sprayed into a current of heated air, which removes the water and leaves the milk solids as a finely divided powder. Various devices are used to separate the powder from the moist air.

The roller or drum process. Steam-heated drums are so arranged that partially condensed skim milk is spread in a very thin layer on the outer surface of the drum. During the revolution of the drum the adhering film of milk dries and is scraped off. This dry film is reduced to a powder by revolving brushes or other grinding devices.

The vacuum drum process. This is really the roller process with the roller or drum inclosed in a vacum chamber, thus making it possible to dry the milk at temperatures below the normal boiling point.

The flake process. Partially condensed whipped skim milk is spread on a wire belt which passes through a heated chamber where currents of hot air are directed against it. The dried product is removed from the belt in the form of flakes.

In selecting the type of drier to be installed, creameries should consider the quality of the powder to be made, the labor involved in operation, the recovery of the powder, and the efficiency of the process in utilizing the heat of the drying medium. The cost of drying will vary with the efficiency of the process, the cost of fuel, and various local conditions. It is estimated at from 2½ to 4½ cents per pound exclusive of royalties.

It is usually considered that a milk-drying plant can not be operated efficiently on less than 30,000 lb. milk daily.

Methods of Utilizing Buttermilk

Buttermilk has a composition nearly identical to that of skim milk, but the chemical effect of the acid developed in ripening the cream and the physical effect of churning have so changed its properties that its possible uses are very limited.

Casein can be made from buttermilk, but it is very difficult to obtain a satisfactory quality even from the best grade.

The acid flavor of any product made from buttermilk makes it difficult to use in any type of cheese. Even buttermilk from sweet cream butter has a deleterious effect when mixed with skim milk to make cottage cheese.

The most satisfactory outlet for buttermilk at the present time is the concentrated or dried form for poultry and pig feeding. Concentrated to about one-third of its volume in a vacuum pan, it is sold extensively as semisolid buttermilk.

There is a stable market for dried buttermilk through jobbers of feeding stuffs and manufacturers of proprietary feeds. The drying is usually done on steam-heated drums operated at atmospheric pressure. This equipment is less expensive than that ordinarily used in making milk powder.

Methods of Utilizing Whey

Whey contains about 5 per cent of lactose, a sugar found only in milk and possessing certain physiological properties which make it of especial value in nutrition, nearly one per cent of completely digestible and assimilable protein, and the greater part of the salts of the milk. Thus the solids of whey have a high food value but are in such a dilute form that it is difficult to utilize them efficiently. Moreover, the sugar is relatively insoluble and low in sweetening power.

Whey from casein, cottage cheese, or other skim-milk products is low in butterfat; but cheese whey has an appreciable amount of butterfat which in some varieties is as high as one per cent. This can be recovered by separation and with reasonable care makes a satisfactory grade of butter.

Certain "appetite" cheeses can be made from whey. These include Mysost or Primost made by evaporating the whey in an open pan until the sugar crystallizes, and cheese of the Ricotte type, made by coagulating the albumin with heat and drying it in molds.

The market for this kind of cheese is limited and at best offers an outlet for only a small quantity of whey. Aside from its use in feeding, the principal means of utilizing whey is in the manufacture of milk sugar. This requires vats for precipitating and filters for removing the albumin, a vacuum pan for concentrating, crystallizing vats, and a centrifuge for seperating the crystals from the mother liquor. Additional equipment is necessary if the sugar is refined.

The precipitated albumin is dried in a tunnel drier and sold as poultry feed. About 3 to 3½ pounds of crude sugar is obtained per 100 pounds of whey. It may be sold in this form to refiners at from 8 to 12 cents per pound, depending on the lactose content. The present consumption of milk sugar in this country is only about 4,000,000 pounds per year, and it is very easy to depress the price by overproduction.

It has recently been demonstrated that milk sugar is of great value in combating coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases of chickens. Poultrymen are now buying milk powder to obtain sufficient quantities of milk sugar, and it should be possible to use whey, which has a high milk-sugar content, for this purpose.

In plants where concentrated sour milk is made it is practicable to sour whey and mix it with sour milk before concentration. In this way a concentrated sour poultry feed is obtained with a high milk-sugar content. —*L. A. Rogers, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Year Book 1926.*

A man seeing the notice "Iron Sinks" in a hardware store window went inside, and said he was perfectly aware of the fact that iron sinks.

Alive to the occasion the dealer retaliated, "Yes, I know, and time flies, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass slopes, music stands, moonlight walks, rubber tires, and the organ stops."

"Haven't you forgotten one thing?" asked the visitor.

"What's that?" inquired the shopkeeper cautiously.

"The furnace smokes," was the reply.—*Good Hardware.*

Spring Brook Farm

THE veteran breeder, S. T. Witmer, of Union Deposit, Pennsylvania, has written us that he is offering four cows. Two are fresh and the other two will freshen early in the winter.

The two that are to freshen in early winter are



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BORNADETTE

daughters of his former herdsire, the great Ormsby Sensation 3d.

The daughters of Ormsby Sensation 3d are developing into wonderful producing daughters as the accompanying picture will show.

Sweet Clover for Permanent Pasture Land

SWEET clover, as ordinarily handled, is a rotation or temporary pasture plant. It is grazed from midsummer of the first year until midsummer of the second year, when it matures. The animals must then be shifted to another field containing a new seeding. This practice is a common and profitable one and probably provides more high-grade pasturage per acre than any other common system of grazing. Every field, however, must be well fenced and there must be lanes connecting them. Every field also must have water and shade. Some of the fields often are far from the barns. Most important, dependence must be placed each year on a new seeding, and seedings sometimes fail. Consequently, much interest is expressed in means of utilizing sweet clover in fields of more or less permanent character.

The simplest plan is to plant a field with sweet clover and permit the crop to go to seed. After several years the surface soil becomes so full of sweet clover seed that a volunteer crop appears each year. Fields of this kind, which have been in sweet clover continuously for 10 or more years, are not uncommon. The chief objection to the plan is that, unless grazed very heavily, the fields do not contain young and old plants in the right proportion to give continuous feed. In both wild and cultivated stands, if at all dense, the second-year plants smother the seedling plants and the two rarely occur together. To overcome this condition seed is sometimes sown each year for the first three or four years, but this does not help greatly, except to build up a stand more quickly.

Yellow Variety Finds Favor

A better plan is to divide the field in halves and plant and graze them alternately. By many it is believed that the yellow sweet clover is better adapted to permanent grazing than the white variety, because it produces seed freely, even if pastured close to the ground. By others a mixture of the two varieties is favored as this lengthens the pasturing season 7 to 10 days at each end.

Sweet clover may often be used to improve the carrying capacity of an old or worn-out grass sod. In doing this it is necessary to bring the sweet clover seed actually into contact with the soil. If the seed is merely scattered over the sod, most of it is held off the soil by the old grass and only a few seedlings take root. On tillable land the seed can be cut into the sod with a disk drill. Another plan is to burn off the old grass in the spring before sowing, the seed. On western prairie sod a good practice is to plow wide but shallow furrows through the sod about 3 feet apart. This provides fresh soil on which to sow the seed. The presence of the sweet clover gradually improves the grass.

Pastures of excellent quality that last several years may be made by sowing mixtures of sweet clover and other forages. One such mixture contains 2 lb. yellow sweet clover, 2 lb. white sweet clover, 3 lb. orchard grass, 2 lb. redtop, and 1 lb. Kentucky bluegrass. Brome grass should be substituted for the other grasses in the northern Great Plains and Japan clover for the redtop and bluegrass in the Southern States.—*U. S. Dept. of Agri. L. W. Kephart.*

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

C. R. Savidge

Milton Pennsylvania

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My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 13—Rochester, Minn., First Annual Mayowood Farm Sale, under management Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
September 29—Poolville, N. Y., Charles W. Lamb Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
October 4—Chardon, Ohio, Albert Clemson & E. L. Newbury joint dispersal, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Mgrs.
October 22—St. Martin, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeder's Association Semi-Annual Sale, J. C. Sargent, Sec'y, 308 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association reports that for the month of July, 26 herds consisting of 330 cows in milk and 47 dry cows were tested.

Two profitable and two unprofitable cows were sold.

Sixty-seven cows produced over 40 lb. fat, twenty-one producing over 50 lb.

Eighty-one cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and forty produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The five highest herds in butterfat for the month were:

Owner	*Lb. Milk*	*% Fat*	*Lb. Butterfat*
Christ Wagner	1962	4.0	78.5
Christ Wagner	2039	3.7	75.4
Auburn Shale Brick Co.	1494	4.9	73.2
County Alms House...	1568	4.2	65.9
Paul H. Lengel	1447	4.2	60.8

Mr. Hindman writes as follows:

"The importance of good management, and the value of C. T. A. records are again shown by the Association report for July.

"By weeding out low testers and by improved methods of feeding Mr. Christ Wagner had four of the ten high cows in the Association for the month of June. Mr. Wagner comes to the front again this month with four of the ten high cows, including the two highest cows in both milk and butterfat production. He feeds a commercial dairy feed supplemented by corn silage and green clover fed as a soiling crop.

"Mr. Wagner knows that Cow Testing Association records pay."

STATE SCHOOL COW AGAIN MAKES RECORD

In the Waukesha Cow Testing association for the month of June, there were 584 cows tested and 121 of these produced over 40 lb. butterfat. The high cow was a six-year-old registered Holstein, that produced 2,661 lb. milk testing 3.4 making 90.5. This cow belongs to the Wisconsin Industrial school.

The second high cow was a grade Holstein belonging to Thomas & Kern and on twice-a-day milking produced 1,560 lb. milk making 81.1 lb. butterfat.

The fifth high cow, belonging to the Wisconsin Industrial school, produced 1,881 lb. milk testing 4.0 making 75.2 lb. fat on twice-a-day milking.

The high herd for the month belongs to John T. Raht, his herd of grade Holsteins produced 1,309 lb. milk making 43.6 lb. butterfat.

The second high herd for the month belongs to A. C. Schumacher. His herd produced 804 lb. milk testing 4.33 making 34.8 lb. butterfat.

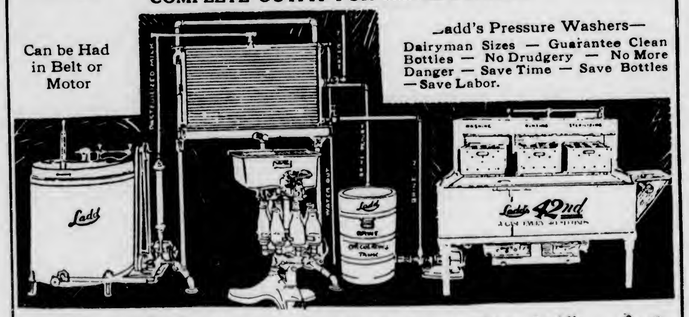
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JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Out of 319 cows tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson Cow Testing Association for the month of July, forty-one exceeded the 40-pound butterfat mark. Of these honor cows, thirty-four were Holsteins, seventeen being registered purebreds.

First place fell for the fourth time to No. 13, a registered Holstein belonging to M. C. Benson of Susquehanna. Her record was 72.0 lb. butterfat from 2,182 lb. milk. No. 9, another registered Holstein in Mr. Benson's herd took second place with a record of 71.8 lb. fat from 2,244 lb. milk.

The honors for the high herd fell for the second time to L. J. Thomas of Susquehanna, whose herd of five Holsteins averaged 39.3 lb. fat.

The production for the month fell about 17% below the figures for the month of June. The preponderance of winter cows, a rather protracted spell of hot weather, natural seasonal tendencies..... all of these contributed to the above result.

B. E. Whitney, *Tester.*

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT IN ILLINOIS FOR JULY

Right Kind of Feed and Care in Summer Pays Big Dividends

Heavy losses are sustained each year by Illinois farmers due to neglect in feeding and caring for their dairy cows during the summer months. The dairymen themselves have demonstrated that good cows must be well fed in summer as well as during the winter months, if they are to produce most efficiently. Underfed, half-starved cows that are forced to eke out a living from poor pastures alone cannot meet the demands of present day efficiency of production.

A Jo Daviess County farmer found that grain on pasture was worth $11.68 net per cow to him. One year when he supplemented his pasture with grain his cows averaged 6,485 lb. milk per cow. The following year he fed no grain on pasture and his cows averaged 5,860 lb. milk. The additional feed cost $7.72 per cow, and the value of the additional milk was $19.40, leaving a profit of $11.68 per cow in favor of enough feed.

The most serious summer feeding problem comes when the weather is hot and the flies are bad. Feed enough grain, or silage, or hay, or combinations of these feeds in addition to pasture to keep the cows from losing flesh and dropping off in milk production. Farm grains such as corn, oats, and barley, fed with protein concentrates such as bran, oil meal or cottonseed meal, will make a satisfactory grain mixture.

Every dairyman should try to make his cows comfortable in summer. See that they have plenty of shade. Giving them access to cool darkened barns during the heat of the day will go a long way toward taking the "sting" out of the summer fly evil, thereby preventing a reduction in milk flow and a decrease in profits.

Fly Sprays

Flies cause considerable annoyance to dairy cows during the summer and not only does the irritation caused by the flies tend to lower milk production but the restlessness of the cows is a frequent cause of inefficient milking.

A good fly spray can be made from:

4½ quarts coal tar dip
4½ quarts fish oil
3 quarts coal oil
3 quarts whale oil
1½ quarts oil of tar

Dissolve 3 pounds laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 30 gallons with luke warm soft water. This spray will keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals from becoming harsh.

The cows should be sprayed twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when in the barn for silage or green food. With a portable cart

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"

HAMMOND'S



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT — AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

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When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

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By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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Cleaner and Better Milk.

CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co., or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request

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129 West 31st St. Dept. F New York, N. Y.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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RAW FURS

Tomkins Cove, N. Y.
Dealers in GINSENG ROOT GOLDEN SEAL
Dressers—Furs Made Up
Price List Mailed on Request

made from a half barrel by attaching wheels and a spray pump and nozzle, two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes.

Thirty gallons of mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for ten days at a very nominal cost.

C. S. RHODE,
J. H. BROCK.

TIMELY ADVICE

One of the big problems on every dairy farm is to secure a sufficient supply of competent labor. The effort to help solve this problem has brought about the extensive use of the milking machine, which in turn has added to the dairyman's problem of producing milk of sufficiently low bacteria content to meet city requirements.

Milking machines have been in use since 1895 and in that time have proven to be efficient and economical, and when properly cared for, will produce milk of high quality. Much of the high bacteria content of market milk is due to improperly cleaning of utensils.

The milking machine is easily neglected, and when it is, high counts are to be expected.

For the past eight or ten years the U. S. Bureau of Dairying has been experimenting with methods of cleaning milking machines, and has obtained the best results by using the heat method.

1. Immediately after milking and while the machines are still attached to the system, draw luke warm water through the teat cups and tubes by lowering the cups into a pail of water. Break the suction by pulling the teat cups out of the water. Repeat some ten or twelve times.

2. Repeat this process using hot water and dairy washing powder. Use a brush on the teat cups and milk tubes while rinsing.

3. Draw clean hot water through the machine.

4. Detach the long tubing, teat cups and claw from the pail, (air tubes on inflation type machines should be plugged) and immerse in a tank, jar or can of hot water. The water should be at a temperature of 170 degrees. Cover the vessel and leave the parts in the water until the next milking.

5. At least twice a week, all parts of the machine should be taken apart, washed thoroughly with hot water and some good dairy washing powder, and placed in the vessel of water at 170 degrees.

6 It will be necessary to clean the moisture trap and check valve in the head of the machine every day.

7. The parts and covers should be washed after each milking and sterilized the same as the cans.

8. The vacuum line should be cleaned once a week by drawing hot water containing washing powder through it, and if milk has been drawn into the vacuum line, the line should be cleaned immediately after milking.

It will be seen that this system calls for plenty of hot water, more than the kitchen tea kettle will afford. A steam boiler or some other method of heating a large amount of water will need to be provided.

The New York Experiment Station has had good results by thoroughly washing the machine as outlined above and then submerging the milk tubes, teat cups and claw, with cap detached, in a saturated salt solution to which has been added chloride of lime solution, or one of the commercial chloramine solutions.

If home-made chloride of lime solution is used, a quart of the clear solution to 20 gallons of saturated salt solution will be needed in the beginning, and a pint added twice a week thereafter.

It must be remembered that if the machine parts are not thoroughly cleaned before being put into the solution, the solution will soon become so contaminated as to be worthless.—*Extension Dept. Maryland Agricultural College.*

By T. B. SYMONS, *Director.*

EFFECT OF SUCCULENT FEEDS ON FLAVOR AND ODOR OF MILK

To determine whether dried beet pulp, green oats and peas, pumpkins, carrots, sugar beets, rape, soybeans, and kale when fed to dairy cows impart undesirable flavors and odors to the milk, and to ascertain the best methods of feeding such crops and handling the milk, the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted feeding tests at its experiment farm at Beltsville, Md.

The cows selected for the investigations were giving milk relatively free from abnormal flavors and odors when fed a basic hay and grain ration, and varied in stage of lactation from those fresh to those nearing end of lactation period.

Besides the succulent feed the animals received, in proportion to milk produced, varying quantities of the following grain mixture: 100 pounds each of hominy feed, bran, and oats, and 50 pounds each cottonseed meal and linseed-oil meal. In addition they were given all the alfalfa hay they would readily consume. The cows were divided into groups of four each, and interchanged at intervals of four days.

Dried beet pulp soaked and fed wet one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds produced but a slightly abnormal flavor and odor in the milk. The same ration immediately after milking had no effect on its flavor or odor. Similar results followed the feeding of a like quantity of green oats and peas one hour before and after milking. Both kale and rape fed in similar quantities one hour prior to milking produced a decidedly abnormal flavor and odor in the milk, but had a negligible effect when fed afterward. Soybeans fed one hour before milking tended to improve the flavor and odor of the milk.

Further details of the experiments are given in Technical Bulletin No. 9-T. "Effect of Some Succulent Feeds on the Flavor and Odor of Milk," a copy of which may be obtained free upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

Pamphlet and Information Free.

IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO.,
Morristown, Minn.

NEW FILM SHOWS CATTLE IMPROVEMENT FOR SOUTH

The heavy-producing grade and purebred beef and dairy herds, common to the farms of the new south, and the southern cattle of yesterday, the ticky, scrubby, "piney woods" cattle, famed for their horns and the prominence of their pelvis bones but shy of meat and milk, provide subject matter for the new United States department of agriculture educational film, "Southern Cattle—Yesterday and Today."

The film story tells how the first cattle were brought to America from Spain, bringing with them the cattle fever tick. This disease-spreading insect eventually became the scourge of southern cattle. Science, through the medium of the dipping vat, is gradually eliminating the tick from the south. The introduction of purebred bulls has followed in tick-free areas, and the changes in herds that have resulted have been remarkable.

Pastures once dominated by the tick are now making money for their owners in the Carolinas, Georgia and other southern states. Scenes from such farms are shown in the film.

Copies of "Southern Cattle—Yesterday and Today," like all other films of the department of agriculture, are available for loan without charge other than the cost of transportation, which must be assumed by the borrowers. Prospective users of the film should apply for booking to the office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

ASSISTANT ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

Applications for assistant animal husbandman must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than September 1.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is $2,400 a year. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon individual efficiency, increased usefulness, and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

Optional subjects are beef cattle husbandry, genetics, histology, horse husbandry, meat investigations, and wool investigations.

The duties will be to assist in planning and conducting animal husbandry investigations carried on in Washington and at field stations in coöperation with State agricultural experiment stations, including management of animals, tabulating analysis of data, preparation of bulletins, and answering correspondence.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience; and writings to be filed with the application.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM

Just for a joke some one asked the new seed house clerk for some sweet potato seed. He hunted through all the packets for them. A few days later a lady asked for some bird seed.

"Aw, go on," he said. "You can't kid me. Birds is hatched from eggs."—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE JOB FOR GREEN

"Remember, Green, the clerk we had to fire because his eyes were queer—everything he looked at he saw double."

"Poor fellow! I suppose he found it hard to get a job?"

"Not at all. The gas company snapped him up, and now he's reading meters."



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

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DRY MILK SOLIDS
For the Calves

COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK

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LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



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whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

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Lyman's Genuine GrimmAlfalfa

Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.

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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
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THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER IMPROVED



No loose Balls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

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A Breeder of
Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

Approximately $20,000,000 will be available for tuberculosis eradication for the next fiscal year in the United States. Eighty per cent of this amount will be used in paying indemnities.

ONLY A QUARTER A WEEK

The colored brother who spoke in highest terms of praise of his banker, Mistah Smith, who had loaned him $5 some months before and hadn't urged repayment, is somewhat typical of certain installment buyers of merchandise in these days of aggressive selling. Said Mose:

"Mistah Smith sho' am a nice man. I borrows five dollahs from him last fall and he ain't nev'r mentioned anything about payin' him back. All he expects me to do is to pay him a qua'tah every Sat'day night fo' what he calls interest!"

Perhaps one of these fine summer days it may dawn upon Mose that he is paying at the rate of thirteen dollars, a year for the use of five dollars, but until it does he probably will continue a happy and contented member of the dollar-down-and-a-dollar-a-week family.—*Farm and Dairy.*

NOT QUITE CLEAR

After the family returned from church, mother noticed a puzzled expression on little Chester's face. "Did you understand the sermon, dear?" she asked.

"Well, not quite," said Chester. "He preached about the sheep and the goats, and I don't know what I am, because you call me 'lamb' and father always calls me 'kid.'"

A bull is good for several years service providing he is given ample exercise, liberally fed a proper ration and used intelligently.

Although there may have been justification for the maintenance of a Bang herd some years ago, the present price of cattle does not justify such a herd in the United States.

If calves from tubercular cows are removed immediately after calving, placed in clean quarters and fed milk from tuberculous free cows, they rarely ever are tubercular.

At least ten per cent of calves of tubercular cows that are permitted to suckle their mothers, react positively to the tuberculin test within a year.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale *Prices Reasonable*

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton Pennsylvania

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Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

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62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA
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EXTENDED PEDIGREES

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



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TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. Selleck, Huntington, Long Island.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs for hatching, from Boston winners. Elsie M. Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

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OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. Uhl Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

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LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. Greenleaf, Anson, Maine.

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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



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SEED WHEAT—Forward wheat has been giving the best results in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in experimental work and in farmers hands. The seed we are offering is from hand selected parent stock and Northern grown. Order at once. Stock limited. Price $3.50 per Bushel, send check with order. Cayuga Seed Growers Ass'n. 221 E. Durham St., Philadelphia, Penna. Dept. 5.



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FOR SALE—My four-year-old trained COONHOUND on any fair terms. C. Scott S47, Mayfield, Ky.

COLLIES—Prize stock, beautiful males, also proven matrons, bred or open. Swiftsmere Kennels, Ward Hill, Mass.

FOR SALE—FOX HOUND PUPS, five and ten dollars. From real hunting dogs. Dr. D. E. Dearing, South Royalton, Vermont.

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DAIRY ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write or wire for delivered prices. Albert Miller & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

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TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. Granite State Bulb Co., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

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CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

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THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

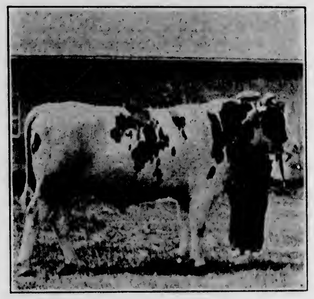
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Maryland's leading C. T. A. Herd 1924-25

SENIOR HERDSIRE



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE 488254

His two nearest dams average:

Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29530.5 lbs.

Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C

Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.

Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie

World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.

Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.

Accredited Herd.

McKendree Walker & Sons GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND

Maple Grove Stock Farm Holsteins

FOR SALE

Two Heifers, Three Months Old

No. 1---Born May 10, 1927

Sired by our 27-lb. junior sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879.

Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista 730545; butter 15.05, milk 349.20.

No. 2---Born May 16, 1927

Sired by our 34-lb. senior sire, Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista 833882.

This Pair of Calves Are Right in Every Way.

Price for the Pair - - - - $150

F. JONES, *Manager*

Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER

Dewart Penna.

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding I must offer for sale my 29.42-lb. herdsire

King Hartog Pleiades

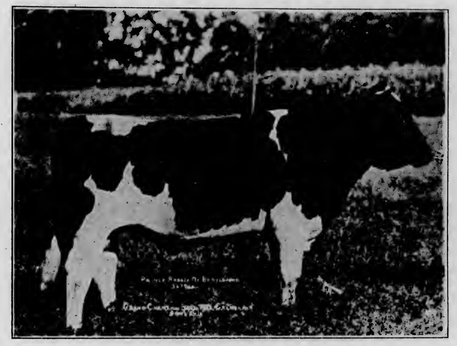
He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE 7-22-28
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Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

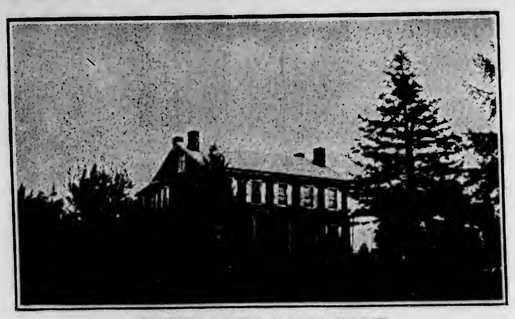
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1927 No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



A SMALL GROUP OF THE DAIRY HERD AT EVENDALE FARM OWNED BY J. S. HALDEMAN AND SON, WINCHESTER, VA.



EVENDALE FARM (J. S. Haldeman & Son)

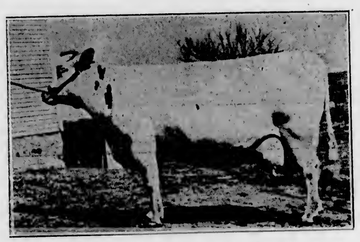
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OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND **INDIANA**



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1927 No. 16

New Association Has a Most Up-to-Date and Reliable Method of Registration

THE system of registration adopted by the New Registry Association is up-to-date and offers many advantages over the system used by the Old Association—advantages that simplify the keeping of records at the Secretary's office at the same time placing a greater safe-guard around the accuracy and integrity of the records.

The Registry Certificate which the New Association has adopted combines the Registry Certificate with the Transfer Record. The Registry Certificates carry the name and number of the animal, the date of birth, the name and number of the sire and dam, the name of the breeder and the name of the owner. This information is carried on the upper half of the certificate. The lower half of the face of the Registry Certificate is set aside for recording the ownership record and should give a complete history of the ownership of the animal.

The Old Registry Association at one time used a similar certificate which was abandoned because the dealing element objected to combining the Registry and Transfer Certificate. One of the objections to the combined certificate was that the matter of recording the record of transfer at the Secretary's office was so long delayed it might be several months before the seller could deliver the registry certificate to the new owner and usually the buyer demanded the Registry Certificate which gives the breeding of the animal.

The New Registry Association has overcome this objection by adopting a system of handling the work in the office that gives prompt service. The transfer is recorded and the certificate returned within 24 to 36 hours.

Another objection which was raised by the dealers particularly was that the transfer record when attached to the Registry Certificate gave a complete history of the ownership of the animal. This they objected to because some cows were more valuable to sell than to retain in the dairy or breeding herd and if the new buyer or prospective buyer had a complete history of the many previous owners they might hesitate to make the purchase. The old system of issuing a separate transfer certificate every time the animal changed owners made it possible for the dealer who was continually trading or selling cattle to destroy the intervening transfer certificates giving the new owner the Registry Certificate and a single transfer certificate.

Having the transfer of ownership combined with the Registry Certificate as issued by the New Association is of particular advantage to the buyer in that it aids him in keeping his herd free from disease by not introducing any animals from herds that do not have a clean bill of health. The transfer record gives him full information as to whom the previous owners of the animal have been. If he so desires he can make inquiry as to whether their herds are free from tuberculosis or abortion—two of the most common infectious diseases that breeders are trying to keep their herds free from and eradicate.

Without doubt those in charge of disease eradication work and the Federal and State governments will require all Purebred Registry Associations to adopt a similar system of combining the Registry and Transfer Certificates as an aid to disease eradication work.

Aside from the advantages above mentioned of combining the registry and transfer records in one certificate there is still another reason which from the standpoint of preserving the purity of the blood of the breed is the most important. On the back of the Registry Certificate is a diagram of color markings which makes it possible for the buyer to identify the animals which he purchases and assures him that the cow or the bull which he receives is the one whose breeding is given on the face of the Registry Certificate.

There is only one way of identifying a registered animal and that is by referring to the diagram of color markings. Animals of the Holstein breed are particularly easy to identify by the diagram of color markings as no two animals are exactly alike.

A system of registration that uses a separate certificate for transfer permits carelessness to go undetected and makes it possible to perpetuate fraud by the unscrupulous breeder or dealer, that could not be perpetuated when the registration and transfer certificate are combined.

With the old system of issuing a separate transfer certificate the seller fills out an application for transfer, sends it to the Secretary who issues a certificate of transfer of ownership which is forwarded to the new owner. The new purchaser may not receive the Registry Certificate. In some cases it may be mislaid or destroyed. A duplicate certificate could be obtained but

the seller is thought to be honest and the purchaser does not require a Registry Certificate.

When a large number of animals thus change hands or when the same animal is sold and resold with nothing but a Transfer Certificate passing between the seller and the buyer, there is no means of identifying the animal—oftimes resulting in an interchanging of one purebred for another. In the same way a grade may be substituted for a purebred.

Breeders are repeatedly sending in certificates of transfer issued by the Old Association to the secretary's office of the New Association desiring to have the animal recorded which of course cannot be accepted until a Certificate of Registry is presented giving the breeding of the animal and the diagram of color markings. In many instances when the breeder is requested to send in the Registry Certificate he replies that he purchased the animal of Mr. John Doe and never received a Registry Certificate. In one instance it developed that the same animal had changed hands four times. Four different Transfer Certificates had been issued and were presented. On investigation it was disclosed that each of the four breeders who had owned the animal had never had a Registry Certificate and therefore had no accurate means of identifying the animal which they had owned to know whether or not it was the one whose breeding appeared on the Transfer Certificate.

It is surprising how often cattle change ownership with nothing but a certificate of transfer passing between the buyer and the seller and in all such cases the buyer is without evidence to prove the identity of the animals which he has purchased. An experienced breeder usually requires a Registry Certificate as he knows the value in determining the identity of animals but a beginner or an inexperienced breeder is entirely at the mercy of the unscrupulous cattle trader and receives only a Transfer Certificate. Not having any means of identifying the animals which he purchases he does not know whether the animals which he receives are the ones called for on the Transfer Certificate or whether they are grades or purebreds.

The transfer record at the office of the Secretary of the Old Association credits the breeder with owning certain animals and when he makes application to have their offspring registered, if there is no confliction as to the date of breeding or the date of birth, the application is accepted for its face value when in reality the owner not having any Registry Certificate or any means of identifying his cattle might unknowingly and with no intention of committing a fraud or false registration, give the name of the wrong dam in filling out the application for registry.

By combining the registry and transfer record on one certificate the owner has the diagram of color markings to identify the animal and thus avoids any possible substitution or mistake in identity which is one of the great benefits of the methods adopted by the New Association in preserving the purity of the blood and guarding against the substitution of purebreds or fraudulent registration of grades as purebreds.

The diagram of color markings on the back of the Registry Certificate is supposed to substantially represent the color markings of the animal and make it possible to identify one purebred from another. Occasionally breeders are careless in sketching the color markings in filling out the applications for registry omitting some of the spots. After the Registry Certificate is issued and the animal transferred to other parties the mistake in sketching the color markings is detected and the question arises as to the identity of the animal. Such discrepencies can usually be cleared up by getting in touch with the breeder and having him certify to the identity of the animal.

Notwithstanding the mistakes which might creep into any system of registry through carelessness on the part of the breeder, some of which might be excusable, there are those who seemingly attempt to perpetuate fraud by changing the diagram of color markings on the Registry Certificate.

We have explained that it is possible when a separate Transfer Certificate is issued to substitute one purebred for another or a grade for a purebred and transfer it from one owner to another by presenting the Transfer Certificate and making it appear to the new owner that the Registry Certificate has been mislaid or destroyed.

A number of certificates have been received for record at the offices of the New Association on which the diagram of color markings have shown erasers and in some cases a complete rearrangement of the diagram of color markings with all indication of an attempt to perpetuate a fraud. In all instances where such certificates have been received a full and complete explanation has been demanded. There seems to be no explanation other than attempted fraud and breeders who have presented such mutilated certificates up to the present date have been denied the privileges of the Association.

The above explanation concerning the attempt to change the diagram of color markings on the back of the Registry Certificate has been cited for the purpose of bringing out another point to show that the Registry Certificate adopted by the New Association and its system of recording a transfer of ownership is an added safeguard in preserving the integrity of the records because each time an animal is sold and officially recorded the certificate must be returned to the Secretary's office. Any attempt to mutilate or change the diagram of color markings would be in evidence and the Secretary would be in a position to take the necessary action.

The accuracy and integrity of any system of registration of purebred livestock is dependent upon the honesty of the breeder and the accuracy with which he keeps his breeding records.

It is the duty of the Association however to adopt such methods of registration as will aid the breeder in keeping accurate records and protect the registry against substitution of purebreds or the fraudulent registration of grades as purebreds. By combining the Registration and Transfer Certificate it aids the breeders in keeping an accurate check on the identity of the animals in his herd and it aids the Registry Association in checking substitutions and fraudulent registrations.

The members of the New Association are to be highly commended upon the efficiency of the system of registration which they have adopted.

Holsteins at LaFayette County Fair

Consistent Winners of Ribbons and Cash Premiums

By J. H. Lewis

COUNTY fairs as such have a worthy purpose to perform. If inded the term "County Fair" can be applied literally to its translation then owners of herds and flocks and producers of farm products should be encouraged to bring their exhibits into their own county fair and then find themselves in competition with herds and flocks and farm products on an equal footing with that which they have consented to show. But a great deal of iniquity has crept into our county fairs. The made to order herd of the rich man playing a hobby, the herd built up by some state institution and supported by the state and the champion herds from any quarter of the state and other states are permitted to come in and compete on even terms with the honest-to-God "dirt farmer" who by sheer effort and painstaking care has built up a good herd but not GOOD enough to compete with the professionals with the result that the local exhibitor is knocked into a "cocked hat" so to speak and after the event is over he pockets his losses and goes home displeased with the whole shooting match and rightly so.

I mention this by way of paraphrase to what statements may come after because I have watched the system for years at from six to ten county fairs which I attend each summer and autumn because if there is anything with tremendous appeal to me it is to go to the county fair and take in the exhibits. Most fair managements pay out premiums to herd and flock owners who carry the money away long distances. All the interest they have had in the undertaking was getting ribbons and the premiums and then take the money



JUNIOR YEARLING HEIFERS

and spend it somewhere else. The home farmer when he gets premium money spends it in his own home county and these premiums annually run into large sums of money, yes hundreds of thousands of dollars if you take the combined payments of the 85 fairs operating in the state of Wisconsin at this time. The state appropriates annually large sums of money to help the fairs pay their premiums and debts. A few years ago it amounted to $600,000. In 1925-1926 the sum appropriated was $400,000 and I think for 1926-1927 there is available $300,000. If it were not for this state aid fair associations could shut up shop and either go into bankruptcy or pay up and go broke otherwise.

Take it at Platteville where was paid out last year $4,000 in premiums. The state aids to the extent of 80 per cent on the sum paid out and of course our



EATHEL ORMSBY SEGIS

association received $3,200. That was a big help because the association is in debt. It needed the money and the whole purpose and plan of fairs seem to be to outprogram each other with a big vaudeville show instead of studying the nature of the county fair and making it that in meaning and purpose as much as in name.

At two county fairs I have attended this season, I found splendid herds of Holstein dairy cattle. At the Mineral Point Fair, August 3 to 6, I found the Iowa County show herd taken from the herds of members of the Arena-Barneveld Cow Testing Association, these Holsteins coming from the herds of Walter Hodgson and Sons, W. H. Zepplin, M. L. Arneson and Theodore Thompson. At Mineral Point these offerings won two championships, eleven firsts and eight seconds. The same herd was shown at the Darlington (LaFayette County) Big White Fair, August 9 to 12. They go to Monroe, Madison and Milwaukee and I will see them again at all these fairs. But what happened at Darlington. The Wisconsin State School for the Blind, state aided and supported, set in a herd of Holsteins that simply put such a handicap on our own very hard working dairy farmers that there was nothing to it for the very same herd that won at Mineral Point against even class only took four firsts and four seconds at the Darlington Fair. You know it would appear the Wisconsin School for the Blind was hard up and had to take its great show herd into a littie county fair to make some pin money. It isn't right and it isn't fair.

You may note dear readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN where my sympathies lie. I got some good photographs of the Iowa County Holsteins selected from good milking herds and a story and I am offering that to you explaining beforehand some of the things that are common practices in county fairs of Wisconsin at least. I hope it is different in other states.

In the Iowa County herd was an aged bull from the Arneson herd, 2 senior bull calves, one from the Arneson, one from the Thompson herd; one junior bull calf



GENERAL HOMESTEAD MERCEDES

from the Arneson herd, two aged cows one from Arneson's and the other from Hodgsons, two two-year-old cows one from Arneson, one from Zepplin, one senior yearling heifer from Arneson, two junior yearlings from Thompson, three senior calves, one from Arneson, two from Thompson, two junior heifer calves one from Arneson, two from Zepplin, a senior yearling bull from Thompson and a junior yearling bull from Zepplin eighteen exhibits in all. A mighty fine herd of Holsteins. Arneson competed in aged herd, get of sire, and produce of dam. Thompson competed on young herd.

And by the way as an interjection here merely some of our readers may remember my story on the Hodgson 900-acre farm down in Coon Hollow and what a nice story that made. And they are fine folks, hard working, honest, God-fearing people.

At Darlington competing against the state owned herd these fine exhibits took firsts on senior yearling bull, junior yearling heifer, young herd and get of sire; seconds on aged cow, two-year-old cow, aged herd and get of sire.

General Homestead Mercedes 2d 495277 shown here was bought by H. A. Arneson and Theodore N. Thompson, of Barneveld, Wis., at the National Sale at Waukesha, Wis.; the two men paying $1,525 for him.

Sired by General Homestead Mercedes 438478; dam, Sethje Segis Cornflower 696122, bred by John Zoberlin, Plymouth, Wis., December 2, 1925, a pretty smooth looking two-year-old. The dam's record on butter and milk official seven days is milk, 630.1 and butter, 32.46 lb.; on 365 day official test 21,831.9 milk and 990.37 lb. butter.

The aged cow is Eathel Ormsby Segis 491035, born March 15, 1918, bred by Willis Cornell, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. Sire, Warner Segis Pontiac Hark 206985. Dam, Eathel Ormsby 265228. A. R. O. record, February 11, 1918, milk 523.5, butterfat 18.74, 7-day official. This cow was set in by Walter Hodgson and Sons.

The two junior yearling heifers set in by Ted N. Thompson were sired by Chiquita Ormsby Segis 390975; dam, Jane Posch Homestead 337815 by Aaggie Prilly Korndyke.

The junior bull and heifer are out of Colantha Aaggie Boy whose dam has a milk record seven day official 696 lb. and 36.15 lb. butter.

There is no need of repeating here the heart breaking back bending job of getting cattle fitted up for the show ring, transporting them, gettting them into the fair grounds and out again and the care and feeding while they are on exhibition. In the photos you see the two Burcalow boys of Monroe who work out on the farms and know dairy cattle albeit both are young men and they expressed no little anger when they were compelled to stack up against talent that will ask no odds in the state fair at Milwaukee.

If we are to have small state fairs instead of county fairs why not call them by that name in advance so that the ordinary Holstein dairy farm herd owner can know what he is going to buck up against.

There was still another Holstein herd at the Darlington Fair known as the Blythe Holsteins of Roberts, Wisconsin. It was called the St. Croix herd. This herd was also smooth stuff and they cut in for some awards against the Wisconsin School for the Blind Holstein herd. The school herd took firsts on bull three years and over; bull calf under twelve months; cow three years and over four; heifer two years and under three; heifer calf under twelve months; aged herd; produce of cow; bull any age; cow or heifer any age. In the Grand Champions in the dairy cattle class at the Big White Fair the Wisconsin School for the Blind took the sweepstakes awards on best bull and best cow.

The Blythe Holsteins took second on bull three years



LAFAYETTE CO., WIS., BOYS HOLSTEIN CATTLE JUDGING

and over; first on bull two years and under three; second on heifer calf under twelve months.

The Grand Champion Cow with three other cows from the Wisconsin School for the Blind herd were used for the LaFayette County Boys Cattle Judging Contest. This contest was a fine feature of the Big White Fair this year, six three-men teams being entered from Belmont, Blanchardville, Calamine, Darlington, Shullsburg and South Wayne. Belmont was first, Blanchardville second and Shullsburg third. On individual high score Melvin Ruskell, of Belmont, was first; George Wright, of Belmont, second, and Myron Jeglum, of Blanchardville, third. The club leader was Russell I. Rossow, agricultural teacher in the Belmont High School. There was a lively contest on in the Junior Clubs only Holstein calves being shown in the dairy class; four classes of pigs and four classes of poultry.

Boys and Girls Club Work at county fairs is a strong drawing card and county fair managements are waking up to this fact. The greater the number of boys and girls entering into these contests the greater the community interest back of them.

Correct Feeding Now Pays Double Dividend

A. J. CRAMER, dairy husbandman at the University of Wisconsin, tells the members of the state's 167 cow testing associations, that "the feed and care given the dairy herd during the late summer when pastures are short will have a big influence on the production of the cows several months later. This is especially true of the fall freshening cows."

The dry weather during middle summer has resulted in short pastures. As a result many of Wisconsin's dairy cows are needing additional feed in order to keep up their milk flow and body weight. A drop in milk flow often reduces the income from the herd to such an extent that there is no profit for the dairyman.

The specialist advises feeding a grain mixture to all high producing cows even on the best of pasture and adds that after pasture gets short all cows should receive grain or silage in addition to the pasture if profitable returns are to be expected. He calls attention to the experience of many of the 4,000 Badger farmers who are keeping close watch of their feeding and profits through cow testing association work.

The cow that is dry and will freshen in the Fall is in position to receive the worst set-back from dry pastures, Cramer believes. It is common knowledge to dairymen that if a cow is thin when she freshens her production will suffer during the entire lactation period following. It is just as true but not as generally known that the thin cow will have a lower test than if she were in good flesh while milking. The reduced yield and lower test resulting from a thin condition make it doubly important to keep her in good flesh while dry.

A summer grain mixture recommended for the milking herd consists of 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds ground barley, corn or hominy, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds of linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. One pound of this should be fed for each four or five pounds of milk produced. For the dry cow the testing official advises equal parts by weight of ground oats, ground barley or corn, wheat bran and a high protein feed. From three to eight pounds daily should be fed, depending on condition of cow.

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A Traveler's Impressions of Holland

By C. L. Roadhouse

Chief, Dairy Industry Division, University of California, now on leave in Europe

THE tourist's first impression of Holland is that it is a land of many canals, dairy cows and Dutch windmills. Each has its separate interest according to one's taste, but to me each of these was of interest. The canals because the greater part of the country is a net-work of them; the dairy cows, because Holland exceeds in production per animal all other countries of the world; and the windmills because I had supposed they were used solely for pumping water, but in fact the large ones are used almost entirely to supply power for grinding grain and for other general purposes. Only the small ones are used for pumping water.

Lowering the Surface

Many hundreds of years have passed since a large part of the present area of Holland was overflow and swamp land. The accumulation of plant growth on the surface during the past ages formed a layer of organic material which was valuable for fuel. This sod, sometimes several feet in thickness, was removed and used or sold for fuel purposes. In this way the surface of the ground was lowered and, in some localities, it is now several feet below the level of the North Sea which forms the coast of Holland. Other lands normally were below sea level and have been reclaimed. Near Amsterdam a sea wall eighteen feet high holds back the waters of the Zuider Zee.

The canals have been left on higher ground slightly above sea level and the seepage water from the low lands is pumped into them.

The canals parallel each other and intersect through many of the streets of the cities and throughout the rural areas. They serve to drain the land through the seasons of heavy rainfall, to supply moisture to the lands by maintaining a high water table throughout the year, and to give unlimited means for water transportation for commodities and farm produce, as Holland's shipping is a leading industry.

Rowing Milk to Market

A farmers' coöperative cheese factory near Alkmaar receiving 80,000 lb. of milk daily for Edam and Gouda cheese and butter manufacture has a platform along the canal bank in front of the factory where considerable milk is delivered by boats.

It is not an uncommon sight in Holland to see a boat being rowed along a small or large canal by a farmer and his son with empty milk cans and pails, to the pasture where their cows are being grazed, or perhaps, returning from the pasture to their home with the cans filled with milk.

The canals and their laterals serve as land boundaries. Every land owner has his field subdivided into oblong plots with a ditch a few feet wide between each plot. Dairy cows will occupy one plot while adjoining plots will be used for wild grass hay or for other pasture plots. Holland cows, apparently, have not learned to wade or swim, or it may be that the feed is sufficient to satisfy them without their attempting to brouse in other plots. I traveled a distance of nearly 150 miles by machine and train where dairy cows were being pastured on nearly every farm and where there was not a single fence separating one farm from another nor surrounding a herd of cows.

Some visitors might wonder about mosquitos, malaria and rheumatism, but there is no evidence that any of these are troublesome. The water in the canals moves slowly and, during the season of small rainfall, the accumulated debris in the canals causes some disagreeable odor from the water.

The rainy month of June gave the whole country a wonderful freshness. Grass and vegetables were luxuriant in their growth, the Friesian cows seen everywhere were sleek and showed good milk-producing qualities.

Sentiment in Holland for Dairying

The sentiment in the cities, as well as in the country districts of Holland, is for dairying. This industry, with fishing and shipping, is their principle source of income.

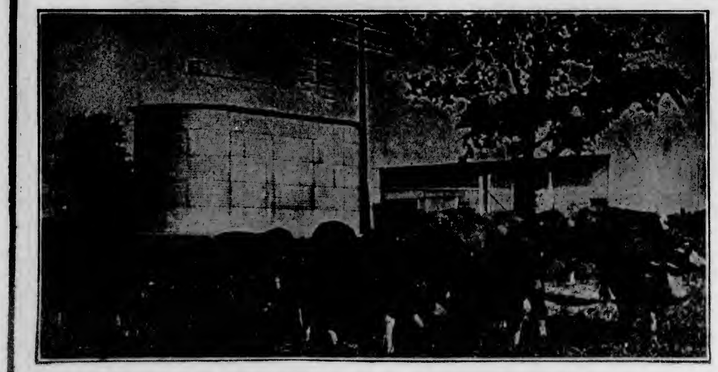
At the cheese market at Alkmaar, on each Friday a market place the size of a city block is covered with piles of Edan cheese offered for sale by owners of small factories.

After the morning sales, the cheese is placed on carrying platforms and taken to weighhouse adjoining. This cheese weighhouse is one of the principal points of interest in the town, with its high tower, clock and chimes. The tower was built in 1582, and the tourists who visit the cheese market center on Fridays are privileged to listen to the chimes in the tower, which are played from 11 to 12 o'clock on cheese market day.

The Friesian portion of Holland is well organized for marketing Edam and Gouda cheese and butter. The Edam cheese is processed in various ways in a large central warehouse to meet the requirements for various markets of the world.

Holland is an interesting country to visit, particularly for one interested in dairy farming and cheese manufacturing and marketing.—*The Pacific Dairy Review.*

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Drying-Off Made Easy

A New System

IN THE June issue of the *Jersey Cow,* published by the English Jersey Cattle Society, Mr. W. E. Budgett, Henbury, near Bristol, gives his experience of a new system of drying-off Jersey cows. Writing to the editor he says:

"May I give your readers the benefit of my experience of Mr. Boutflour's tip for drying-off Jersey cows. The drying-off process is far more feared by herdsmen than the risks of calving; all sorts of practices are in vogue—starvation, keeping short of water, irregular milking, sometimes for a considerable period—often with garget or lost quarters as a result.

"All this means that if a great yielding cow is to calve again anywhere within twelve months and have the necessary six weeks' rest, the drying-off has to be prepared for when the cow has been milking only nine or ten months, and she may still be giving two or three gallons a day.

"The new system is to milk and feed and water as usual up to a couple of days of the time she should be dry, then her concentrates should be knocked off, but not the twice a day milking. On the chosen day she should be milked out clean, the teats carefully dried and then a spot of Stockholm tar or collodium painted over the orifice and end of each teat.

"The udder must not on any account be touched again or stripped out, or the cow washed or groomed, and it is a good plan to keep her away from other cows at milking time.

"By the third day the udder will be greatly distended, with possible discomfort to the cow, but the distension will quickly subside by abortion of the fluid into the body of the cow, and in about ten days she will be dry.

"The steaming up for the next lactation may begin on the fifth day after the sealing up.

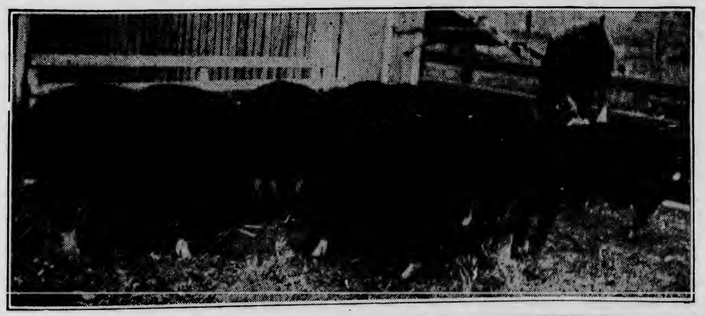
"Should any teat leak after sealing up, the whole udder should be stripped out clean and re-sealed; this is not often necessary if collodium is used and carefully applied in two or three layers.

"I have carried out these instructions with my heaviest milking cows and am delighted with the result; their udders have come down perfectly before calving, and a great deal of time, anxiety and risk of udder troubles has been saved. Should your readers or their men be nervous of trying so revolutionary a treatment on their most valuable cow, they may, at any rate, try it on one or two others until they have gained sufficient confidence.—*British-Friesian Journal.*

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Dry Beet Pulp

By George Leslie

ONE of the quite necessary factors of a profitably productive dairy ration is succulence. This is true in all other seasons, but particularly so in winter. A dry ration is neither palatable, healthful nor profitable. The need of the human race for fruits and vegetables has its counterpart in the need of the dairy herd for succulent feed in the form of some pasture, ensilage or soiling crops in summer and ensilage, roots or beet pulp in winter. Four of the five mentioned can be grown on the farm, but the fifth must be bought in the market as we buy the concentrates which make up the bulk of the concentrates in the grain rations we use. In fact, though dried beet pulp is fed as a succulent, it is not called a roughage as we term grass, roots or soiling crops and silage, but is classed among the concentrates.

Pastures, used with judgment, is the ideal summer succulent for from three to six months, depending on the part of the country we speak of. Soiling crops, where good pasture is not available or where it is scarce enough to make them a necessity, are very helpful in summer dairying and are used in the eastern states to a limited degree. Local conditions govern the crops to be grown for soiling and they include alfalfa, peas and oats, corn, sorghums, sudan grass, clover, winter rye, millet and rape.

Corn silage is now looked upon as the most profitable all-season succulent roughage used in dairy farming. This feed like beet pulp, has had both advocates and detractors for many years and there are even yet many cow owners who have not opened their minds to its value. We remember the time when the then largest milk company in the United States refused to make contracts with farmers in its territory who fed silage to their cows; but to-day the entire eastern milk shed has these receptacles for "cows' canned corn" which we call silos sticking up into the landscape almost as thickly as oil derricks in Oklahoma.

Although dried beet pulp has been used as a dairy cattle feed for about twenty-five years, there is still a wide diversity of opinion as to just what it is, how it is made, its relation to health and production, how to use it and its value in money.

Dried beet pulp is a by-product of sugar making from sugar beets. In the process of making, the sugar is extracted by soaking the sliced or shredded beets in hot water. When the soaking is completed there is left in the beets only about one quarter of one per cent of sugar, but a large amount of water. Then most of the water is pressed out and the pulp put through the drying process.

Feeders find that some dried beet pulp is fine and some is coarse, and there are also degrees between. The reason for these variations is partly in the way the beets are cut. Before cutting a supply of beets analysis is made to see what percentage of sugar is present and how pure the sugar is; and the knives which cut the beets are set according to the report of the chemist who does the analyzing. Another reason is in the drying. If a dryer takes out a very high percentage of moisture the pulp becomes brittle and breaks up easily through all the further handling it is subjected to before it gets to your farm. We have heard dairymen complain that the pulp they have had delivered to them at one time or another had a lot of dust in it and couldn't be good feed for that reason. What they looked upon as "dust" was in reality only broken pulp and quite all right for feeding as the food value of it was not lessened. When less water is evaporated in the drying you will get coarser pieces because it holds together better under handling.

Again some pulp may be very dark in color while another lot may show a clear silver grey shade. The drying of beet pulp is done in many sugar mills by what is called a "direct fire," made with coal. Some kinds of coal smoke more than others and so will color the pulp to a greater or less degree. Or the fire may get a bit too hot and the result will be the same as if your bread were left too long in the electric toaster or held too close on the toasting fork to the hot coals in the range. Still another factor affecting the color of the pulp is the age of the beets when delivered at the sugar factory, as they darken with time.

While human beings enjoy eating things which please the eye as well as the taste, cattle do not thus discriminate when consuming their daily feed; so even though the man who buys the bag of silver colored dried beet pulp likes its looks better than a darker lot, the cows will eat both with gusto and produce equally well on either.

Succulent feed of any kind tends to improve condition, and pulp is no exception, being a natural tonic and a laxative. Grass, soiling crops and ensilage are all bulky feeds, and pulp is not only bulky in itself when dry but when moistened by the stomach juices and water drunk by cattle, becomes still bulkier. It also has a lightness which no other succulent feed has, and it is this light, bulky consistency which enables beet pulp to aid in the digestion of concentrates by breaking up or loosening their compactness in the animal's digestive tract. Prof. Eckles says "Dried beet pulp is the most effective of all common feeds in this respect."

Neither lightness nor added bulk are taken on by pasture grass, silage, soiling crops or roots after they have been eaten by stock.

We have heard many good feeders say that while they like to use roots, either sugar beets or mangles, they find pulp gives better results in the pail than either. This may be because of the energy required to masticate the roots even though they are cut in pieces. Pulp, whether fed moist or dry is, so to speak, somewhat pre-masticated and so does not take as much effort from the cow. The saved energy may be put into the making of additional milk.

It would be folly to say that the use of succulent feed of any kind will increase your milk yield by any stated amount or percentage; but it is quite true that succulence added to the winter ration will make your cows give much more milk, besides keeping in better health, than if they were to be carried through the season without any food of that kind. We do not know of any cow of any breed that has made a really notable yield on a ration of all dry feed.

Dried beet pulp, when used with the winter ration may be fed either dry or moistened. We believe more dairymen feed it damp than dry. There is little doubt in our minds that when cows do not have water before them in the barn it should be moistened before feeding as by this means the herd will stand a better chance of getting as much water as it wants and needs. As pulp itself varies in moisture content, no fixed rule can be given for the amount of water to be used, but experience in handling it will show that it will take up from three to six times its weight in water. Only enough should be used to make the pulp light and soft, not sloppy.

What can you afford to pay for pulp? If you know what your silage costs per ton in the silo, you have a guide to the price if you want to use pulp to save silage or replace it when it is gone, because one ton of dried beet pulp has the feeding value of practically five tons of good corn silage. If your silage costs from $7.00 to $8.00 a ton, you can pay $35.00 to $40.00 for dried beet pulp. For the dairyman who has no succulent feed at all for his winter milkers, pulp is worth its market price, whatever that may be; and he should have it, even if he can feed only two or three pounds a day to each cow.

Weber Bull Goes to Minot S. Dakota

JOHN P. WEBER sold a six-months-old Holstein bull, a grandson of 37th, to the Soo Line Railroad last week. The animal was shipped to Minot, S. D., to be shown at the fair there. Later, after working the Dakota Fair circuits, it will be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Elmwood Farm

ELMWOOD FARM, Frederick County, Maryland, owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, announces the recent sale of Colantha Minnie Monk and her two-year-old daughter to C. H. Anderson, Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Colantha Minnie Monk has been one of the best producers in the Elmwood herd and one of the outstanding individuals.



ROLO STAR BELLE LYONS
One of "Rolo's" first daughters

Her daughter was sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, Mr. Wertheimer's senior herdsire out of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

Surely Mr. Anderson in this purchase is combining both individuality and producing ability.

Sauk County Holsteins Are High Producers

By J. H. Lewis

A. J. GLOVER, an authority, stated recently "Practically one third of our cows are not paying for the feed consumed." Interpreted, this means that there are over 700,000 cows in the state of Wisconsin helping to hold down the price of milk. In the experience of some dairy farmers one half of the herd is eating up the profits of the other half.

Schwartz Bros., members of the Spring Green Cow Testing Association, have a herd of more than 20 cows under test and have been in association work since the first testing association was organized in this section of Sauk County in 1917-1918.

The World War disrupted this association and it was not revived until 1923. Schwartz Bros. promptly reinstated and since then substantial gains have been shown in production. In that year 1923-1924 there were 333 cows tested in this association. The Schwartz herd had an average record of production of 385 lb. butterfat and in 1925, 367 lb. due to the herd being supplied with young cows but in 1926 the production went up to 419 lb. per cow.

The owners of the herd Joseph and Michael Schwartz give considerable study and attention to their feeding program. Pasturage is supplemented with grain but this year sweet clover, red clover and alfalfa mixture produced a ration so good and relishable that the cows in milk were not greatly exercised or anxious about the grain and they maintain an ever increasing flow of milk and higher butterfat production.

The Schwartz Farm is located four miles from the village of Spring Green in what is known as the Wilson Creek Valley. It is of 240 acres good bottom land. In addition to the herd of Holsteins is a small but prolific herd of Poland-China hogs which adds to the grain, milk and farm production income. Mr. Joseph Schwartz is president of the Sauk County Farm Bureau and president also of the Spring Green Cow Testing Association.

League Pool Price $2.24 for July Milk

A NET pool price of $2.24 per 100 pounds for 3.5 milk was announced to-day by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., as the basis upon which payment will be made to its members for July milk.

This price is eleven cents per hundred higher than the return for June milk. The increase was due to sale of a larger percentage of the Association's milk in the higher priced classifications, and despite the fact that quantity of milk and number of pooling producers were larger than in July, 1926.

Production reports from the county show that nearly 2,500 more farmers pooled their milk through the Dairymen's League last month than in the same month a year ago. The total quantity of milk handled was more than 7,500,000 pounds above the total of July last year.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

AUGUST 22, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Is Its Value to Be Destroyed?

THE system of keeping milk and butter records as carried out under the Cow Testing Association plan was adopted for the purpose of aiding dairymen in checking up the milk and butter production of each cow in their herd in terms of economical production.

The Cow Testing Association plan made it possible for the practical dairyman, at a small expenditure, to keep a yearly record of the milk and butter produced by each cow in the herd and the quality and value of the feed consumed. Exclusive of labor the dairyman knew at the end of each year whether the cows in his herd were profitable or unprofitable.

There is other information which the Cow Testing Association records furnish. They give the amount of milk each cow produced and also the average percentage of butterfat and made it possible for the dairyman to select his high testers from those low in butterfat.

By having the normal and economical production of each of his cows, if he was raising purebreds the dairyman would know which of his cows were most desirable to be used as foundation animals and particularly the Cow Testing Association record aided him in choosing his herdsire.

As the dairy public has lost confidence in official records there is now a tendency for the department that had to do with the supervision of official records to endorse and certify to records made under Cow Testing Association conditions and the same deceptive forces that destroyed the value of official records are now at work under the cover of Cow Testing Associations.

Dairymen who formerly entered their cows on yearly official tests are permitted to conduct these tests under Cow Testing Association supervision. Cows are milked three and four times a day and fed accordingly, thus the same trickery that was practiced in making official records to exaggerate milk production and butterfat percentage is now working under the cloak of the Cow Testing Association plan.

Unless the dairymen who join Cow Testing Associations or the college who supervise Cow Testing Associations restrict the number of milkings per day and guard the system generally against the making of forced and exaggerated records, Cow Testing Association records will lose their value.

The records of milk and butter production of the dairy cow, to be valuable in selecting breeding stock and choosing dairy animals must record economical and normal milk and butter production.

By experience we have learned from the making of official records that it is possible to force cows to produce milk and butter far beyond the point of economical production or normal and hereditary tendencies.

Official records have been placed in the discard because professionals have become so efficient in the art of feeding and fitting cows on official test that the official record no longer represents, or may not represent, economical production or normal hereditary butterfat percentage.

It is the practice of making exaggerated milk and butter records, assuming that they represent normal and hereditary production, that should be discouraged and dairymen should take a firm stand against this sort of trickery.

Professors Henry and Morrison, in their textbook "Feeds and Feeding" state that it is possible by a process of feeding and fitting to increase the percentage of butterfat in the milk of a Holstein cow that normally tests 3.5 so that she will test 6, 7 or even higher on official test.

Every cow in normal health has the ability to produce milk which contains an average percentage of butterfat and in selecting breeding stock it is desirable to select cows that produce milk containing a normally high percent of butterfat.

If records are kept for the purpose of determining what this normal butterfat percentage is why do we attempt to feed and fit a cow and handle her in such a way while on official test that her butterfat percentage may be increased to the point that it is double the quantity normally produced in her milk? The old saying is that he who attempts to fool himself is a fool.

If such manipulation in the making of official records is to fool others by misrepresenting the animal's ability, it is fraud and deception of the first order and those who endorse such methods cannot hope to retain public confidence.

Back to Sound Principles

IN CUMBERLAND County, Pennsylvania, the dairymen are getting back to sound principles in the matter of exhibiting and showing of cattle. Each year they hold an annual field day where the best cows in the county are assembled for demonstration and educational purposes. It is a pleasure to see a good dairy cow led into the show ring in her everyday working clothes.

Professionalism has so entered into the so-called big shows and fat is used by the professional showman to cover up defects, that often at these shows dairy cows, especially young heifers and bulls, could be exhibited in the beef classes.

One of the qualifications of a good dairy cow and a very important one is her ability to put milk in the pail and not fat on her back.

Are We Facing Over-Production

DID you ever go fishing with the boys down to the lake or old swimming hole and when you had a bite or caught a fish all the other boys wanted to fish where you were fishing and would crowd up close and throw in their line? Then when some other fellow would get a bite or catch a fish, the crowd would move over where he was fishing.

The present dairy situation presents a similar scene. Dairying, while it requires hard work and long hours seems to be one of the stable branches of agriculture. There is now a general movement to encourage dairying in sections of the country where it has been little practiced before. The boom to take up dairy farming is bound to result in over production and according to the law of supply and demand prices for dairy products will decrease as the point of over production is reached or exceeded.

Just like the boys who go fishing, when everybody wants to fish in the same hole no one is going to catch many fish.

Mr. H. R. Leonard, general manager of the Twin City Milk Producers Association in Minnesota, in speaking of the dairy industry says that the outlook for dairy production is less favorable.

On July 1st there were 19,127,000 more pounds of butter in storage than the five-year average and 5,908,000 pounds more than a year ago. The situation resulted in lowering prices for August. While the general outlook is not as favorable as six years ago there is still every reason to believe that dairy product prices are above the level of last year as less dairy products have been imported into the United States.

MILK POWDER

It would appear that the same thing is happening in regard to milk powder. Plants throughout the United States are increasing their production of powder and new plants are coming in. The last report of the American Dry Milk Institute shows that stocks of dry milk on hand amount to 8,911,944 pounds for 30 manufacturers, an increase of 29.8% in one month.

This report only takes into consideration the high grade powder being sold for human food and the largest part of the increase has been made in the open air roll powder used largely for poultry and calf feeding. All reports would indicate that those who are installing plants now are in the same position as the man who plants his farm to potatoes after several years of good prices.

It is true that new uses are being found for milk powder and that the demand is increasing, but it is not increasing nearly as fast as production.

MILK PRODUCTION INCREASES

The official report from the United States Department of Agriculture issued August 1st is quite a surprise as it states that production of whole milk in the United States increased four billion pounds in 1926 as compared to 1925. Most of the increase was consumed as fluid milk and was used in the manufacture of butter.

The Department report shows that the per capita consumption of whole milk has increased slightly, going from 54.75 gallons in 1925 to 55.3 gallons in 1926. One of the big uses of the surplus was in the production of butter. The report shows that in 1925 the production of butter amounted to 1,361,526,000 pounds which was increased in 1926 to 1,451,766,000 pounds.

Approximately 47% of the total quantity of milk used last year was consumed as milk for household purposes, 25% was manufactured into creamery butter, 11% into farm butter, and smaller percentages were used for cheese, condensed milk, ice cream and other products.

An interesting part of the report is that less milk is being used on farms but that farmers are still using almost four billion pounds of whole milk. This report together with the prediction of Dr. Warren, of Cornell University would indicate that it is not advisable for dairy farmers to rush into the dairy business at this time. The man who maintains a well balanced farm, diversifying his income so that part will come from cows, part from hogs and part from the sale of other products, will in the long run come out the best.

The breeders of Holstein-Fresian cattle who have the most highly perfected and economical milk producing machine will always be in the lead in the race for economical production.

Cumberland County Dairy Exhibit

THE second Annual Cumberland County Dairy Exhibit was held at Mt. Holly Springs, Pennsylvania, on August 10th and 11th. This event is held under the auspices of the Cumberland County Holstein Breeders Association and the Cumberland County Agricultural Association assisted by Pennsylvania State College and the citizens of Carlisle and Cumberland County.

The program consisted of cattle judging and educational demonstrations. The evening program was arranged with a view of being both educational and entertaining. Over 200 cattle selected from the herds in Cumberland County were on exhibition.

It was estimated that over 400 were in attendance during the two days' show.

Prof R. H. Olmstead, State College Dairy Specialist, judged the exhibits and awarded the prizes in a manner that was satisfactory to all. Prof. C. R. Gearhart assisted him in carrying out the educational program.

In the Aged Cow Class the competition was very keen as Cumberland County is noted for its many good herds of high producing females. It was no easy matter for Prof. Olmstead to make the selection in the Aged Cow Class.

The following is a list of awards in all classes:

Males. Aged bulls, 3 years old or over. First, I. V. Otto; second, J. H. Lear and E. C. Ludt; third, A. N. Lehman; fourth, Willis Sheaffer; fifth, E. H. Hess.

Bulls, 2 years and under 3. First, J. H. Lear; second, George Snyder; third, J. N. Kruger.

Bulls, 1 to 2 years. First, J. W. Raudabaugh; second, Albert Kost; third, H. L. McMeen; fourth, E. R. Shughart; fifth, S. E. Raudabaugh and Son.

Bull calves, 6 months to a year. First, C. G. Niesley; second and third, Jesse Kurtz; fourth, I. V. Otto; fifth, E. H. Hess.

Bull calves under 6 months. First, A. N. Lehman; second, I. V. Otto.

Grand Champion bull, I. V. Otto.

Females. Cows, 4 years old and over. First, I. V. Otto; second, Jesse Kurtz; third, fourth and fifth, Willis Sheaffer.



THE WINNERS IN THE AGED COW CLASS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY FIELD DAY, SHOWING PROF. R. H. OLMSTEAD, OF STATE COLLEGE, AT THE LEFT

Cows, 3 to 4 years. First, W. A. Woods; second, I. V. Otto; third, Willis Sheaffer; fourth, J. W. Raudabaugh; fifth, Jesse Kurtz.

Cows, 2 to 3 years, having freshened. First, I. V. Otto; second, Willis Sheaffer; third, George Wilson; fourth and fifth, Paul Gibble.

Cows, 2 to 3 years, not having freshened. First, Glen Smith; second, A. N. Lehman; third, J. W. Raudabaugh; fourth, J. H. Lear; fifth, I. V. Otto.

Heifers, 1 to 2 years. First and second, Willis Sheaffer; third and fourth, I. V. Otto; fifth, J. H. Lear.

Heifer calves, 6 months to a year. First, Willis Sheaffer; second, I. V. Otto; third, Jesse Kurtz; fourth, J. B. Smith; fifth, H. L. McMeen.

Heifer calves under 6 months. First, L. D. Weary; second, W. A. Woods; third, J. D. Smith; fourth, E. C. Ludt; fifth, J. H. Lear.

Grand champion female, I. V. Otto.

Group classes. Dairy herd, four cows in milk. First, I. V. Otto; second, Willis Sheaffer; third, J. H. Lear.

Produce of dam, two females, any age. First and second, I. V. Otto; third, Willis Sheaffer.

Get of sire, four animals. First, I. V. Otto; second, Willis Sheaffer and I. V. Otto; third, Willis Sheaffer; fourth, J. H. Lear.

Grade Guernseys

Grade Guernseys, females. Cows, 3 to 4 years. First, third and fifth, Vance C. McCormick; second, Henry B. McCormick; fourth, J. N. Kruger.

Heifers, 1 to 2 years. First, Henry B. McCormick.

Heifer calves, 6 months to a year. First, Vance C. McCormick.

Bull calves, 6 months to 1 year. First, Vance C. McCormick.

Grand champion grade female, Vance C. McCormick.

Purebred Guernseys, bulls, 2 to 3 years. First, second, third and fourth, H. K. McCullough.

Bulls, 1 to 2 years. First, J. N. Kruger.

Bull calves, 6 months to a year. First, H. B. McCormick; second, H. K. McCullough.

Cows, 4 years and over. First and fourth, Miss Anne McCormick; second, J. N. Kruger; third, H. B. McCormick; fifth, H. K. McCullough.

Cows, 3 to 4 years. First, J. N. Kruger; second, H. K. McCullough.

Cows, 2 to 3 years, not having freshened. First, Paul Lehman; second, Miss Anne McCormick.

Heifers, 1 to 2 years. First, second, third and fifth, H. K. McCullough; fourth, Vance C. McCormick.

Heifer calves, 6 months to a year. First, second and third, H. K. McCullough.

Grand champion female owned by Miss Anne McCormick.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

Maryland's leading C. T. A. Herd 1924-25

SENIOR HERDSIRE



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE 488254

His two nearest dams average:

Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29530.5 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C

Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie

World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.
Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.

Accredited Herd.

McKendree Walker & Sons GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND

Statue of Cow Made of Butter at the State Fair

HER Majesty, "Queen Dairy Cow," will have her golden importance emphasized in a most unusual manner at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 29 to September 3, through the medium of butter statuary.

Statuary done in butter is the art of J. E. Wallace, Targon Springs, Florida, and although he has attracted wide attention with his handiwork at other state expositions for several years, he will appear at the Badger pageant for the first time during Fair week.

A life-size Holstein cow, for which Wisconsin is world-famous, has been appropriately chosen by Mr. Wallace for his subject. Working in a glass-encased, refrigerated room in the Dairy Building within full view of fair visitors, Mr. Wallace will model the cow entirely out of butter. And as an added feature, prizes totaling $50 will be awarded to the fair guest estimating the most accurately the number of pounds of butter used in the statue.

The butter statuary exhibit is only one method being taken by Fred C. Borcherdt, Jr., exposition manager, and Harry Klueter, dairy show superintendent, to stress Wisconsin's premier position in the dairy industry. The management is offering $2,000 in prizes for the best displays of butter, cheese and other dairy products. In the production of quality cheese, Wisconsin leads by far every other state and the "cream" of this product will be exemplified in the hundreds of entries from all corners of the commonwealth.

Judges in the dairy department will be as follows: Butter, J. E. Boettcher, Madison, and William Schneider, Johnson Creek; Foreign Cheese, Fred Marty, Monroe, and Joseph Achermann, Monroe; American Cheese, William Winder, Richland Center, and A. T. Bruhn, Spring Green.

Holsteins Lead Badger Association

By J. H. Lewis

THE report on production in the Platteville Cow Testing Association for July shows 489 cows tested which averaged 28.86 lb. butterfat including dry cows and of the total number on test 87 produced 40 lb. butterfat or more. One hundred and twenty-five cows produced 40 lb. or more butterfat in June and in the month of May 175 cows were over the 40-lb. butterfat mark.

This discrepancy is easily explained. While there was a surfeit of soft and rainy weather this spring providing an over abundance of pasture, July has been a dry month with pastures burned brown and many dairy farmers are feeding hay and grain and many are turning their herds into the second growth of clover and alfalfa. The first hay cut was immense, perhaps the greatest ever known to this section of Wisconsin but if the dry weather continues the drain made on the first cuttings of clover, timothy and alfalfa will be so great that our farmers will be left in none too safe a position at the close of this harvest as the corn crop is so utterly varied and checkered in quality that much of it will be unfit for silage or anything else.

The decreased flow of milk at the 60 cheese factories in Grant County and the three creameries is 30 per cent below normal on a close check taken Saturday, August 6th. Wise dealers playing into the hands of cheese makers state that now is a good time to storage cheese because of the better prices that will be received later on.

Coming back to our story, however, Grant Edge with his herd of Holsteins has been watching conditions closely and has been feeding carefully and the herd made the highest average production for the month of July with 1,147 lb. milk and 45.25 lb. butterfat. Fred Jentz has another herd of grade Holsteins that averaged 925 lb. milk and 33.82 lb. butterfat and Oscar Wienbergen with grade Holsteins had 939 lb. milk and 32.8 lb. butterfat.

When it came to sifting out the individual high producers another story was told. The Holstein cow was there with bells on so to speak. Condry and Leight's "Susie" unblinkingly hit the bell with 1,680 lb. milk and 77.3 lb. butterfat which looks like top on all association records of the county for July. Fred Jentz has a Holstein cow called "Flemischebage" with a production of 1,795 lb. milk and 75.4 lb. butterfat and Grant Edge has a cow called "Threetesta" with a record of 1,355 lb. milk and 74.5 lb. butterfat.

Sunday, August 7, the association members, families and friends met at Klondike Springs, near Lancaster, the county seat of Grant County for the first annual picnic. There was good music, speaking by expert dairymen, and a picnic dinner under the trees. After the dinner field sports and prizes for the the children and the women. They all seemed to be having a jolly good time.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



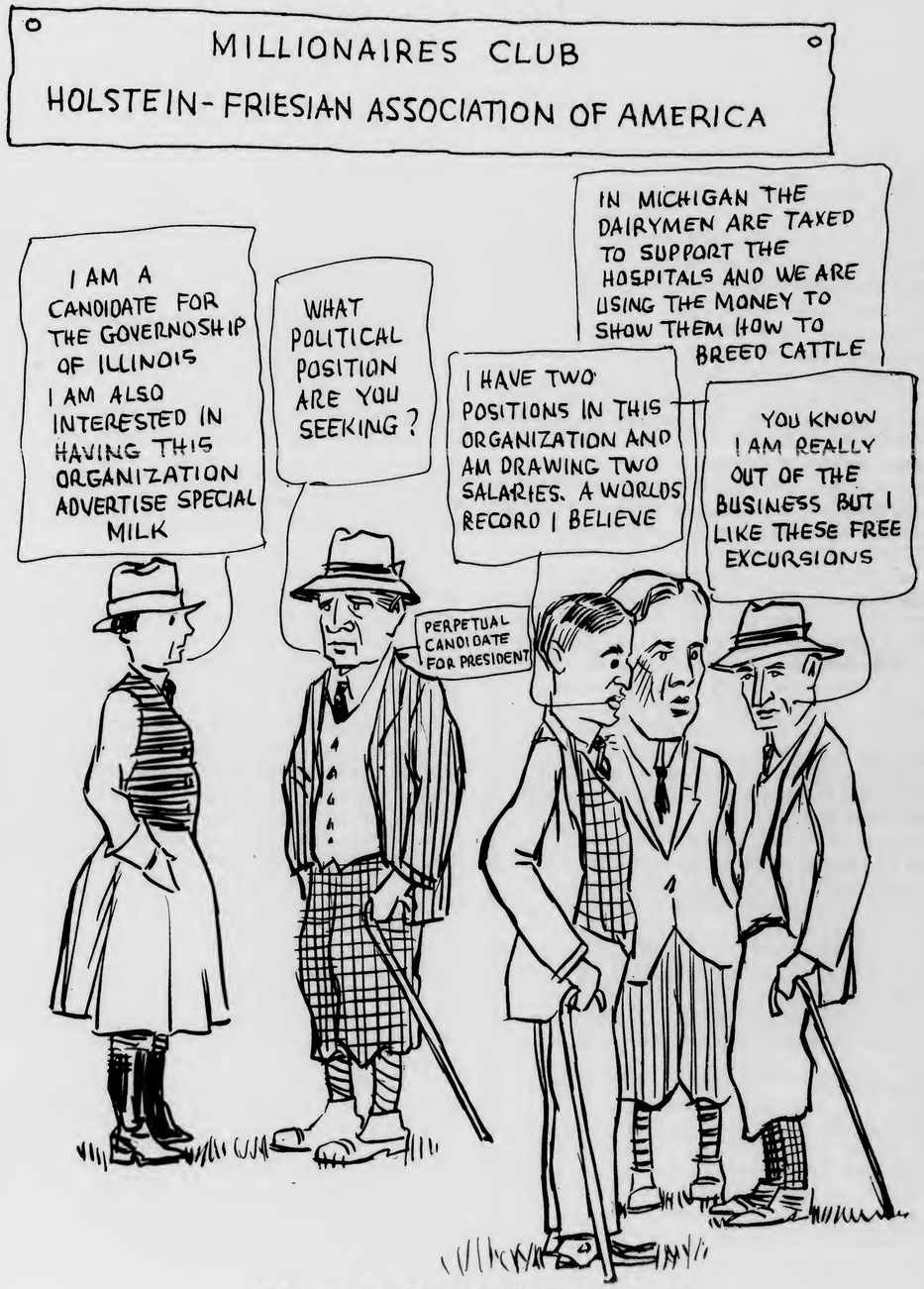
This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.



Getting Away from the Sting of Peasantry



Would-Be Political Lord

Raising Purebred Dairy Cattle on Shares

VIRGINIA has wonderful possibilities to develop as a dairy state. It has a fertile well-watered soil. A temperate climate and a long growing season.

The Southern Planter, which is the oldest agricultural journal in America, having been established in 1839, is doing much to promote better dairy farming in Virginia and adjoining states.

Raising Purebred Dairy Cattle on Shares, is the subject of a very interesting article appearing in a recent issue of the *Southern Planter,* which we are reprinting believing that it will be of interest to our readers:

Many young dairymen in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina aspire to own purebred foundation cows and a sire—the makings of a small but high producing dairy herd. Lack of funds sidetracks them from making their fondest dreams come true. In some sections, rural banks will loan money to deserving farmers for the purchase of purebreds but usually there has to be a good background of negotiable security in such cases.

There is a way, and a practical, profitable course for all concerned, in which dairymen who lack capital can secure foundation stock for the development of pedigreed herds. The system entails neither robbery, perjury, witchcraft or any offenses whatsoever against the rules of law and order. The method demands that the farmer form a partnership with a reliable investor in the novel business of raising purebred cattle on shares.

In Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and other dairying states, the dairy cattle raising on shares plan has proved successful. Under careful management and mutual coöperation on the part of the participants, it should also prosper in the South Atlantic States. The investor must select a reliable dairyman as his partner and see to it that the farmer feeds and cares for the cattle in a satisfactory way.

The investor provides the purebred cattle and agrees to pay all registration fees, costs of tranfer and insurance premiums. All the cattle are registered in his name and the ownership of the foundation stock is vested with him exclusively.

The farmer agrees to furnish all the feed for the animals, to stable them under sanitary conditions, to feed and care for them regularly and to pay all veterinary expenses. The dairyman in return for these services receives the entire income from the milk and other dairy products as well as one-half the increase from the breeding herd. The other progeny belong to the investor.

The contract usually runs for six years although some partners have continued it for ten years or longer. All the cattle on the farm as well as the purebreds provided by the investor are tested for tuberculosis before the agreement goes into effect. Subsequently, all the animals over six months of age are tested once a year at the expense of the dairyman.

The usual plan is to sell the purebred bull calves as soon as possible after birth. The cash proceeds from such sales are divided equally between the farmer and investor. By mutual agreement, some of the heifer calves may also be sold according to similar system. The usual method, however, is to maintain all the heifers and cows in the herd until the time of final settlement.

When the contract has expired and the final settlement is made, the investor, first of all is reimbursed in full either in cash or cattle to the amount of his original outlay for purebred foundation stock. Then the balance of the herd increase is divided equally between the investor and the dairyman. The farmer usually elects to keep his share of the purebreds while the investor may sell his animals or place them with another farmer under a similar system of share production.

We know of one investor in Wisconsin, a friend of ours by the way, who more than doubled his money in raising purebred Holsteins on shares during a period of six years. This man provided one purebred bull and two registered cows at the start of the contract. Our estimate is that his total investment amounted to about $1,000. If he had invested in real estate securities, his annual return would have been six per cent on the investment. As it was, he received the equivalent of an interest return of sixteen and two-thirds per cent annually.

Raising cattle on shares is not free from hardships, losses and sacrifices. For example, in one case with which your writer is familiar, only one heifer calf resulted from the first twelve progeny in a certain purebred herd. Thereafter, however, the production of heifer calves was large and made the business a profitable one.

If the farmer, the second party to the contract already has a grade herd of cows on his farm, he benefits from the free use of the purebred partnership sire. The usual arrangement is to the effect that the dairyman may use the bull in service with all tested cows on the farm. The investor and farmer determine between themselves whether the sire shall be used for public service. If he is, the income is divided equally. There is danger of introducing disease into the purebred herd in this way and ordinarily the sire is not employed for public service.

The cash return which the farmer receives from the sale of milk more than repays him for his feed, care and labor. This means that the purebred cattle which he gets at the expiration of the contract have cost him nothing at all.

In the mill run of cases, where purebred dairy cattle have been raised on shares, the returns have been mutually satisfactory to both of the contracting parties. The young farmer recommends this partnership plan as a practical method of acquiring foundation stock for a purebred herd. The investor of course risks his money in a more uncertain investment than real estate of demonstrated value, but he is amply rewarded for such additional hazards in the more remunerative returns.

In certain counties in Missouri and Kansas where the partnership plan has proved practical and profitable, the investors have required the farmers to purchase a small interest in the foundation stock. They claim that this system has increased the interest of the dairymen in the "share cattle" and have guaranteed that the animals would receive better care and attention than ordinary. Even where the farmer invests only $50 to $100 in the original purebreds, he invariably devotes more attention to the dairy animals than where he has no financial interest in the cattle.

Where a fine purebred bull is used, this sire is capacitated to increase the production of milk and butterfat of the daughters in most cases over the yields of the dams of these daughters. This means that the return from milk sales mounts appreciably as each new generation of heifers freshens.

Let us suppose for example that a Virginia investor places three registered Guernsey cows and one purebred bull on shares on an Old Dominion dairy farm. If one bull and two heifer calves are raised the first year, this means that there will be five females instead of three bearing calves by the middle of the third year. Two more heifer calves may result which will increase the female population of the herd to seven. They will, in turn, produce three or four more heifer calves when they next calve. Thus the partneship herd increases. The purebred bull calves that are sold will bring from $75 to $150 or more apiece according to their breeding and the production records of their dams and granddams.

At the termination of the six-year contract, the dairyman will receive in the neighborhood of five or six purebred cows and heifers and one or more registered bull calves as his final share of the partnership. These animals will represent the beginning of a high production purebred herd which should bring attractive profit and permanent success to the farmer if he manages the cattle worthily and well after the termination of the partnership.

Of necessity, the investor is usually obliged to select young dairymen and amateurs in the business as his partners. Experienced farmers who have worked with purebred dairy cattle for some years, usually have saved enough money to start small herds of their own. They, as a rule, are not interested in the proposition of raising dairy cattle on shares. However, graduates from our state agricultural colleges and farmers courses are quick to accept such offers of advancement in purebred dairying when given the opportunity.

The development of a purebred herd of dairy cattle should be the ambition of every successful milk farmer. This ambition should be general because the purebred herd usually is a much higher producer than the grade herd. Furthermore, the farmer who raises purebred dairy cattle receives a double income, for he gains a good return from market milk or cream production while he also can dispose of his surplus stock at profitable prices for breeding purposes. The breeder who builds a reputation for honesty and the marketing of reliable high producing animals never has much trouble in disposing of all the dairy cattle which he can raise. Heifers and cows sell more readily than young sires but as the dairyman wishes to retain the best of the "she stuff" in his home herd, he has to advertise and find good markets for his surplus bull calves. Success usually rewards persistency and patience in cattle selling as in the other variegated activities of agricultural life.

Lice On Cattle

MANY livestock owners fail to realize that during the warm summer months when their cows are out at pasture apparently free from lice, that the lice are being harbored on the side walls and in the crevices of the barn and stable fixtures.

One of the best ways to get rid of lice on cattle is to thoroughly sweep the barn, remove all loose dirt and cobwebs. During the summer when the cattle are out at pasture, give the stable a thorough scrubbing with a solution of strong lye if necessary followed by a whitewash to which might be added chloride of lime. When the cattle are placed in the stables for the winter season their quarters will not be infested with millions of lice.

Never keep cows—make cows keep you.

A good cow well fed will do her best—a poor cow poorly fed will do her worst.

Well-bred cows leave profits—mongrels pay no rent.

A good bull is half the herd—a scrub will ruin the whole herd.

Starve the calves, and the cows will starve you.

The work of the cow tester eliminates the boarder cow.

Proven Sire for Sale

I am offering for sale at a real bargain price, my senior herdsire, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, a proven son of the great Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and S F K Agatha Pontiac, the high producing daughter of Spring Farm King.



Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac

He has never sired a poor individual. He is straight, beautifully marked, well broken, and absolutely right in every particular. His dam sold for the top price at my dispersal sale. She is from a 31-lb. daughter of the world's record four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac, 36.90 lb. butter in 7 days.

I also have an excellent son of this bull, born November 1, 1926, and a daughter born March 6, 1927.

For further particulars address

C. R. Savidge

Milton Pennsylvania

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Golden Rule in Motoring

THE increasing number of women driving motor vehicles makes the subject of the law and courtesy of the road, one entirely suitable to a woman's page. All good manners are based on a due consideration for the rights of others, and the observance of the Golden Rule in every day life would solve many problems, both large and small, and render unnecessary many of the laws by which we are governed. But since the Golden Rule is not observed as largely as it should be, we have numerous laws, covering almost every relationship of life; many of them continually broken or entirely ignored. New developments and inventions require new laws to cover the conditions arising therefrom, and so we have a code of motoring laws, which, though varying slightly in different states, as a whole plan to cover the need for safe and careful driving.

But, if drivers of motor vehicles only drove as they would have others drive, motor laws would need to consist only of regulations having to do with registration details. Why not the Golden Rule in automobile driving? What a revolution it would mean in the pleasure and safety of motor travel! The Golden Rule driver would keep to his own side of the road, especially where the white line has been painted. That would do away with head-on collisions. He would never pass a car on the crest of a hill or on a curve, and still other collisions would be avoided. He would have his lights properly adjusted so as not to throw a blinding glare in the eyes of the motorists he meets. Countless accidents have been caused by incorrectly focused head lights, in spite of efforts of the State authorities. The Golden Rule driver will blow his horn only when necessary, that is when passing a car going in the same direction or at a corner where the view is obstructed. Much of the blowing of horns is entirely unnecessary, but is the only opportunity some people have to show their importance. Haven't you seen drivers sneak up behind a car they wish to pass and give no signal until right behind them, then let out a rancorous yelp, causing the startled motorist to jump in fright, thus affording great amusement to the passengers in the passing car.

Many of the accidents of the road occur from the "cut in" driver, with whom almost every motorist has had some experiences, often too close for comfort. The cut-in driver is one of the worst menaces of the road.

When Stopping

It is not only a courtesy but now a legal requirement that the motorist shall signal with the hand or with a mechanical rear end contrivance to show his intention to slow down, stop, back up or turn. Especially in the country do many motorists ignore this law, and statistics show that the majority of collisions and sideswipes in traffic are caused by the disregard of this rule.

Even when not in motion, the Golden Rule driver is moved by the same desire for the welfare and comfort of others. In parking, he does so with an eye to the clear passage of two way traffic, and with care not to obstruct the view at corners. It is amazing how many thoughtless motorists will park their cars for extended periods, right near a corner. In cities and large towns, local traffic officers will take care of such thoughtless ones, but in small towns and along country roads, there are either no such regulations or no officer to enforce them, and passing motorists often suffer accordingly.

And since the automobile lunch now plays so large a part in motoring activities, it might not be amiss to mention the fact that the Golden Rule motorists leave picnic spots in as good condition as they find them. The many beautiful spots that one sees littered with discarded paper boxes and lunch wrappings are a sad reflection on the motoring public. If it is undesirable to burn such rubbish, it should be picked up, rolled into a package, and carried home, or disposed of where it will not constitute an eye sore. If there is a bonfire at which it can be burned, the greatest care should be taken to see that it is out before the motorists leave the spot. The loss in timber each year, due to the carelessness in having bonfires is appalling, and this subject is deserving of an article by itself, yet one cannot refrain from a mention of it in connection with the wayside picnic. The loss of property by fire, and the loss of life by motor accidents are both too great by far, and could be largely averted by the simple observance of the Golden Rule.

Grape Juice

Here is an easy way to make grape juice, and a new one, at least to me. Wash grapes and pick from the stem. Have quart mason jar standing in hot water. In each jar, put one cupful of grapes and half a cup of sugar, fill up with boiling water, seal and put away. When opened, the juice will be clear and delicious, and the grapes will have formed a mass at the bottom of the can. The riper the grapes, the more delicious the grape juice.

House Work

Do you know that a well-known physician says that house work is an infallible cure for neurasthema and hysterical women? Of whom we are not—not one of us.

Why is a dog biting his tail a good manager? Ans. Because he makes both ends meet.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry.—*Goldsmith.*

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.
Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad 320442

A Great Production Sire

He is one of the best sons of the greatest of all long distance sires, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has twenty-one 1,000-lb. daughters.

His dam, Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, is a 31-lb. four-year-old sister to King Korndyke Sadie Vale, who has ten 30-lb. daughters including a 40-lb. three-year-old.

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad carries a wealth of great producing and strong transmitting blood lines which he derives from every side of his well balanced pedigree.

For further particulars and price, write

WIDE WATER STOCK FARM

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW, Owner

Montoursville :-: Pennsylvania



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Elva Queen Yankee Joh 952769

Born September 12, 1924, Fresh

Esther Edna Rena Joh

Born January 24, 1926, Fresh



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

Corn in the Ear

HOW to eat corn on the ear and keep it out of the ears, and prevent mussing up one's face, has all been explained by a writer, whose nameless name deserves to be praised. If corn is served in the ear, and you are in company, do not get stage fright about it, he advises, and then adds the following council: "With care you can manipulate it gracefully and enjoy this most delicious food. First break it in two pieces with the hands. If it is too hot to handle hold it with your napkin. Butter, salt and pepper two rows of kernels at one time. Hold the ear in your hand and eat the buttered rows. Then butter two more and proceed as before. Do not hold the ear in both hands and do not bend over it like a wild animal."

Effect of Some Succulent Feeds on the Flavor and Odor of Milk

DRIED beet pulp, green oats and peas, pumpkins, carrots, sugar beets, rape, soy beans, and kale are frequently used to furnish succulence in the ration of dairy cows. It has been the belief that these feeds, like some other succulent ones, impart undesirable flavors and odors to the milk. Experiments were conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry at its experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., to determine whether any of the above feeds affect the flavor and odor of milk and also how they may be fed and the milk handled so as to minimize such effects, if objectionable.

The cows selected for the investigation were giving milk relatively free from abnormal flavors and odors when fed a basic hay and grain ration. They varied in stage of lactation from those that were fresh to those nearing the end of their lactation periods.

In addition to the succulent feed, the cows received, in proportion to the quantity of milk produced, varying quantities of the following grain mixture: 100 pounds each of hominy feed, bran and oats and 50 pounds each of cotton seed meal and linseed oil meal. The ration was completed by feeding the cows all the alfalfa hay they would readily consume. The quantity of hay varied considerably, depending on the quantity of succulents the cows were receiving.

The animals were divided into groups of four each. One group received only the basic hay and grain ration and was known as the check group.

The other three groups received in addition to the hay and grain ration the following quantities of succulents, respectively; 15 pounds one hour before milking, 30 pounds one hour before milking, and 30 pounds immediately after milking.

The cows were fed these rations for four consecutive days, after which those in the various groups were interchanged in order to equalize any abnormal results in the milk of an individual animal.

Samples of the milk of each cow were taken at the time of milking and cooled but not aerated. In judging these samples, all flavors and odors which were believed to be due to feed were considered as abnormal; and the varying degrees in which they were found to be so were classified as very slightly off, slightly off, and off. When no feed flavors or odors were perceptible, the samples were rated as normal. The majority of consumers might have no serious objection to those samples rated as slightly off, and it is doubtful whether the flavors and odors rated as very slightly off would even be noticed by persons other than those accustomed to judging milk and cream.

Dried Beet Pulp

Commercial dried beet pulp was used. This was composed only of the residue of sugar beets dried after extraction of sugar. It was fed wet after it had been soaked in water for approximately 10 hours before feeding. At the time of feding it was composed, by weight, of one-fourth beet pulp and three-fourths water.

When the cows consumed 15 pounds of beet pulp one hour before milking, only slightly abnormal flavor and odor were produced in the milk. The flavor and odor increased to a slight extent when the quantity consumed was increased from 15 to 30 pounds. They were for the most part, however, very slight and would likely not be objectionable to the majority of consumers. After the milk had been kept four days at 10° C. no additional abnormal flavor or odor which could be attributed to beet pulp developed.

Feeding 30 pounds of beet pulp immediately after milking had practically no effect on the flavor or odor of the milk at the next milking.

These results are based on 1,357 opinions on 242 samples of milk.

Green Oats and Peas

The feeding of green oats and peas was started before the oats had headed and when the peas were at about the right stage for eating. At the completion of the feeding the oats had headed and the peas were beginning to dry at the bottom of the stalks.

The cows at times failed to consume the entire quantity of green oats and peas fed. However, when the cow consumed an average of 14.6 pounds out of 15 pounds fed one hour before milking practically no effect was produced on either the flavor or the odor of the milk. When the quantity consumed was increased to an average of 27.5 pounds out of 30 pounds fed, only a slightly abnormal flavor and odor were produced.

When the cows consumed an average of 29 pounds out of 30 pounds fed immediately after milking, no effect was produced on either the flavor or odor of the milk at the next milking.

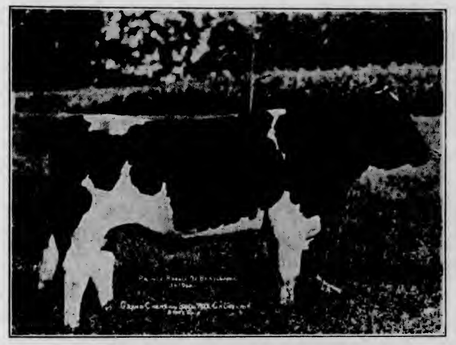
These results are based on 992 opinions on 245 samples of milk.

Pumpkins

A mixture of Kentucky large field and yellow crookneck pumpkins was used. The only preparation for feeding was to run the entire pumpkin including the seeds, through a root cutter.

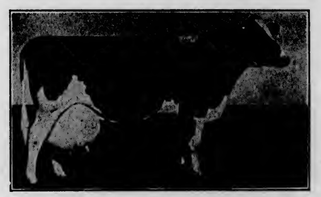
When the cows consumed an average of 14.6 pounds out of 15 pounds fed one hour before milking, practically no effect was produced on either the flavor or odor of the milk, nor was any material increase observed when the quantity consumed was increased to an average of 28.7 pounds out of 30 pounds fed.

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

When the cows consumed an average of 28.3 pounds out of 30 pounds fed immediately after milking, no effect was produced on either the flavor or odor of the milk at the next milking.

These results are based on 1,103 opinions on 257 samples of milk.

Carrots

The carrots were of a table variety, much smaller than average size, with a few of the tops remaining. In preparation for feeding they were run through a root cutter.

A total of 418 opinions on 125 samples of milk showed that when the cows consumed an average of 26.2 pounds out of 30 pounds fed one hour before milking, only a slight effect was produced on either the flavor or odor of the milk.

Sugar Beets

The sugar beets were of medium size, free from tops, and apparently mature. The only preparation for feeding was to run the beets through a root cutter.

A total of 776 opinions on 254 samples of milk showed that when cows consumed sugar beets in quantities up to 30 pounds, either one hour before or immediately after milking, no effect was produced on either the flavor or odor of the milk.

Rape

The feeding of rape was started when it was about 10 inches high. Some of the lower leaves had turned yellow before the feeding experiments were completed.

When the cows consumed on an average 14.7 pounds of rape out of 15 pounds fed one hour before milking, abnormal flavors and odors were produced in the milk. When the quantity consumed was increased to an average of 29 pounds out of 30 pounds fed, the abnormal flavor and odor in the milk increased to a considerable extent.

When the cows consumed on the average 28.5 pounds of rape out of 30 pounds fed immediately after milking practically no effect was produced on either the flavor or the odor of the milk.

These results are based on 1,140 opinions on 224 samples of milk.

Soy Beans

The feeding of soy beans was started at about the time the beans began to form in the pods. At the completion of the feeding experiments many of the beans had apparently reached full size, but none of them had become hard and dry.

A total of 924 opinions on 222 samples of milk showed that soy beans fed to cows in quantities up to 30 pounds one hour before milking had a tendency to improve the flavor and odor of milk.

Thousand-Headed Kale

At the time of feeding the kale was from 15 to 18 inches high and had not yet headed.

When the cows consumed an average of 14.8 pounds of kale out of 15 pounds fed one hour before milking, an abnormal flavor and odor were produced in the milk. When the quantity consumed one hour before milking was increased to an average of 22.8 pounds out of 30 pounds fed, the abnormal flavor produced in the milk increased to a considerable extent.

Practically no effect on either the flavor or the odor of the milk was produced when the average consumption immediately after milking was 22.8 pounds of kale out of 30 pounds fed.

These results are based on 886 opinions on 174 samples of milk.

Summary

Dried beet pulp soaked and fed wet to cows one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds produced only a slightly abnormal flavor and odor in the milk. When fed in similar quantities immediately after milking it had no effect on the flavor or odor.

Green oats and peas fed to cows one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds produced only a very slightly abnormal flavor and odor in the milk. When fed after milking they had no effect on either the flavor or odor.

Pumpkins fed to cows either before or after milking in quantities up to 30 pounds had practically no effect on either the flavor or odor of the milk.

Carrots fed to cows one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds had only a slight effect on either the flavor or odor of the milk.

Sugar beets fed to cows either before or after milking in quantities up to 30 pounds had no effect on either the flavor or odor of the milk.

Rape fed to cows one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds produced a decidedly abnormal flavor and odor in the milk. When fed immediately after milking it had practically no effect on either the flavor or odor.

Soy beans fed to cows one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds had a tendency to improve the flavor and odor of the milk.

Kale fed to cows one hour before milking in quantities up to 30 pounds produced a very abnormal flavor and odor in the milk. When fed immediately after milking it had practically no effect on either the flavor or odor.—*U. S. Technical Bulletin, No. 9.*

Fall Freshening

JULY is the month when perhaps less attention is given to dairy cows than at any other time of the year. There are several reasons for this. First, less time is available. Second, less attention is needed. There is no excuse for "robbing Peter to pay Paul" even in busy July.

Cows that are to freshen in September and October need some attention now. Some cows need more attention than others. Good producing cows will thin down in flesh and still not show a decrease in milk production. Such cows should be given an opportunity to regain their loss by the time they freshen, or they will not hold their production during the next lactation period.

It takes about three months to build such cows up to the desired condition. At least six weeks of that time should be given over to complete rest and relaxation from milk production. Feed about one pound grain to each six pounds milk produced daily to heavy producers. Dry cows should be fed enough grain for the maintenance of their body, which would be about three to five pounds daily.—*Maryland Farmer.*

The Milk Market

J. A. CONOVER, Extension Service Dairy Specialist at the University of Maryland, issues the following warning. Mr. Conover says:

"Owing to the luxuriant pastures in the early part of the season there was a large surplus of milk, and many dairymen ceased to feed grain. When the dry weather came; cows went down rapidly in milk flow. The time for establishing the fall basic will soon be here. Unless the dairyman pays close attention to holding up production, he will find that when October, November and December come, his production will be so low that he will fail to make the grade, and instead of raising his basic average he will slide back.

"It is much easier to hold cows up in milk flow than to bring them back after they have dropped. Just now many pastures are badly burned up, and in order to hold up the milk flow, some green feed like corn, soybeans or alfalfa should be fed as well as a good grain ration.

"A big fall average pays large dividends throughout the whole year, and should be the aim of every dairyman."

The Barn

SUNLIGHT is nature's disinfectant. With sufficient light and proper ventilation, germ diseases are not likely to occur. It is said that direct sunlight will kill the growing tuberculosis germ in a very few minutes. Hence, cattle kept in well-lighted and well-ventilated quarters are not so likely to contract this much dreaded disease. Again, light shows dirt and makes it easy to keep the barn clean. Dark stables are likely to be dusty or dirty and damp, thus providing conditions for germ growth. In addition to health, cleanliness, and the like, a barn in which the sun shines freely is a cheerful place in which to work.

The importance of pure air in a cow stable cannot be overestimated. It is essential to the well-being of the herd; without it, disease will surely work destruction. While there are many methods of ventilating a dairy barn, the King system in some of its modified forms is admitted to be the most efficient.

While there are many methods of arranging this system, it consists essentially of two parts: the inlets and the outlets, in the form of flues. This system will not work if the walls of the barn are full of cracks, or if the floor is made of loose boards. The floor, walls, ceilings, and windows must be so constructed as to prevent any large quantity of air from leaving or entering.

The inlets may be so constructed as to meet two conditions; first, they must admit the fresh air near the ceiling, where the barn air is warm, in order that the fresh air may mingle with the warmest air of the stable and raise the temperature before descending to the floor. In the second place, they must not permit the warm air to pass out instead of the cold fresh air to come in. This is accomplished by constructing the inlet flue so that it begins near the ground on the outside and ends near the ceiling on the inside. All that is necessary is to have the outer end of the flue several feet lower than the inner end. They should be placed on all four sides of the stable to take advantage of the wind.

The outlets must be so constructed as to meet three conditions. First, the ventilators should reach nearly to the stable floor in order to remove the air from that point. This is desirable because the refuse gases from the animals being heavier than the other air of the stable remain near the floor. The colder air is at the floor, and it is desirable to remove this, particularly in the winter, in order that the warmer air at the ceiling may move downward. In the second place, these ventilators should be provided with an opening near the ceiling for the removal of the warm air when the stable becomes too warm, particularly if the animals are to be kept in the stable most of the time. This opening must be provided with a door or slide to be closed or opened at will. In the third place, it is important that these ventilators be so constructed as to afford as little inconvenience as possible, particularly when they extend through the hay loft, where they are sometimes in the way of the hay fork. The ventilating flue should be as large as convenient. The essentials of a good ventilating flue are similar to those of a good chimney.

If it is not possible to install the King system in one of its many forms, the windows can be so arranged as to form a fair system of ventilating the cow stable. To do this, hinge them at the bottom, allowing the top to open inward. Place a board edgewise along each side of the window, so that the air will not enter at the bottom and blow directly on the animals when the window is open. By leaving several of the windows open an inch or two at the top, fair ventilation will be provided without serious drafts. When this plan is employed, it is best to open the windows on the side of the barn away from the wind, and to regulate the size of the opening according to the severity of the weather.

While many objections have been raised to the use of cement, such as its cost, its being cold and damp, injuring the cattle and the like, it is nevertheless the most desirable material from which to construct floors for the cow stable. The gutters and mangers should likewise be laid in cement. Cement has two very great advantages over all other materials; it is easily kept clean, and if properly put down, is durable. If desired, plank may be laid over the cement where the cows stand. Cement may be made dry and fairly warm by placing a layer of some non-conducting material such as building paper, an inch or so beneath the surface. —*M. H.*



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

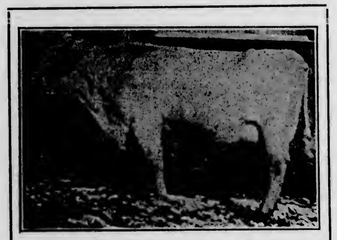
S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Registered Holsteins.—Bulls of all ages from yearly record Dams. Also some heifers and cows. Photos, Charts, Pedigrees and prices sent on request. Federal Accredited Herd. James Law, Jr., Hamlin, Ia., Route 1.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a $1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to Hondo, Texas

Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 13—Rochester, Minn., First Annual Mayowood Farm Sale, under management Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
September 29—Poolville, N. Y., Charles W. Lamb Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
October 4—Chardon, Ohio, Albert Clemson & E. L. Newbury joint dispersal, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Mgrs.
October 22—St. Martin, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeder's Association Semi-Annual Sale, J. C. Sargent, Sec'y, 308 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

MINNESOTA HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

At the dispersal of the Minnesota Holstein Company herd, July 29th, sixty-nine animals sold for $68,700, an average price of $995.50.

The top price of the sale was $7,100 for May Walker Inka Segis. She is out of May Walker Ollie Homestead and was sired by Sir Inka Superior Segis. She was purchased by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ontario.

The second highest priced animal in the sale was Sir Bess Ormsby May, youngest son of May Walker Ollie Homestead, going for $6,200 to Waldo S. Kellogg, Derby, Connecticut.

Following is the complete list of the animals sold with the prices paid, and the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Maudlene Inka May, Conrad Ahrens, Festus, Missouri	$1,450
Miss Colantha Rue, E. J. Baker, St. Charles, Ill.	600
Miss Uilkje Inka Segis, Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.	200
Miss Maudlene Inka May, M. E. Basehoar, Littlestown, Pa.	350
Miss Colantha Bess, Charles Calverley, Ellendale, Minn.	325
Sir Honora Fobes, County Asylum, Wyocena, Wis.	625
Brookholm Star Laura Segis, Charles Craven, Huntley, Minn.	275
May Walker Fobes, Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit, Minn.	4,500
Miss Mooie Fobes, Detroit Creamery Co.	400
Star Walker Inka Segis, L. De Weert, Watertown, S. D.	500
Miss Pelagie Segis, L. De Weert	225
May Walker Ollie Homestead, Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.	4,000
Arlene Inka May, Femco Farms	1,500
Miss Maudlene Segis, K. O. Finseth, Kinyon, Minn.	250
Arlene Inka Homestead, Mike Gau, Marathon, Wis.	375
Star Segis Homestead, C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla.	2,050
Bess Homestead Segis Fobes, C. E. Griffith	1,025
Miss Lassie Ormsby, C. E. Griffith	3,950
Walkeacres Uilkje Ormsby, C. E. Griffith	500
Pelagie Wayne Homestead, C. E. Griffith	450
Far Oaks Parthenea Homestead, C. E. Griffith	575
Miss Inka, B. J. Hack, Marathon, Wis.	275
May Walker Inka Segis, A. C. Hardy, Brookville, Ontario	$7,100
Miss Maudlene Inka Homestead, L. R. Head, Madison, Wis.	500
Far Oaks Maudlene Ormsby, Highland Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.	325
Miss Maudlene Inka Segis, Highland Farm	325
Maudlene Homestead Inka May, Highland Farm	350
Sir Inka De Mar Wren Ormsby, Highland Farm	1,000
Clara Pietertje Inka May, Highland Farm	425
Sir Bess Ormsby May, Waldo S. Kellogg, Derby, Conn.	6,200
Bess Fobes Homestead, Waldo S. Kellogg	3,200
Sir Piebe Inka May, Waldo S. Kellogg	1,000
Miss Inka Maid, Waldo S. Kellogg	275
Bess Segis Fobes, Kingsford Farms, Oswego, New York	625
Miss Parthenea Homestead Segis, Kingsford Farms	825
Sir Fobes Inka Ormsby, David W. Little, Watertown, S. D.	250
Maudlene Superior Segis, E. H. Maytag, Newton, Iowa	1,475
Miss Inka Rue, E. H. Maytag	3,000
Miss Rue Homestead Segis, E. H. Maytag	575
Walkeracres Maid Ormsby, E. H. Maytag	500
Miss Piebe Inka Homestead, E. H. Maytag	1,125
Brookholm Pontiac Double, E. H. Maytag	350
Brookholm Mechthilde Fobes, M. L. Oleson, Nasonee, Wis.	275
Miss Homestead Segis Bess, Onal Stock Farm, Alexandria, Minn.	300
Star Walker Segis, Dr. F. J. Plondke, St. Paul, Minn.	300
Phoebe Cornucopia Fayne, R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.	1,125
Sir Inka Pietertje May, State Reformatory, Green Bay, Wis.	550
Bess Fobes Segis Inka, State Reformatory	525
Miss Rue Segis Superior, State Reformatory	400
Sir Alice Superior Segis, L. L. Stewart, Cedar, Minn.	325
Sir Mooie Inka May, E. Susaeta, Los Andes, Chile, South America	975
Sir Phoebe Inka May, E. Susaeta	1,025
Sir Inka Rue Homestead, E. Susaeta	1,050
Sir Colantha Rue Segis, E. Susaeta	375
Ormsby Lad Korndyke Alcartra, E. Susaeta	350
Sir Inka Superior Ormsby, E. Susaeta	250
Sir Inka Pontiac Piebe, E. Susaeta	1,025
Sir Piebe Honora Pontiac, E. Susaeta	350
Count Piebe Inka Homestead, E. Susaeta	250
Sir Colantha Homestead Segis Star, E. Susaeta	400
Daughter of Star Walker Segis, Gilbert Thatchen, Ogden, Utah	150
May Pietertje Piebe, C. W. Thompson, Sioux Falls, S. D.	550
Mooie Fobes Pontiac Homestead, C. W. Thompson	650
Walkeacres Carol Ormsby, C. W. Thompson	350
May Walker Piebe, W. S. Thompson, Sioux Falls, S. D.	850
Miss Colantha Star, Welfare Bros., Morris, Minn.	300
Sir Homestead Superior Segis, Welfare Bros.	275
Miss Inka Bess, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware	550
Maudlene Segis, Winterthur Farms	1,250

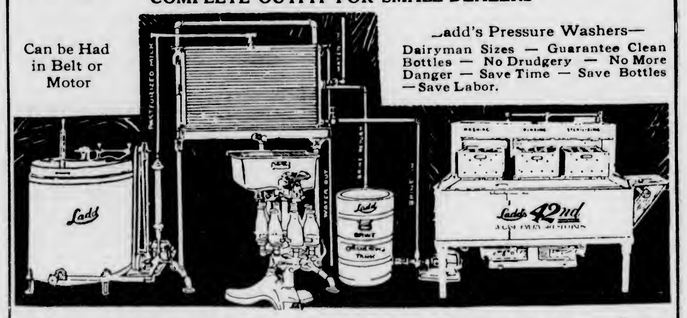
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Ladd's Pressure Washers—Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles —Save Labor.



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JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

SOUTH DAKOTA C. T. A. WORK

With an average milk production of 689 pounds and a butterfat production 25.8 pounds, the June production of South Dakota Cow Testing Association cows was the highest since the associations have operated in the state.

Reports from the testers for the month of June show that 2,599 cows were tested in the South Dakota Associations.

In summarizing the reports from the eight organizations in operation, G. Heebink, dairy specialist at South Dakota State College, found that 317 cows produced 40 pounds of fat or more during the month and that 105 herds, or nearly one-half of the number of herds tested, produced an average of 25 pounds of fat or more per cow.

One hundred and twenty-eight separators were tested and 21 of them were found to be operating inefficiently and were repaired or replaced. The number of unprofitable cows culled out and sold to the butcher was 33. Members of the associations purchased 9 purebred sires, built three silos and 18 herds were tested for tuberculosis. Sweet clover pasture was being used by 38 members.

Melvin Hopson, tester for the new Castlewood Association, started his work on July 1st. Henry Nabben of Minnesota was employed during the month by the Day County Association. He follows J. F. Schurman who resigned to become a salesman for a milking machine company. Schurman has been with the Day County dairymen's organization for two years.

The East Kingsbury County and the Watertown Associations held tours during the month.

1832 LB. MILK IN 30-DAY TEST

COW IN ARTHUR ROBERTS' HERD LEADS IN WESTERN COUNTY ASSOCIATION

The Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association has just finished its first month's work testing 417 cows of which 42 were not in milk. The high cow in milk for the month of July is a Holstein owned by Arthur Roberts, with a record of 1832 lb. of milk. The highest butterfat cow is owned by Lathrop Estate, with a record of 66.5 lb. of butterfat.

Rexford Morgan, of LeRaysville, tested

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"

HAMMOND'S



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; applied to the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

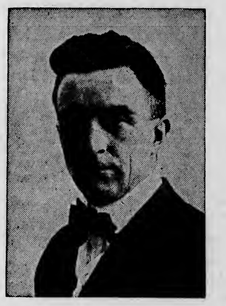
HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

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Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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East Aurora New York

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LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER IMPROVED



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

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LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Lyman's Genuine GrimmAlfalfa



Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.

A. B. LYMAN - INTRODUCER
230 Water Street Excelsior, Minn.

Does Not Winterkill

Double the Value

of your alfalfa and other crops for hay and seed, by using Bradley's Patented Folding Curing Racks, 6 feet tall, hay off the ground and ventilated.

Manufactured by
J. D. THOMPSON
HERNDON, VA.

during July for Thomas Davis, the regular tester, who started this month and will test for the association. There are 25 herds in the association with Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey herds represented. Last year Ross Carter had the high herd, which averaged for seventeen cows 8162 lb. of milk and 409 lb. of butterfat per cow. Mr. Carter's herd are Guernseys and most of them purebreds. He also had the high cow for the year who produced 11,282 lb. milk and 561 lb. of butterfat.

WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS GLEANINGS

Holsteins Lead

The high herd for July is owned by Geo. Liebenstein, member of the Sheboygan Co. C. T. A. His herd of eleven Registered Holsteins averaged 1394 lb. of milk, 51.6 lb. of fat with a 3.7% test. All cows were included in the average and the herd was retested.

Feeding Grain to Dry Cows

A Wisconsin Cow Testing Association member proved that liberal feeding of grain to a dry cow pays. One of his cows receiving little or no rest before calving produced 5,140 lb. of milk testing 3.5% and 180 lb. of butterfat. The following year this cow was fitted two months before calving. Her production increased to 8,800 lb. milk testing 3.7% and 325 lb. of butterfat. Fitting a cow generally helps increase the butterfat test.

The owner says that it pays to treat a dry cow as though you were getting her ready for the butcher, and then keep her home and milk her. In other words, a cow makes her next milk record during the time she stands dry.

Grain Feeding on Pasture Pays

Do you feed grain in Winter when you have no pasture? Then, why not feed in Summer when you have no pasture? You can feed grain profitably in Summer. There are hundreds of profit-paying herds in Wisconsin that never get any pasture.

Good dairymen say, "The only reason our cows do not starve to death on pasture alone, is because our Summers are not long enough."

Good milk prices look favorable now. The Dairymen who have fed grain liberally this Summer have their cows in good milking condition for the Fall and Winter Dairymen are sure to profit by this practice.

The farmer who has not fed grain this Summer helps put the price up on milk. The Dairyman who has been feeding grain, profits from the other fellows oversight, since the poor dairyman has no milk to sell when prices go higher.

In one association herd the year-round record on *four cows* averaged $39.84 higher with a summer grain ration being fed, the second year. The extra feed cost was only $5.24 per cow for the Summer months—a profit of more than $34.00 extra from each cow for the year. Grain feeding in Summer is the secret of summer profits and continued production in fall and winter at lowest cost. It takes far more feed to build up a cow in the fall than to keep her up by summer grain feeding.

Very truly yours,
A. J. Cramer,
Dairy Husbandman
U. S. B. of Dairy Industry.

ORANGE COUNTY FAIR

Two entries for every one last year are expected by the Orange County Fair, to be given north of Santa Ana, California, September 5th to 10th, according to reports of S. W. Stanley, superintendent of the live stock department.

Prize money in the live stock division totals $6652. It is divided as follows: $2,882.50 for dairy and beef cattle. $2,014 for horses and mules, and $1,659.50 for swine.

From distant parts of California and along the Pacific coast as far north as Vancouver, entries are being made. One of the largest contributing areas in California is the San Joaquin valley, in Tulare county.

The Taugus ranch in that vicinity plans to show Poland Chinas, while large herds of Duroc Jerseys are being entered by other ranches in the vicinity. A Berkshire herd is the entry from the Orange county farm.

D. Eyman Huff, of El Modena, California, plans to put up 18 Jerseys, some of them imported products from the Isle of Jersey. One of the best Holstein herds is expected to be shown by Pellissier and Sons, of Los Angeles county.

In the sheep division, rambouliets, shropshires, hampshires, southdowns, oxfords, dorset horns, corriedales, lincolns, cotswolds and leicesters are to be exhibited.

FOR SALE

I am out of the pedigree business and am offering entire set of Herd Books and Blue Books consisting of 130 volumes.

F. G. JOHNSTON,
2153 Indiana Ave., Columbus, Ohio

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

Pamphlet and Information Free.

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Morristown, Minn.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. Selleck, Huntington, Long Island.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs for hatching, from Boston winners. Elsie M. Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS for sale; bred-to-lay. $12 per 100, $3 per setting. L. L. Unangst, Hingham, Mass.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Ill.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—Quality stock. $30 per 100. Order now. Diamond Hatchery, Box 5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. Uhl Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

CHICKS—PULLETS—BARRON'S LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box 2, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. Gumser Willow Farm, Holland, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS, $12.00 a hundred; Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00 a hundred; White Rock, $15.00 a hundred; Mixed $10.00 a hundred. All No. 1 chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Neimond, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 20.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, $2.50 per gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Libbey, Newport, Vermont.

ITALIAN KNAPSACK SPRAYERS—Write for circular or any other information. A. Russo, 21 Cross St., Norwalk, Conn.

DAIRY CATTLE HERD RECORD SYSTEM—simple, practical, inexpensive. Booklet free. The Shoemaker Shop, 200 Overland Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. Greenleaf, Anson, Maine.

WOOL—We Manufacture wool into beautiful, warm and Serviceable Bed Blankets, Auto Robes and Comfort Filling for your own use, "The Old Fashioned Way." Write for particulars. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—23 Large Heavy two-year-olds; 19, three to four and five-year-old cows, registered Holsteins from accredited herds. J. C. Reagan, Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

HEIFERS, YEARLING AND CALVES—Heifers, $150.00, yearlings and calves from $75.00 up. C. H. Beaumont, Rushford, N. Y.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PIGS (O. I. C.), $8.00 with papers; Feeders $5. Very prolific, one sow producing 151 pigs past five years. Sumner, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS: 10 bred heirers; 1 world's champion cow; 2 daughters of state champion; 10 heifer calves; high yearly record bull ready for service, reasonable. W. A. Norris, 1566 Kearney, Denver, Colo.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEED WHEAT—Forward wheat has been giving the best results in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in experimental work and in farmers hands. The seed we are offering is from hand selected parent stock and Northern grown. Order at once. Stock limited. Price $3.50 per Bushel, send check with order. Cayuga Seed Growers Ass'n. 221 E. Durham St., Philadelphia, Penna. Dept. 5.



DOGS

FOR SALE—My four-year-old trained COONHOUND on any fair terms. C. Scott S47, Mayfield, Ky.

COLLIES—Prize stock, beautiful males, also proven matrons, bred or open. Swiftsmere Kennels, Ward Hill, Mass.

FOR SALE—FOX HOUND PUPS, five and ten dollars. From real hunting dogs. Dr. D. E. Dearing, South Royalton, Vermont.

FOR SALE—My four year old BLUESTICK COONHOUND, deposit money anywhere, I pay all express. Bob Sanderson, LB65, Mayfield, Ky.

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ALFALFA HAY—SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA for sale. Prompt shipment. Write for delivered prices. Albert Miller & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. Granite State Bulb Co., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE—Millions of field-grown cabbage plants; early and late varieties. 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. C. J. Holcomb, Courtland, Va.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. Geo. C. Nunn, Perry, Ga.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, COLLARD PLANTS, 200, 50c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid; 10,000, $10 expressed. Sweet peppers, celery, sweet potato, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Emmett Griffin, Courtland, Virginia.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

WELL ROOTED, Inspected Porto Rican and Nancy Hall Potato Plants: 100, 30c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80 prepaid, $1.15 per 1,000 Express Collect. Early and late cabbage and tomato plants same price. Hoke Deen, Baxley, Ga.

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For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
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My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. FAVRE & SON
RAW FURS
Tomkins Cove, N. Y.
Dealers in GINSENG ROOT GOLDEN SEAL
Dressers—Furs Made Up
Price List Mailed on Request

FOR SALE
I am out of the pedigree business and am offering entire set of Herd Books and Blue Books consisting of 130 volumes.

F. G. JOHNSTON,
2153 Indiana Ave., Columbus, Ohio

AT YOUR SERVICE

Mr. Hugh Jones, of South Montrose, Pennsylvania, who was for many years associated with his father, Frank Jones, in the breeding of Purebred Holsteins, informs us that he is now in a position to assist those who are desirous of purchasing Purebred Holstein cattle.

Owing to ill health the Joneses dispersed their herd and moved into the village of South Montrose. Mr. Hugh Jones' work as an assessor takes him about the county and brings him in close touch with many Holstein breeders.

Susquehanna County has long been noted for its good dairy cows and we believe that Hugh's many friends who know him to be a man of ability and integrity will avail themselves of his assistance in buying cattle.

ONE GOOD DAIRY BULL GOES TO BLOCK EVERY EIGHT MINUTES

It is unfortunate for the dairy industry that good bulls are sent to the butcher along with the mediocre and scrubs when their service is no longer needed in the herd. A careful estimate, says Dr. J. C. McDowell, of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, shows that really high-class dairy bulls are going to the butcher at the rate of one every eight minutes from daylight to dark every day in the year. How to stop this great slaughter and keep these bulls for a lifetime of service is one of the great problems in dairying today.

A study of cow testing association records shows which are the good bulls and which the inferior ones. But unfortunately, by the time these records are available most of these bulls have been slaughtered. Doctor McDowell says that it is of little use to learn how good a bull was after he is dead, so he is urging that some system of exchange be started at once among owners of well-bred bulls in order that such animals may be kept until the daughters have demonstrated their sire's true value.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

DAIRYMAN

Applications for dairyman must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than September 17th. The date for assembling of competitors will be stated on their admission cards, and will be about ten days after the close of receipt of applications.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Indian Field Service, Department of the Interior, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is $1,380 a year, less $180 a year for quarters, fuel, and light. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon individual efficiency, increased usefulness, and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

The duties are to assume management of the dairy department; to look after the stock belonging to the dairy herd, the buildings occupied by them, the milking and the handling of the milk, and all other matters involved in the proper care and handling of a dairy herd, including instructions to students and adults in regard to such matters.

Competitors will be rated on practical questions relative to the breeding, feeding, and care of a dairy herd, and also on the care and handling of milk; and their education and experience.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Horns. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS
With patented Rib Point and Double Bar Lock. They are superior to others. Cost no more. Attached in one operation. They are guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.
Inter-Mtn. Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CLIP YOUR COWS IT MEANS MORE---
Cleaner and Better Milk.



CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light and Power Co., or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. Price list free on request
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A Breeder of
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to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read
The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER
Dewart Penna.

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding I must offer for sale my 29.42-lb. herdsire

King Hartog Pleiades

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

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Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

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FREDERICK COUNTY
WINCHESTER VIRGINIA

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Accredited Herd

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Sired by our 34-lb. senior sire, Clever Model Glista 314740.
Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista 833882.

This Pair of Calves Are Right in Every Way.

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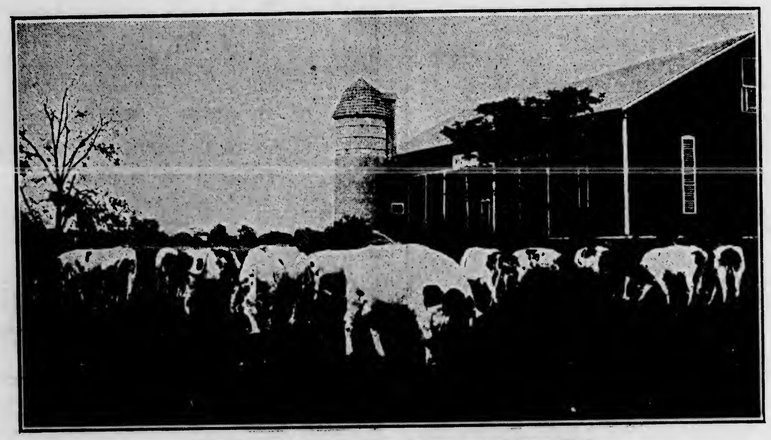
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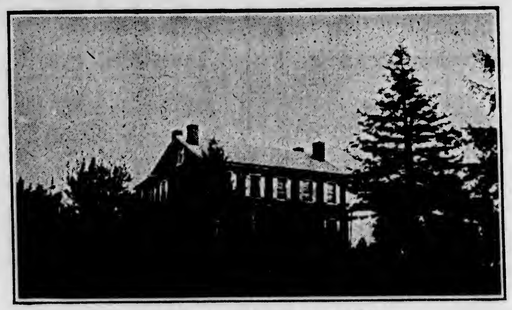
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My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1927 No. 17

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
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MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, CENTERVILLE, PENNA.

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ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1927 No. 17

Breaks in Accredited Herds

THE following paper was presented at the New York State Veterinary Medicine Association meeting held at Watertown, New York, June 28, 29 and 30, 1927, by Dr. H. B. Leonard, Albany, New York.

While the paper was prepared to be read before an assembly of veterinarians, it contains facts and information that are of equal importance if not more important to the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle than to the veterinarians.—EDITOR.

The sanitary practices and other safeguards that are thrown around accredited herds once they are established and maintained as tuberculosis-free are of tremendous value to the livestock owner. The man who is able to advertise his herd as accredited enjoys a prestige that is a great asset to him in a business way, for it cannot be denied that prospective purchasers of cattle will more readily select and buy animals from clean herds than from those of uncertain history. Primarily, New York has been an exporting state, but in the past few years, the imports of grade cattle from the modified areas of the middle west to restock depleted herds have exceeded the exports to other states.

The livestock owner is the one person who determines whether bovine tuberculosis is to be conquered and eradicated from his herd, for any attempt to accomplish this without his confidence and coöperation will fail. If he has been given the proper advice and understands the nature of the disease and how it spreads, its elimination is only a matter of time.

The true fundamentals in the control of tuberculosis cannot be neglected and too often they have been ignored. The sound herd must be protected and all infected and exposed animals kept out of the channels of trade. Statistics convince us that the disease plays no favorites with any particular breed of cattle. A vast majority of breeders have obtained and earned their certificates of accreditation by applying diligence and the utmost precaution in selecting herd additions. A great many have obtained their certificates at the costly sacrifice of destroying valuable strains of purebred cattle. Some lose their certificates due to ignorance and carelessness. A few herd owners, if we are permitted to say so, considering the tremendous task waged to eradicate tuberculosis from all the herds in the state, lose their certificates due to no fault of their own, but to the vagaries of the disease itself. Considerable time and energy have been expended to determine the cause of this class of "breaks," but they continue to happen occasionally even in the best protected herds, despite every effort made to control the avenues of infection and exposure.

A review of 10,024 lots containing 140,673 cattle, classified as being in an accredited status during the past year reveals the fact that infection was found in 5% of the total number of herds tested following accreditation. In this review are recorded 556 "breaks" containing 13,262 cattle with 1,075 reactors. The "breaks" average less than 6% on the first reaccreditation test, 2% on the second 1% on the third, and less than ½ of 1% on the fourth and fifth reaccreditation tests. Sixty-five per cent of the "breaks" involve one reactor each, 20% have two, 7% have three, and 8% have four or more reactors. This means that if we estimate 60 "breaks" to each 1,000 accredited herds tested, 56 of the "breaks" will contain one, two or three reactors each, respectively. Herds disclosing one reactor each can be restored to the accredited list, if the herd passes a successful subsequent retest at the expiration of four months. It is reasonable to believe that 90% of the "breaks" in accredited herds can be explained; the remainder are difficult of explanation to the owner who will seldom understand why certain animals fail to react. From some of the "breaks," note the following figures:

371 lots contained one reactor each,
112 lots contained two reactors each,
38 lots contained three reactors each,
15 lots contained four reactors each,
10 lots contained five reactors each,
3 lots contained seven to ten reactors,
1 lot contained twelve reactors,
2 lots contained fifteen reactors each,
1 lot contained twenty-one reactors (out of 31 tested),
2 lots contained seventeen reactors each,
1 lot contained seventy-eight reactors (out of 87 tested).

556

Other tabulations are as follows:

In 6,549 herds previously infected, and passing two clean annual tests, there were 383 "breaks."

In 2,048 lots of cattle reported clean on first and second annual tests, there were 134 lots that revealed infection on the third test. There was no evidence, from the owner, to show that any diseased animal had been removed from the herd previous to the first test.

There were 47 "breaks" reported among 1,427 lots that had passed their second and third reaccreditation tests.

It was previously mentioned that 90% of the "breaks" could be explained. To attempt to define all of them clearly is to enter the field of uncertainty, but several conjectures may be hazarded that cannot be far wide of the truth.

1. The principal fundamentals in the control of

bovine tuberculosis are neglected if additions are obtained from questionable sources. The majority of "breaks" are caused by an owner buying a cow from a dealer and relying on a passed ear tag. Often this cow has been bartered in several trades, exposed to all manners of infection and finally placed in a herd without a retest or certificate of health. Herd owners take their chances on the untested addition standing a test and retest. Originally they are cheaper but later the herd owner pays the penalty by having disastrous results in his own herd.

Physical rejects from dairies under the supervision of Boards of Health have found their way into a number of herds. These with remnants of badly diseased herds are troublemakers. There is need for the control of such animals, and before being offered in channels of trade they should be tested and retested, as a number have turned out to be advanced cases. We must remember that a tested animal loses its status as such when it is exposed to untested animals. The thorough cleaninng and disinfection of premises, chutes, cars and trucks is a factor in eradication that must not be ignored. There are times when some herd owners insist on the veterinarian condemning an animal that has passed the test and presents no clinical evidence of disease. It may embarrass the veterinarian to the point of yielding to the owner's influence. The object of this inference is that some herd owners desire to get rid of a cow having vicious habits, a hard milker or a nonproducer. The vast majority of herd owners will give you valuable information on the herd history if you ask for it, tracing animals to remnants of badly infected herds and the like. It should not be necessary to caution veterinarians on the importance of physically examining the entire herd; special stress should be laid on the non-reactors in a badly diseased herd. If a condition arises whereby an animal passing the test is believed to be tuberculous, and your best judgment so directs, render condemnation sheet with the explanatory statement that you are striving to prevent the spread of disease. Do not attempt to record a reaction if you are condemning the animal on physical symptoms alone.

2. Fair and show-circuit exposure are fast declining as factors in "breaks" in accredited herds, as most fair and show authorities have adopted stringent regulations for exhibiting animals. Separate quarters are now provided for animals having a different health status; those in the accredited list are generally placed in the most conspicuous location in the show barn.

3. The question of proper health certificates needs no new discussion, however, the imports of cattle are receiving more scrutiny than the exports.

4. The services of a bull for outside breeding nearly ruined seven herds; but herd owners continue to take this risk. Sometime in your travels note the removal of the hay from the stall of a segregated bull to see where it is thrown—generally in the calf pens for bedding.

5. Unpasteurized milk and whey from skim factories, line fences improperly separating a tested herd from an untested one, joint drainage of pastures, supposedly clean nurse cows, are also contributing causes for removing herds from the accredited list.

6. In regard to the previous suspect, in badly diseased herds there appears to be no plausible reason why a veterinarian should classify an animal as a suspect. In lightly infected herds and clean herds it is impossible to get a clear cut reaction in every case. There is bound to occur a slight deviation of the fold from the normal, which should be reported as such, and if you do not you must be guessing. There is surely a difference in the powers of absorption of certain skins, and careful technic and observation must be employed at all times. The release of suspects, passing subsequent retests, have proven disastrous in eleven valuable herds.

7. In regard to tuberculous animals failing to react, students of tuberculosis control work have long realized the fact that tuberculin has its limitations but it has a universal use in America and is the best agent we know of for detecting the disease. It has proved that tuberculous animals, tested for the first time, respond with a greater degree of certainity than after frequent retesting. In some instances this is not the rule. A milligram of tuberculin given by any method or combination of methods produces the same effect upon an animal in the hands of one observer as that of another. The veterinarian, often baffled by circumstances that defy analysis, is supposed to explain all the "whys" and "wherefores" of the results obtained. It is these negative, obstinate cases that sometimes hinder the progress of eradication by causing intelligent breeders to condemn the test when their coöperation is most needed.

Tuberculin indicates a hypersensitiveness to the bacillus protein and this may exist in a small, unimportant lesion or one that has healed to the point of encapsulation. The percentage of latent cases left in a herd can be fairly well determined by the extent of disease found in the herd, for while it is impossible to tell if an exposed animal in a diseased herd has become infected nevertheless remnants of those herds showing 50% or more reactors should be regarded as infected and held subject to retest before entering other herds. Repeated retests are necessary to discover latent cases of tuberculosis after they have become active again. Generalized cases of tuberculosis have been found in accredited herds, after failing to react to tuberculin or show physical evidence of disease. The tissues are supposed to be so saturated with the toxins within that they do not respond to the artificial addition of tuberculin given subcutaneously or otherwise. This is a widely accepted view but has no experimental basis. Tabulations on the post mortem reports of 474 of the "breaks" containing 902 reactors are gratifying. Two hundred and sixty-three lots showed 100% efficiency; ninety-five no visible lesion cases were reported although 17 advanced cases were found and condemned as unfit for food.

The growth of the accredited herd plan since its inception has been remarkable, for each year thousands of additional herds are placed on the list. This proves conclusively that the plan is approved and supported by the livestock owner. We must proceed slowly and cautiously, in the heavily infected centres, and breeders having extensively infected herds should be informed at the outset that the task of eradicating bovine tuberculosis is a tedious one, demanding time and patience.

Both slightly and badly diseased herds have been cleaned up, and what has been done can be done again. The united efforts of all coöperating agencies directed in the proper channels are certain to produce the desired results in time. Insist on the herd owner buying cattle from clean sources, considering the herd as a whole as well as the individual animal; spend a little time properly educating him how to protect his herd against infection; consider the herd owner's degree of intelligence; when you do this and couch your instructions and advice in simple, understandable phrases. Veterinary Medicine.

Baby Holstein Grand Champion at Platteville Badger Fair

By J. H. Lewis

A BABY Holstein Bull was judged Grand Champion at the Platteville Badger Fair, August 23d to 26th. There was ample competition in the dairy cattle division making the victory for the youngster all the more notable. The infant deporting himself in this classical manner was one of the exhibits making up the Holstein herd shown at the Platteville Fair by J. B. and H. B. Fox, brothers, and who operate a dairy farm two miles west of the city on state highway 14.

There must be class to a baby Holstein that can command such eminent attention from old-time livestock judges and against powerful influence that centers on other breeds of dairy cattle in a section not proverbially Holstein. Most of the good Holstein herds of Grant County are found in the Wisconsin River valley or north section of Grant County. And scattered about the remainder of the county one finds here and there some mighty good herds of Holsteins. The east section of the county turns more to Guernsey dairy cattle while in the central and western portions the Jersey has her idolaters and worshippers.

Therefore in this particular case the infant Grand Champion at one of the leading county fairs of southwest Wisconsin stands up rather significantly and in order to command such eminent attention must have very good antecedents of powerful as well as compelling blood lines.



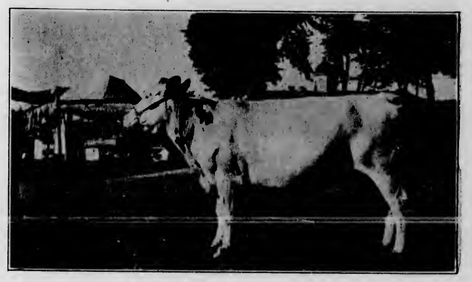
GRAND CHAMPION
Platteville Badger Fair, August 23-26.

The eight-month-old Holstein bull was sired by King Mandane Pieterje Piebe, a very good son of K. P. O. P. 11th whose daughters comprise the greater part of the Fox Brothers' herd. The sire is from a 937-lb. four-year-old daughter of King Mutual Korndyke, the best son of the first 1,200-lb. junior two-year-old.

The dam is the great 924-lb. three-year-old, Miss Colantha Mandane.

Jesse B. Fox, the younger of the two brothers, both of whom are very young men, find much of promise in the youngster who has been able by sheer force of quality to win a Grand Championship. They have sold several very good sires from their herd at flattering figures.

The records of the dam of King Mandane Pieterje Piebe and the five nearest dams of his sire, including a two-year-old, a three-year-old and three four-year-old records show an average for the six records of butter 365 days 1,078.41; milk 23,337.80 and average per cent of fat 3.70.



SIDE HILL MAID ORMSBY

The mature cow shown in the photograph and one of the exhibits in the Fox Brothers herd at the Platteville Fair is Side Hill Maid Ormsby 651345, a full sister to Side Hill Ormsby Segis 786216, owned by John R. Logan & Son, of Seward, Illinois. This mature cow is in the herd with ordinary run of feed and pasture and one of the business getters for the Fox Farm as the two brothers operate a dairy and distribute milk and cream to their long list of customers in the city of Platteville. She is not associated with any of the cow testing associations and there is no immediate record of production but a fair estimate of the cow may be had from the performances of a full sister owned by Logan & Sons. Her best seven days milk production was 943.1 lb. and 38.34 lb. butter. Her highest butter record was 38.56 lb. and during that period she produced 941.6 lb. milk. The best previous milk record for this period made in the United States was that of Cascade Johanna Illustrites with 941.0 lb. milk, 30.92 lb. butter. May Echo Sylvia, Canadian owned but supervised by both the Canadian and American Association, is the only cow to surpass this milk production, which she did two different years. The thirty-day record is equally sensational, being 3,910.6 lb. milk and 159.46 lb. butter. The highest previous record in the United States was that of the California cow, Raphaella Johanna Aaggie 3d with 3,785.1 lb. milk and 129.46 lb. butter. Here again May Echo Sylvia, is the only cow exceeding her with 4,196.9 lb. milk. The best seven-day milk record of May Echo Sylvia was 1,005.8 lb.

The new champion combines plenty of show type and breeding with her great production. At the Illinois State Fair in 1925 she was first prize four-year-old and a strong contender for Senior Championship. Her sire King Segis Johanna Ormsby 163801, was first two-year-old at the National Dairy Show in 1916, and all around the western fair circuit that year. He headed the Galloway-Messer Farms Show string, and a large

oil painting of him adorns the lobby of the Russell-Lamson Hotel in Waterloo, Iowa, a city noted for its great dairy cattle congresses.

Side Hill Maid Ormsby 651345 shown in the photograph, Jesse Fox contends, should have been returned Grand Champion cow at the Platteville Fair. When a



TWO-YEAR OLD

certain element in the dairy cattle business of a section of country predominate they usually earn the gratitude of the livestock judge by selecting him for the work and he sometimes may be thinking of something else besides the cattle. Fortunately we have cattle judges who appraise the quality of the exhibits and make awards on this account.

Charles Fox, the father of the Fox brothers, started out with Holstein cattle some years ago but they were grades. The two sons joined him with purebreds and after the father's death a few years ago disposed of the grades and began building up a purebred Holstein herd of outstanding blood lines and unquestioned pedigree. Their predilection ran toward K. P. O. P. type and antecedent and the herd is one of the really fine Holstein-Friesian herds of Grant County. They are not in the business for showing. They are dairy farmers pure and simple and hard workers. Jesse Fox knows the quality of the herd and is proud of it but the writer questions if even he could be induced to show away from home and not always are the really good herds shown at county fairs.

It is presumed from what the writer has been told that a very good herd of Holsteins appeal to those who understand and are in the market for good type Holstein cows and dairy herd sires. No doubt this is one of the strong reasons why the Fox Brothers herd is the source from which other good herd owners draw at times and in addition to the earning power of the cows as producers of milk and cream the Fox boys find a certain desirable income each year from the sale of good calves, both male and female.

Why are weary people like automobile wheels? Ans. Because they are tired.

Friends of Old Registry Association Accused of Using Underhanded Methods

WHAT appears to be an attempt to use state funds to promote special interests of a few breeders who remain loyal to the political management of the Brattleboro Association was uncovered at the Bradford County Fair held at Towanda, Pennsylvania, during the week of September 1st.

In accordance with a fixed custom the Legislature of Pennsylvania set aside a certain sum to partly reimburse the management of Agricultural Fairs for the money which they pay as premiums on livestock and other farm products exhibited at the Fair.

It appears that at the Bradford County Fair an attempt was made to confine the entries in the Purebred Holstein Classes to animals registered in the Old Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont. This we believe to be an unlawful discrimination against Holstein breeders having cattle registered in the New Association with offices at Harrisburg, Penna. The New Association is a legal organization and has been so declared by the Court of Pennsylvania and other states. To bar animals registered in the New Association from competing as Purebred animals in their respective classes at any fair where the state appropriates all or a part of the prize money is unquestionably an unlawful discrimination.

It is our understanding that the necessary legal steps are being taken to stop further use of state funds being used to thus promote special interests of the Brattleboro Association and further to restore to the state treasury funds that may have been thus unlawfully expended.

The effort to debauch the machinery that has to do with the dispensing of state funds at Agricultural Fairs is traceable, we believe, to the political management of the Old Association.

In a like manner they attempted to deprive breeders having animals registered in the New Association of their indemnity claims as Purebred. The Court in the great State of Pennsylvania, and Ohio and Wisconsin rendered sweeping decisions in favor of the New Association and against the Old contending that it was unlawful for state officials to discriminate in favor of the Brattleboro Association.

We do not believe that the Fair management generally, in Pennsylvania or other states is going to continue to be a party to the practices which the political management of the Brattleboro Association have been trying to put over. They can only command an audience in communities or localities where their stool pigeons are well entrenched.

Early last Spring Mr. W. B. Barney one of the political henchmen of the Old Association and who also serves as Chairman of the Committee on special prizes at fairs visited Bradford County and was reported as speaking to a small group of breeders. At the time we did not know just what his mission was or what kind of a scheme he was trying to put over. This Mr. Barney is the same Mr. Barney that the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, referred to as being "Kicked out of Office as Dairy Commissioner" and among other things he was implicated in an alleged scheme to deal in tubercular cattle.

It is not necessary to review the character or past record of the personnel of the management of the Old Registry Association, as it is familiar to all. That their methods have not met with the approval of the Holstein breeders generally is evident from the fact that a New Registry Association has been organized.

It is because the New Association is making such wonderful progress and is bound to become the leading Association of its kind that the management of the Old Association are making such a desperate effort to "Kill it off."

The sneak methods that have been used in an attempt to have state officials refuse to pay indemnity claims as Purebred for tubercular animals that are registered in the New Association, and now the attempt to debar breeders having animals registered in the New Association from competing for prize money appropriated by the state goes to show the character of the management of the Old Association and further justifies the real breeders withdrawing and establishing their own Registry Association which they control and which is free and can be kept free from such undesirable influence.

Mary had a little hen,
But she was very queer;
She laid like fun when eggs were cheap
And stopped when they were dear.

Making Dairy Cows Profitable

By George Leslie

THE two most important months in the year for those who make winter milk are at hand—September and October. In those months your way of handling dry cows will determine in advance whether you are to get all the profit it is possible to make out of the feed your cows eat, or whether you are to milk out of those cows a great deal less than they are able to give you, and so lose money that you might have made.

It hardly seems possible that there are, in spite of all the discussion on this subject, thousands of dairy cow owners who will not properly feed their dry cows; and even those who do not think it necessary to dry cows off at all. It is, however, not only entirely possible, but a fact that may be established by visiting dairy sections in all parts of the country.

The underlying idea is to save money. Milking a cow right up to calving is supposed to be a measure of economy. She is looked upon as then making a constant return for her feed instead of having a period when she rests and consumes feed for which she gives nothing back. The cow which is dried off for a few weeks, sometimes only two, sometimes four and fed hay alone, or at best a quart or two of bran with the roughage; or those let to stand dry for six or eight weeks and fed the same way—these are considered as being idle and so not entitled to anything more than enough to keep them alive and able to calve when due. Many farmers have we heard say on the subject of

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Maryland's leading C. T. A. Herd 1924-25
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His two nea·est dams average:
Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29520.5 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C
Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.
Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie
World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.
Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.
Accredited Herd.

McKendree Walker & Sons GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville **Michigan**

We have never had a reactor in the herd

graining dry cows, "It costs enough to feed them when they are in milk, and I'm not going to waste grain on them when they are not making anything for me." Or, as a Georgia dairyman said, "Grain dry stock? No, I don't, for they caint make me ary dollar." There is hardly any class of people who are more bound by precedent than farmers. What your fathers and grandfathers did often shackles you to poorly paid effort all your lives. The majority of dairymen in past generations did not believe it was needful or economical to feed dry cows well, and that mistaken belief was one of the things which kept the yearly milk average of the United States so far below that of several other countries.

To milk cows right through from one calving to another, or to scant their feed while dry, whether for a few weeks or for a full two months or ten weeks, is not economy, but waste; and to those who think they are saving money that way we quote the following: "To despise money on occasion is now and then a very great gain."

The act of calving is a serious drain on the whole system; and if the cow has not only nourished her calf but has milked with no let up, she has little reserve strength of nerves or body to draw upon and freshens under a real handicap. This prevents her from doing for her owner what her breed inheritance would allow her to do had she been treated with more consideration and been given a rest period in which to gather up her forces. Naturally she will milk pretty well during her flush period, but it will take a lot of feed to get the milk and the profits over feed cost will be correspondingly lower. Furthermore, your cow will not milk persistently or in large enough amounts throughout her lactation to make you a really worth while profit over the cost of her feed. All this being so, the six to ten weeks' rest given by a dry season of that length is not a loss but a gain in several directions. For one thing, the calf will be stronger; for another the cow will give more milk and for a longer time; and besides these the cow will herself keep in better bodily condition.

Of course these benefits will be the more manifest if the dry cow is properly fed. We had almost said "scientifically" fed, but that would sound like "high-brow book farming" as some farmers call it. Centuries ago it was said by a very wise man that "science is nothing but perception," and that is one reason why we like the term "scientific" when used to indicate the right kind of feeding, the feeding which is done with a clear "perception" of what the cow's needs are. So after all it should not be amiss if we do say that the cow must be scientifically fed when dry if she is to do her level best to make for her owner the profit he looks for.

This is only a matter of knowing what the cow is to do and what she must have to work with. She is daily rebuilding her own body and nourishing her calf; she is preparing for the ordeal of calving and the production of a large amount of milk when she freshens as well as a whole lactation period of profitable production. For all this she must look to the nutritional elements in her daily ration, for which she is entirely dependent on the man who feeds her. In the last eight weeks before freshening her calf grows more than in any four months of the preceding time of gestation and the cow must supply the nourishment for it. Certainly that is the one time in the year when the animal should have an ample daily ration instead of being held down to hay and water, or perhaps two pounds of grain as her allowance of concentrates.

There are those who say that unless a cow is on official test she does not need over four pounds of grain a day while dry; but as the more milk she can make over and above feed cost, the more valuable she is as a source of profit, it must be apparent that a more liberal course of feeding in the rest period, to aid her in milking more nearly to the extent of her inherited capacity, will be better practice. We can see no reason why a cow should not do her best, even though she is not to be put in the list of official record animals; nor why a good cow should not be helped to give all the milk and fat she is able to, though she may not be working to get the letters "A. R." tacked onto her name. Quite true, dry feeding should be kept within bounds. There should be no crowding with large amounts of heavy heating feeds or those with a large percentage of protein in them. That is dangerous and unprofitable; but the man who makes his living from sitting under his cows is not at all likely to proceed to extremes. It is generally those who are striving for large fat records entirely foreign to the characteristics of the low fat breeds who indulge in this forced feeding, with the result that their cows so often break down, become shy breeders or produce calves which lack in dairy ability and constitution.

Dry cows do not need a ration as high in protein as those in milk, although many may be fed a regular milking ration and do well on it, if it is given up to the last week before calving, when it should be changed to one that is possibly more laxative, say 25 pounds of oil meal to 100 pounds each of bran and oats. A mixture with from 16% to 20% crude protein is good for a dry cow, the first if she is in good flesh, the second if she needs building up.

As two-thirds of the dry matter in the feed should come from the roughage, both hay and some succulent feed should be given in sufficient amounts to supply this need. Some farmers use for their dry cows roughage considered not good enough for the milking cows, but there is no real economy in this practice. The dry animals should have good hay with silage or roots or beet pulp, whichever is chosen as the succulent part of the ration.

The amount of grain to be given the dry cow should be judged by her weight, breed and condition at the end of her milking period. A thousand-pound Holstein in good flesh will make profitable returns for six pounds a day, while if she is not in nice condition when dried off seven pounds would be better for her. For heavier animals figure one-half to one pound more grain for 100 pounds more weight, up to ten pounds a day as a maximum.

The last two weeks change to the lighter mixture as previously noted, giving at first the same amount as of the milking ration, then cut the daily allowance down smartly until the last two or three days the cow gets only two pounds a day. Fed this way the cow should calve with a good bodily reserve, with a normal condition of udder, should clean well and get a good start towards a ten-months' period of profitable work. She will need only half, or less than half as much grain to come to her full flow as would be required if she had not been so well conditioned, which proves that the grain given the dry cow is not an expense but an economy. In fact, feeding cows too much when fresh, after having fed them too little while dry is conducive to neither health nor profit. After calving, the cow is a sick animal and should be treated as such instead of being fed so as to tax the digestion.

Long familarity with dairy herds of all breeds and in all sections of the country allows the writer to say with entire truth that in dairies where cows are not dried off, or are dried and then kept on starvation rations until they calve, there are no cows which make really large yields with worth while profits for their owners. In such herds we have seen many animals which by their conformation or breeding, or both, were capable of giving a most excellent account of themselves in the pail, but were held down in the class of low producers because of the failure of the men who fed them to appreciate the needs of the dry cow or her ability to make returns for a liberal ration.

If you are one of those who have not been feeding your dry cows, or of milking right up to calving and don't take much stock in what you hear or read about drying off and feeding well before freshening, try the method outlined above on just one cow in your herd. It won't cost you at the outside more than an additional 600 pounds of milk that $2.50 a hundred will pay for; and your cow will be quite likely to make you from 900 pounds to 1,100 pounds more milk in the first month than she ever made before in the same period. You can easily prove for yourself the truth of the oft-repeated statement of a breeder and feeder of forty years of experience that "One bag of feed before calving is worth two bags afterward."

New York City Milk

DR. LOUIS I. HARRIS, New York City Commissioner of Health, in addressing a large audience at the Cortland County Fair made some very interesting statements which should be of practical interest to the eastern dairymen supplying milk to the New York territory.—EDITOR.

"It is deplorable, but it is a fact, that the great consuming public has no conception of the vast labor, the heavy investment and the painstaking care that is necessary upon the part of the farmer to produce the high quality milk demanded. Improvements have been effected in the last twenty years, improvements are constantly being made through coöperation aided by our inspectors, who if they do their duty decently and honestly are not wielders of big sticks but are salesmen selling new ideas that help produce cleaner, purer milk.

"The public expects so much, and is willing to pay so little for its milk—I say this and I have no interest in raising the price of milk—but as I see the progress that is being made in producing a purer milk, and by that I mean a milk with as low a bacteria count as is possible and with as high a butterfat test as is possible and with as little dirt as is possible, I realize that in producing such milk there are requirements of much labor and endless effort to keep the cows as they should be. The Department of Health is constantly striving for a better milk supply, we raise the standards ever so little, yet it seems much to the farmer, it means new buildings, reconstruction, cattle free from disease and so we are constantly improving and the farmer willingly goes along with us, coöperating to make New York City's milk supply the best in the world, and for that he ought to receive fair remuneration.

"I do not say New York's milk supply is perfectly pure because it still has loose milk and loose milk is dear milk, it is potentially dangerous. We have an example in Montreal of the danger of a poor milk supply, for they are just recovering from a typhoid epidemic affecting 8,000 in a population of 700,000 because of an infected milk supply."

In reference to the movement now before New York City authorities for the establishment of a milk commission Dr. Harris said that he has long felt there should be such a commission to study the scientific and the economic questions of the city's milk supply. He voiced himself as in favor of the declaring of milk as a public utility, but said that he had no socialistic ideas. His idea, he said, would be for the distribution of milk in New York to be in hands of a few large distributors capable of rendering efficient service so as to do away with much of the duplication now a burden to the producer end of the industry. Such a scheme, said Dr. Harris would bring the farmer a fair profit and remove those in the milk business who are not morally and financially responsible.

"What I want to do," said Dr. Harris, "is to eliminate as many middlemen as possible. They are parasites and potential bootleggers. They are not friends of the farmers. Those selling milk are public servants, we will be better off in New York when those supplying the city do not number more than a half dozen distributors. I favor a limited monopoly in the milk business to eliminate duplication and the unresponsible petty dealers."

Is the Horse Coming Back or Going Back?

TRAFFIC congestion in Belfast, Ireland, has compelled city officials to adopt new regulations that bar horse-drawn vehicles, unless for the delivery or collection of goods, from all principal streets during busy hours of the day. Many thoroughfares have been made one-way streets, and strict parking rules have been drafted.

Princeton, Wisconsin.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,

Dear Sirs:

I have about a hundred head of Holstein cattle of all descriptions, cows, bulls and heifers, and I would like to sell about a carload. If you get any inquirers for large numbers will you kindly refer them to me.

Thanking you.

Yours truly,
PHILIP LEHNER.

The New York State Fair

THE New York State Fair held at Syracuse during the week of August 29th to September 3d was the first to be held under a Fair Director instead of a Fair Commissioner as formerly. The new arrangement worked out very harmoniously and plans are being considered to make next year's Fair of two weeks duration.

The principal features of this year were a parade Monday containing more than forty floats and 60 mayors of New York state cities and towns.

Commander Richard C. Byrd of trans-Atlantic flight fame accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore D. Robinson were in attendance on Tuesday and Wednesday. Commander Byrd was a guest of honor at luncheon on Tuesday receiving an enthusiastic welcome everywhere he went.

On Wednesday Commander Byrd addressed ten thousand people in the grandstand speaking about his proposed flight to the South Pole.

Wednesday was Grange Day, an address being given by Congressman Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton.

The horseshoe pitching contest attracted its usual attention, first prize of $50 and a gold medal being won by William Miller of Walton, N. Y.

Miss Thais Dawig of Nassau Co., L. I., for the third year in succession won the spelling contest, William Meyer of Schenectady being second.

The Cattle Show

Eight hundred head of cattle were exhibited at this year's State Fair. Forty-one breeders of Holstein-Friesians contributed 200 head with about the same number of Guernseys and other breeders with smaller numbers.

Spectators were able to become better acquainted with the cattle exhibited this year owing to the fair management providing a card which was placed at the head of each animal containing the name, age and breed of the animal together with the owners name and address.

Much interest was shown in the judging as well as in the exhibition of nearly 200 head of calves and young stock by boys' and girls' clubs.

The silver cup valued at $1,000 donated by Alasa Farms, Alton, N. Y., for the best 72-hour butterfat production open to all breeds was taken by K. M. D. K. S. Colantha owned by Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., second prize being won by a Holstein cow owned by H. V. Bump of Cambridge, N. Y.

The Holstein awards are as follows: Judge—Thos. E. Elder, Mount Hermon, Mass.

Aged Bulls—1, Eddy on King Ormsby Clothilde Lass; 2, Chemung Co. Club, on King Ona Belle Pontiac; 3, F. M. Mandigo on Busy Corner Rag Apple Champion.

Bull 3 years old—1, R. E. Eddy, on Ormsby Sensation 45th; 2, Robertson, on King Piebe of York 29th; 3, Yates Farm, on Prince Sylvius Idona Posch; 4, Biehrig, on Fern Veernan Butter Boy.

Bull 2 years old—1, Bump, on Marathon Pontiac Ormsby; 2, Baker Farm, on Lauderdale Hengerveld Champion; 3, McGeoch, on Maple Lane King Star Champion; 4, Robertson, on Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d; 5, Bigler, on Sir Inka Pelagie Superior; 6, Ralph Brown, on Bell Farm Inkason.

Bull 18 months and under 2—1, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Hurlwood Sir Segis Walker; 2, Robertson, on King Piebe of York 37th; 3, Baker Farm, on Baker Farm Colontha Fobes; 4, McGeoch, on Maple Lane George Edd Champion; 5, Dwight, on Dons Egis Ormsby Gelos; 6, Dinsmore Estate, on Dinsmore Admiral Concordia.

Bull 12 months and under 18 months—1, Robertson, on King Piebe 39th; 2, Yates Farm, on Prince Abbekerk Colantha Posch; 3, Stone, on Marcellus Segis 5th; 4, Dewey, on Count Ormsby Johanna Posch; 5, Bump, on Lauderdale Cloverlands Ormsby; 6, Decker Homestead Farms, on Sir Plum Lass Pet of Thendara.

Bull Calves—1, Robertson, on Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 7th; 2, Robertson, on King Piebe of York 46th; 3, Brewer & Son, on K. P. O. P. Mutual Rose; 4, Yates Farm, on Count Paul Segis Posch; 5, Hurlwood, on Hurlwood Sir Konigen Walker; 6, Yates Farm, on Count Korndyke Netherby Posch.

Grand Champion and Champion under 2 years—Robertson, on King Piebe of York 39th.

Champion Bull over 2 years—Bump, on Marathon Pontiac Ormsby.

Aged Cows—1, Yates Farm, on K. M. D. K. S. Colantha; 2, Yates Farm, on Butter Girl Pontiac Beauty; 3, Deuel, on Lilith Lady Korndyke; 4 and 6, Chemung Co. Club, on Lady Rag Apple Pietje Lass and Jewel Hengerveld Veeman De Kol; 5, Eddy, on Is a Pontiac De Kol.

Three Years old—1, 3, Yates Farm, on Ormsby Hilda Posch and Fayne Pontiac Posch; 2, Stone, on Queendale Bush Cornucopia; 4, Baker Farm, on Triune Piebe Fobes; 5, Robertson, on King Piebe of York Echo; 6, Eddy, on Newmount Isa Segis.

Two years old—1, 2 and 5, Yates Farm, on Kate Pontiac Hartog, Kitty Posch Arkano and Tidy Tensen Posch; 3, McGeoch, on Maple Lane Ida Champion; 4, Hurlwood, on Hurlwood Colantha Rose Walker; 6, Robertson, on York Piebe Segis Colantha.

Senior yearlings—1, Baker Farm, on Baker Farm Triune Silda Shepard; 2, Haner, on Florence Pontiac Pohlcrest Jemina; 3 and 5, Yates Farm, on Sweet Canary Posch and Rowena Tensen Maid; 4, Robertson, on King Piebe of York Bell Ann; 6, Hurlwood, on Hurlwood Miss Flossie Walker.

Junior yearlings—1 and 6, Baker Farm, on Baker Farm Colantha Blecker and Baker Farm Triune Pietertje; 2 and 3, Robertson, on King Piebe of York Mabel and King Piebe of York Veeman Sunshine; 4 and 5, Kingsford Farm, on Bess Segis Fobes and Miss Parthena Homestead Segis.

Heifer Calves—1, Yates Farm, on Dewdrop Sylvius Posch; 2, Baker Farm, on Jessie Wayne Bess Burke; 3, McGeoch, on Maple Lane Marguerite Champion; 4 and 5, Robertson, on King Piebe of York Moonbeam Segis and York Piebe Colantha Segis; 6, Munro, on Drumlin Coda.

Grand and Senior Champion—Yates Farm, on K. M. D. K. S. Colantha.

Junior Champion—Baker Farm, on Baker Farm Triune Silda Shepard.

Graded Herds—1, Yates Farm; 2, Robertson; 3, Baker Farm; 4, Robertson; 5, McGeoch; 6, Eddy.

Yearling Herds—1, Robertson; 2, Baker; 3, Yates; 4, Hurlwood; 5, McGeoch.

Calf Herd—1, Robertson; 2, Yates; 3, McGeoch; 4, Hurlwood; 5, Baker; 6, Brown.

Get of Sire—1, 3, Robertson; 2, Yates; 4, McGeoch; 5, Baker Farm; 6, Hurlwood.

Produce of Cow—1, Robertson; 2 and 5, Yates; 3 and 4, Baker; 6, Hurlwood.

Dairy Herd—1, Yates; 2, Baker; 3, Eddy.

Advanced Registry Cow—1, Yates, on K. M. D. K. S. Colantha; 2 and 4, Munro, on Drumlin Anna Beets and Drumlin Ita; 3, Bump, on Lauderdale Rebecca Champion.

A Holstein Herd in a Historic Setting

IN ADAMS COUNTY a short distance south of the historic battlefield of Gettysburg is the farm of Mr. John Bream.

To be exact, Mr. Bream's farm is located on the Fairfield Road, also famous as the place of egress for Lee's retreat on July 4, 1863, and at the particular time of the visit of representatives of the Breeder and Dairyman the road was in the process of receiving a hard surface which will enable those of this generation to acquire the history of that retreat easier than it was for those brave survivors to make it.



HILLSIDE PIETJE HONORA

It was mid-afternoon and a threshing machine, powered by one of the steam tractors which has not given way to gasoline, had just been set up and was ready to consume the large mows of oats and wheat within the barn. The milking herd was found across the highway in luxuriant pasture, the clover and alfalfa being up to their knees.

In the barn was the herdsire, Pennstate Homestead Fobes who is a grandson of Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead, he being by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, famous as the sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead former American champion with 1,523 lb. butter in a year; from Lola Pontiac Segis a 1,012 lb. four-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

His dam is a 23 lb. cow with 613.12 lb. butter in a year from 14,478 lb. milk, being by a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

The future members of the herd were in pens and were sired by Hillside Julius, a former herdsire who was sired by a son of Colantha Jahanna Lad from Blanche De Kol Hengerveld a 33 lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, his dam being Hillside Pietje Honora a 29.77 lb. daughter of Woodcrest Pietje the imported son of Pietje 22d the only imported cow credited with a record of over 30 lb. butter in 7 days.



COWS IN THE BREAM HERD

It was a pleasure to give Mr. Bream's spacious and well kept buildings a brief inspection and meet Mrs. Bream and their daughter, who were as busy as Mr. Bream with a gang of threshers to prepare supper.

We hope at some future time to be able to tell you more about the Bream's and their herd and suggest that when visiting the Gettysburg Battlefield you drive down the Fairfield road and make their acquaintance.—*L. B. L.*

EVENDALE FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY

WINCHESTER VIRGINIA

We are offering for sale a young show bull, ready for service. He is out of Klaver De Kol Segis 495427, and sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370.

Accredited Herd

For further particulars and price, write

J. S. HALDEMAN & SON

OWNERS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Afraid of Honest Competition

THE fear of honest competition in the show ring no doubt has prompted the management of the Old Association to try and exclude animals that are registered in the New Association from the show ring. It is an established fact that the best specimens of the Holstein breed are to be found in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen and as the majority of these cattle in the near future will be registered in the New Association and if cattle so registered could be debarred from the show ring by the methods which the Old Association are now trying to use, it would relieve members of that Association of their chief opposition at future shows and exhibitions.

Are We Riding to a Fall?

UNDER the above heading the Editor of the *Dairy Farmer* published a very interesting article on Cow Testing Association work.

The value of Cow Testing Association records has been clearly established.

We know of no better means of keeping a check on a dairy cow or the dairy herd, or to determine whether our breeding operations are going forward or backward than by Cow Testing Association records.

The Cow Testing Association records, like official records, are valuable only to the extent that they furnish accurate and reliable information as to the normal or economical producing ability of the animal. Such records will cease to be reliable to the extent that they represent forced and exaggerated production.

If the same methods are used in making Cow Testing Association records that have been so extensively used in making forced official records, the value of the system will be destroyed and the record will no longer be reliable.

The *Dairy Farmer* comments on the situation as follows:

"The cow testing association is probably the most beneficial organization ever devised for the farm dairyman. The good that these organizations have accomplished from a financial standpoint for their members in this country would run far into the millions of dollars. The lasting benefits which will accrue in years to come as a result of the better feeding and breeding practices will exceed that a good many times over. And of greater benefit even than this are the business methods introduced and the results in a social and organization way.

"We have viewed the increasing interest in this work with a high degree of satisfaction and no one has supported it more enthusiastically than have we. Under present conditions the easy thing to do is to sit back and view the rapid increase in the popularity of these associations with a feeling of satisfaction. But all is not well. Dark clouds are looming on the horizon which, unless dispelled, will do much to wreck the valuable work of these organizations.

"There is a growing tendency on the part of many to commercialize the records made. In one of the leading dairy states the supervisor of cow testing association work made the statement recently that dairymen in that state were joining associations because they had to do so in order to sell cows to advantage. That same thing is true in many sections of the country. Many of the men who are joining these associations are doing so, not to learn how to boost their profits, but to get records on which to sell cows and their offspring. To a large extent, this is scaring out the little fellow with the poor herd, who really needs the association to help build up his profits.

"The next thing that is likely to happen is crooked records, for no one will contend that it is possible to eliminate all chance of fraud in records made under cow testing conditions. Recently a case came to our attention where seven different cows were sold on the same record. Any number of similar conditions could doubtless be found. The fact that retest rules have been inaugurated in many associations is proof enough of the growing trend.

"Such things, of course, cannot be eliminated entirely, but the sponsors of associations are to blame in some measure, at least, for the trouble. We tell a man that a single test on a cow is not a true index of her value, and then in the next breath turn around and herald to the wide world that this particular cow led the association for a certain month. We publish reports of the high cows and encourage newspapers to spread like propaganda. In many communities one would actually be led to think that the real purpose of belonging to an association is to get into the list of high cow owners.

"How much more a man has accomplished for himself, his home and his community when he builds a silo and lifts himself up a place or two in profits from his herd! But we say nothing about him; we go clamoring on after the sensational.

"A number of states have led the way in remedying this condition by eliminating publicity of high records in state reports, as well as all such local publicity possible. Minnesota and Missouri led the way in this

work while Idaho, Iowa and others have found it to their advantage to do likewise. It is not yet the popular idea but more and more dairy leaders are beginning to recognize the pitfall ahead unless we correct our methods. The localities which are making the most progress are not necessarily the ones with the most associations. They are the ones which are building on a sound basis."

"By Registered Male!"

A KENTUCKY county agent has pointed out that just as in the postal service, the most valuable packages always come registered, so in the livestock world the most valuable, most profitable, and only really worth while animals are those that reach us *"by registered male!"*

Registered or purebred bulls of dairy breeds have been selected and bred to sire cows that will give a heavy yield of milk not only for a short while after freshening, but during the entire lactation period. The fact that they are registered gives us a guarantee that their sire and dam and ancestors, tracing back for generations to the foundation of the breed, were registered and selected for one particular purpose—milk production.

No matter if a herd is made up entirely of grade cows, it is worth while, from the standpoint of the future milk production of their progeny, to have them sired "by registered male." A good registered male may be half the herd, but a grade bull may be 90 per cent of it in siring heifers of inferior type that will develop into cows of lower producing ability than their dams. Hence every dairyman, even though he may have a grade herd, should have at least one purebred female in the lot. The best way in the world to get into the purebred business is to "grow" into it.

What is true of dairy cattle is true of beef cattle. Beef bulls "by registered male" inherit the ability to sire calves that will utilize their feed economically and efficiently, putting well-marbled meat on their backs that produce a high-quality carcass. Can we afford to take a chance of not getting this kind of calves when we can insure their arrival "by registered male"?

If we want lambs that are vigorous, blockey, early maturing and market-toppers, we must be sure that they are "by registered male" from some of the best mutton breeds such as Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns, etc. A fine quality wool can likewise be expected of lambs "by registered male" from such of the fine wool breeds as Merinos and Rambouillets.

No matter whether we want milk, beef, pork, mutton, wool, eggs, power in draft horses, speed in light horses, or what not, to be sure to get what we want, we must, "insure it 'by registered male.'" And if we stick pretty close to the same family (line-breed) we can expect uniformity and continued progress in production and type in our flocks and herds.

"By registered male" is fundamental to the success of the livestock breeder and this holds true no matter what class or breed of livestock he chooses.—*Progressive Farmer.*

What kind of a noise annoys an oyster? Ans. A noisy noise annoys an oyster.

Misdirected Effort

WE HAVE great confidence in the possibility of cattle owners ridding their herds of tuberculosis and keeping their premises free from the disease if the tuberculin test is carefully and intelligently applied at regular intervals and cattle owners live up to the sanitary rules and regulations laid down in the Federal Accredited Herd Plan.

Any success in tuberculosis eradication work is dependent upon two factors. First, proper and careful administration of the tuberculin test at regular intervals. Second, the putting into practice certain sanitary restrictions and regulations.

It is impossible for those in charge of tuberculosis eradication work to succeed unless they have the full and whole-hearted coöperation of the cattle owner and vice versa.

With these two fundamental principles which are essential in eradicating tuberculosis from the herd or a given area, it naturally follows that the best results can only be obtained when the officials who have tuberculosis eradication work in charge spend their time and effort and the tax payers money in coöperating with the livestock owners who are in sympathy and in league with the tuberculosis eradication work.

In Pennsylvania and we believe the same is true in other states to a greater or less degree, there are over 3,000 cattle owners who have made application to have their herds tested and whom we believe are willing to comply with the necessary precautions and restrictions to protect their herd from reinfection. The Department however, that has the matter of applying the test in charge, has refused to grant these owners who are willing to coöperate with the Department a free test instead the Department has a corps of workers, whose salaries and expenses are defrayed by the Commonwealth, engaged in holding Tuberculosis Revival Meetings in an attempt to convert cattle owners residing in prescribed townships to make application to have their herds tested and if they are successful in converting 90 per cent of such cattle owners they proceed to force the other 10 per cent of cattle owners in that township to have their cattle tested.

If tuberculosis eradication work is worth while and if the best results are to be accomplished when the cattle owner and the Department in charge of tuberculosis eradication work coöperate, is it not then the duty of those in charge of tuberculosis eradication work to apply the test in the order that the voluntary applications are filed and as rapid as the force of Veterinarians employed by the Department can do the work and the funds for such work are available?

After the over 3,000 herds in Pennsylvania have been tested, if it should happen that 90 per cent of the cattle owners in any prescribed area were included in the number of herds tested then the Department might take the necessary steps to force the other cattle owners living in that area to have their herds tested. It would probably not be necessary to resort to legal proceeding or call out the whole state constabulary because when 90 per cent of the livestock owners in any township or county are educated to the value of tuberculosis eradication work the remaining owners we believe would

coöperate without the necessity of resorting to any legal proceeding.

Our chief objection or criticism is that those who have the work of eradicating tuberculosis in charge, are not coöperating with the cattle owners who are really desirous of having their herds tested and who are willing and we believe capable of carrying out the necessary sanitary and quarantine measures to protect their herd from reinfection. It is really this class of cattle owners that make the accredited herd plan dependable.

There is another reason why it is unfair for the Department in charge of tuberculosis eradication work not to test the herds of the 3,000 or more breeders who have made application for a test and that is the Legislature has appropriated money to be used in paying indemnity for reacting cattle. Cattle owners who first apply to have their herds tested should not be denied their turn in sharing in this appropriation should they be unfortunate and have diseased cattle.

With over 3,000 cattle owners owning many thousands of cattle in Pennsylvania who have made formal application to have their herds tested, yet are not receiving the coöperation of the Department, the Department with a corps of State Constabulary pursuing methods which might be likened unto Night Raiders, are attempting to force other cattle owners who are not in sympathy with tuberculosis eradication work to submit their herds to the tuberculin test. What is wrong—just what explanation is there for such an attitude on the part of the Department?

Select Your Seed Corn Early

PRACTICALLY every farm publication that one picks up and in many cases city dailies are giving a large amount of space to the critical condition to be found in the seed corn situation.

The years of 1925 and 1926 were so adverse that it was almost an impossibility to mature corn in proper condition for seed so that it would germinate. In the Spring of 1927 a large seed concern got the first three cars of corn from their regular growers and the germination test showed it to be of so low vitality that it was sold to a neighboring milling company for feed. This incident was multiplied many times resulting in excess stocks being drawn upon and when planting time was over not a pound of old seed corn was anywhere to be obtained. With the season delayed 2 to 3 weeks this year it will take something in the nature of a miracle to bring corn through in shape to stand the cold weather and insure seed for the 1928 crop.

Government reports and agricultural writers everywhere are warning that no time should be lost in arranging to secure a maximum supply of seed corn from the growing crop. In those sections where the grower propagates and selects his own seed in case this year's crop would be immature, he should arrange with some neighbor so that he can secure an adequate supply and then treat the corn in the best possible manner to insure its germinating.

Then again, those who have corn which with a little extra effort would come through and make good seed should act and make the most of their opportunity for as sure as corn is planted the owner of a supply of seed will profit next spring by this foresight this fall.

The best corn is that which has matured upon the stalks in the field. Failing to obtain this, it may be picked in less ripened stages down to the roasting ear stages but the more immature it is the more care must be exercised in curing it. As soon as picked it should be placed where it can be dried rapidly and handled carefully until thoroughly dry. Do not leave in a pile or sacks even over night or it will heat, mould and spoil. Ventilation is the most important thing to be sought in drying seed corn and if artificial heat can be provided it will hasten the process although care should be taken not to have too much heat and to insure a rapid circulation of air.

Under existing circumstances it would be well to commence saving a part of the needed supply without waiting to take a chance upon later selections. If, however, the frost holds off and weather conditions are favorable, a further supply can be selected when the corn is more mature.

In order to stand the freezing weather corn should be dried to a water content of 14% or less which will take from four to six weeks under ordinary conditions. In case one has no means of determining the moisture content judgment must be used and a little extra effort instead of slip-shod methods will be almost certain to bring about the desired results.

With the inroads being made by the European corn borer and the existing seed corn situation considerable speculation is being made upon the future of the corn crop.

A word also would not come amiss to those corn growers who depend upon an outside source for seed. They should be in communication with growers or reputable seedsmen and secure their supply early for there is a possibility that next spring some may be forced to take poor quality or get no seed at all and thus make a serious change in their entire plans.

Heavy Loss of Livestock in Mississippi Flood Area

MORE than 225,000 head of horses, mules, cattle, swine, and over 1,300,000 poultry were lost in the Mississippi River flood area which covered 4,417,500 acres in 124 counties or parishes as a result of levee breaks and swollen local streams during May, June and July, according to a summary of estimates of the Mississippi flood area issued to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Livestock losses included 25,325 head of horses and mules; 50,490 head of cattle; 148,110 head of swine; 1,300 head of sheep, and 1,276,570 poultry. Reports from crop estimators show that cotton was grown on about 2,600,000 acres of the flooded area in 1926; corn on about 1,100,000 acres; hay on about 360,000 acres, and other crops combined on about 370,000 acres.

No estimates are available to show how much of the flooded area was replanted this year, inasmuch as subsequent crop reports from estimators in the various counties cover both the flooded and nonflooded acreage. At the height of the flood, a special survey showed that farmers intended to plant 1,351,400 acres of corn in the flooded area this year; 447,300 acres of hay, and 2,044,600 acres of other crops including cotton, but secondary floods in many instances interfered with carrying out these intentions.

The flooded area in Arkansas is placed at 1,838,400 acres: Louisiana, 1,112,200 acres; Mississippi, 861,000 acres; Missouri, 359,000 acres; Tennessee, 195,000 acres, and Kentucky, 50,000 acres. Arkansas lost 9,250 head of horses and mules; 7,100 head were lost in Louisiana; 7,375 in Mississippi; 1,000 in Missouri, and 600 in Tennessee.

Cattle losses in Arkansas were 21,060 head; 19,630 head were lost in Louisiana; 9,000 in Mississippi, and 800 in Tennessee. Of swine, 66,590 head were lost in Arkansas; 55,930 in Louisiana; 22,690 in Missouri, and 2,900 in Tennessee. Poultry losses totaled 525,440 in Arkansas; 487,830 in Louisiana, and 263,300 in Missouri. There were heavy losses of poultry in Missouri, and considerable loss of swine in that state, but no estimates are given.

An estimate of the flooded area on which crops were grown this year will be made when the harvest is completed.

Winterside Herd

AT PINE FORGE, Berks County, between Pottstown and Reading lies the farm owned by Mr. James B. Bailey and operated by Mr. H. M. Focht.

This farm is the home of what is known as the Winterside Herd of Holstein-Friesians, composed of cattle owned by both Mr. Bailey and Mr. Focht.

The herd now is composed of about thirty purebred members besides a few grade milkers and headed by the sire, Sunshine Piebe Pender. This bull was born January 30, 1925, a son of King Piebe of York 20th and Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender. He was purchased by Mr. Focht at W. A. Withers' Dispersal Sale on March 17, 1926.

The dam, Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender was bred and raised by F. M. Riker of Factoryville, Penna., and purchased by Mr. Withers at the Riker dispersal sale on October 29, 1923.



SUNSHINE PIEBE PENDER

After Mr. Withers had assembled his herd and was getting it straightened away in his efforts to build up a breeding establishment, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the farm as a site for a Children's Orphanage, and Mr. Withers dispersed his herd.

Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender is a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje who can be classed as one of the very best Holstein-Friesian sires ever in northeastern Pennsylvania, having been bred by the Whitney Point Stock Farm, a son of King Segis Hengerveld, a 33 lb. son of King Segis, and from Maid of Elmwood Hartje, senior four-year-old record of 30.04 lb., and was purchased by Mr. Riker while a calf.

King Hengerveld Hartje made a name for himself as a sire of very typy animals. He developed into a very fine individual carrying an immense barrel and transmitted these characteristics to his offspring, his daughters being outstanding by their capacity, broad hips, square udders and ability, even as heifers, to produce a large flow of milk.



KING HENGERVELD HARTJE

The writer was fortunately able at different times to observe these heifers in their everyday clothes; one of the finest bunch of working dairy cows to come to his attention.

Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender has twice demonstrated her worth as a producer in Cow Testing Association work, first at two years old by producing 439 lb. butter from 10,169 lb. milk in 8 months and again at 8 years with 518.50 lb. butter from 12,377 lb. milk.

The sire of Sunshine Piebe Pender, is King Piebe of York 20th from a granddaughter of De Kol Beets Segis with a 305-day record of 648.73 lb. butter from 16,198 lb. milk. His sire, King Piebe of York has a record of being exhibited for three years undefeated. He is a son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, therefore a brother to the former U. S. Butter Champion, May Walker Ollie Homestead with 1,523 lb. butter from a 10,032 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

With these animals as a foundation, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Focht will no doubt be giving a good account of themselves with their Holstein breeding operations.—*L. B. L.*

What is the keynote of good manners? Ans. Be natural.

What is it that goes from New York to New Orleans without moving? Ans. The road.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

FOR SALE

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad 320442

A Great Production Sire

He is one of the best sons of the greatest of all long distance sires, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who has twenty-one 1,000-lb. daughters.

His dam, Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, is a 31-lb. four-year-old sister to King Korndyke Sadie Vale, who has ten 30-lb. daughters including a 40-lb. three-year-old.

Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad carries a wealth of great producing and strong transmitting blood lines which he derives from every side of his well balanced pedigree.

For further particulars and price, write

WIDE WATER STOCK FARM

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW, Owner

Montoursville :-: Pennsylvania

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER

Dewart Penna.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding I must offer for sale my 29.42-lb. herdsire

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW

Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

MapleGroveStock Farm Holsteins

FOR SALE

Two Heifers, Three Months Old

No. 1---Born May 10, 1927

Sired by our 27-lb. junior sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879.

Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista 730545; butter 15.05, milk 349.20.

No. 2---Born May 16, 1927

Sired by our 34-lb. senior sire, Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista 833882.

This Pair of Calves Are Right in Every Way.

Price for the Pair - - - - $150

F. JONES, *Manager*

Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Elva Queen Yankee Joh 952769

Born September 12, 1924, Fresh

Esther Edna Rena Joh

Born January 24, 1926, Fresh



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

The Truth About Milk Price Increase

THE controversy in the New York Milk Shed between the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., and the United Dairymen's Association in which the latter Association seems to be in control. The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., through their official organ, the *Dairymen's League News*, made what would appear to be some very bold charges against their opponent.

A summary of the heat of the controversy is embodied in an article which appeared in the *Rural New Yorker* and which we are reprinting.

That there can be no mistake about the meaning, we brand the statement sent out by the Dairymen's League management on August 17th, to the press of the State to cover their withdrawal of the "raise" in the price of milk as an intentional, deliberate and malicious slander. In all our fifty years in the publishing business we never before saw anything in print more base and foolishly false. The statement was to the effect that they could not put the price into effect because Sheffield Farms Company refused to make the raise, and that the Unity Dairymen's Association lined up with Sheffield's to block the raise, and that Mr. Cole and Mr. Newton, of the Unity Association, and Mr. Dillon of *The Rural New Yorker* stated that there should be no raise until October.

The facts are these:

The directors of the Unity Association had a statement before it on August 5th, showing that farmers were disappointed because no raise was made in the price of milk August 1st; that they were not feeding, and that cows had slacked off from a third to a half in their flow of milk. It stated that feeding later would not restore the flow of these milkers, and that the delay in announcing an increased price would surely result in a shortage later on. The statement closed with this paragraph which was adopted:

No one group of producers or dealers can meet this crisis alone. It requires the united action of all. As the youngest and as yet the smallest of the three groups, the Unity Association has hesitated to take the initiative until the Advisory Board meeting. It believes, however, that further delay at this time would be unfortunate, and the executive committee is directed to invite a conference of the executive committees of the Dairymen's League, Sheffield Producers, and the Unity Association together with milk buyers in the City of New York on Thursday, August 11, 1927, to assure producers in advance of such prices as will make it possible for them to increase their production of milk from August 15th on through the Fall and Winter months.

Whether the Borden-League alliance acted on its own initiative, or was spurred on by the Unity action, we do not know, but it was soon understood that the League would announce an increase for August 15th. The Unity representatives did not line up with the Sheffield Company, did not see them, or converse with them directly or indirectly. Their discussion with the conference was to explain the Unity plan to its members, and confined to that subject. The immediate raise was not referred to and could not under, the circumstances be discussed, and any mention of October 1st had reference only to the buying of the Fall and Winter period. They approve the raise as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to suit them. It leaves the producer guessing as to what the real increase will be, and as to how long it will run. It gives no assurance that would encourage farmers to make investments to increase production. It means less increase to producers than dealers are paying now in bonus to jobbers for extra supplies, and the jobber knows exactly and rightly what his "bonus" will be. The increase means about 20 cents to producers, and 27 cents to Bordens, the city prices to be increased one cent a quart, and the 42 cents to be blended with lower classes. The 27 cents is all profit to Bordens and the 20 cents only a part of the admitted loss of dairy farmers. This was such a tempting morsel for bottle distributors, they evidently expected that Sheffields would promptly accept it. The failure to do so in four days drove the Borden alliance to panic. The week previous they had accused *The Rural New Yorker* and its publisher in the State papers of "urging a meeting of the Advisory Board to decide on an increase in the price of milk for the Fall and Winter months." This they denounced as illegal, but now they say the raise was blocked by Sheffield's refusal to consent to the raise. *Hence in their view it is unlawful for farmers to agree on prices, but perfectly legal and necessary for corporations to do so.* They have published both arguments to the world. And to corroborate the testimony they again restored the 42-cent raise after Sheffields consented to it.

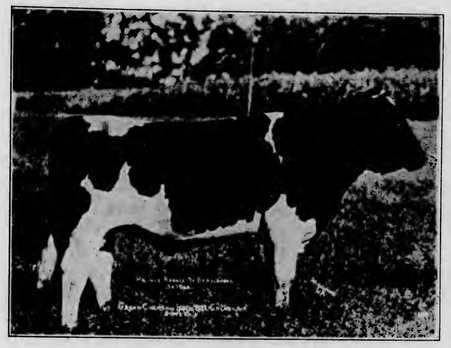
But this is not all. For six years they have admitted paying the lowest price in the territory for milk, "but" they proclaim, "what would the price be without the League?" Yet on the first test they admit that they cannot make a 20-cent raise without an agreement between Bordens and Sheffields to jointly accept it. It is an admission that they have no power to increase prices or to keep them up. They can make prices only when they make them low enough to suit Bordens. They have proved it themselves.

It is a pity that this condition should be permitted to continue. The Ten Eyck Committee was selected by League members. It recommended the Advisory Board. The League delegates approved it. Any such affiliation of the three groups could now sell every quart of milk produced in the New York milk shed during the low production period for $3 per 100 lbs., 3 per cent, with usual differentials. The League management alone blocks it. We have urged this course because the industry needs it. In doing so we have brought upon ourselves anew the malice and spite of the League management. For ourselves we are indifferent to it. We choose to retain no personal memory of it. We desire to see the dairy industry prosperous and we say again that, if the League management will work to that end with the other two groups in the Advisory Board, this paper will support them to the limit of its powers.

"Some five grain quinine capsules, please."

"Sorry, miss, but this a drug store. Can't I interest you in an electric heater, an alarm clock, some nice leather goods, a part for your radio, or a toasted cheese sandwich?"

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

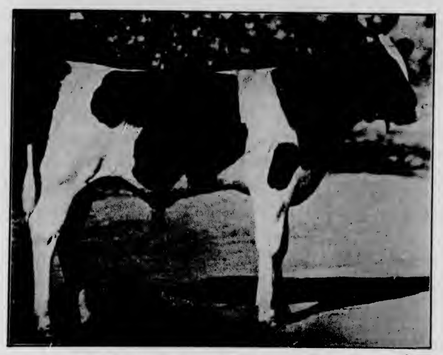
BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Pies-an'-Things

PIE is a specifically national American dish, for nowhere in the world are so many pies baked—and eaten—every day, pies of so many kinds that Americans are known as a pie-eating nation just as the English are famous for their tea drinking.

Easy To Make Good Pie

One frequently hears the digestibility of pie called into question, and certainly some pies would test most severely the supposedly bomb proof digestion of the average goat, and the wonder is that the eaters ever survive. But this is unnecessary, for the properly made pie is as digestible as anything else in the normal stomach. Good pastry is easy to make, so easy that there is no excuses for some of the horrors sometimes offered to unsuspecting diners. There is a knack in the mixing and handling of pie crust, but it is a knack that may be easily acquired and, as in many other things, success is achieved by taking pains with many of the little things.

Keep It Cold

Pastry is made light by the expansion of the cold air in it when it is exposed to the heat of the oven. Therefore, the colder the paste is when it goes into the oven, the lighter it will be when it comes out. For this reason, everything should be as cold as possible, when the pastry is being made—dishes and ingredients. The lard should be just out of the ice box and the water should be ice cold. It should be handled as little as possible to avoid the heat of the hands, and should be allowed to stay in the ice box for several hours before being used. This, by the way, is a good method with paste for cream puffs. The lard should be worked into the flour with a knife as much as possible, using the hands only when compelled to do so, for the less the paste is handled, the lighter it will be.

Two Crust Pies

Pie crust should be rolled quite thin, being a little larger than the tin to allow for shrinkage. The upper crust should be larger than the lower, and should be perforated before being placed over the tin. A funnel-shaped piece of paper should be placed in the center of a juicy fruit pie, to keep the juice from escaping at the sides. The length of time a pie should be baked, depends upon the filling. Apple pie takes about thirty or forty minutes, and cherry pie about the same, while berry pie can be baked in about fifteen to twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

A Good Stand-By

There are many recipes for pie crust, with probably varying results. The one I always use can be easily remembered because each of the main ingredients is halved (or doubled, depending on which one is mentioned first)—two cups pastry flour, one cup lard, one-half cup iced water, half a teaspoonful salt. This does not include the flour needed for the board, which is usually about a half cupful. Really, one can tell better by the appearance of the lard and flour when mixed before the water is added. This gives a good short paste.

Puff Paste

In making puff paste, great care should be taken to have everything as cold as possible. The ingredients are the same as the foregoing, and then when the paste is mixed it should be placed in the ice box for about six hours. Then rolled as lightly as possible to about one-quarter inch thick, folded into three layers and rolled again—chill and repeat twice. It is then ready for use. It is a matter of personal preference whether such a paste is enough better than the ordinary to justify the extra efforts.

Ham Flakes

Nearly everyone has some unusual dish and here is a new use for pie crust. Roll good rich pastry dough until it is paper thin, cut out with biscuit cutter, spread one round with ham paste, top with another round, pinch the edges together and bake in a quick oven until light brown. Serve hot. The ham paste may be made of cooked ham, put through the food chopper twice and well seasoned.

Cheese Straws

One often has a little dab of pastry left, that is too small for another pie. Roll out as thin as possible and cover well with grated cheese, roll up and reroll until the cheese is well mixed, then cut in strips and bake till a golden brown. When I am making them in a quantity, I add a good sized cup of the cheese to the flour and lard before adding the water. This is easier than adding after the paste has been rolled out.

Just Reminders

Almost every housekeeper knows about all kinds of pie filling, but sometimes we forget, so just as a reminder, some day when you are absolutely stuck for a pie filler why not make a

Banana Pie

Bake a crust and slice three bananas into it. Make thick sauce out of one cup of milk, half a cup of sugar, the yolks of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls flour. When cool add half a teaspoonful of vanilla and spread over the bananas. Beat the whites of the eggs, sweeten and spread over the top, and brown in a moderate oven. Or a

Pineapple Pie

Heat one and a half cups of milk, add half a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of moistened cornstarch. Cook in a double boiler till thick. Add two egg yolks well beaten and cook for about three minutes. Cool and add a cup of well-drained pineapple, crushed, grated or diced, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a baked pie crust, add a meringue made of the two egg whites and brown in a moderate oven.

Elderberry Pie

Can hardly be told from huckleberry pie and may be made in about the same way, using plenty of sugar and flour enough to take care of the juice.

Drugs Ineffective in Treating Infectious Abortion of Cattle

LOSSES from infectious abortion of cattle, caused by a germ known as *Bacillus abortus* (Bang), are not likely to be prevented or reduced by drugs or medicinal compounds, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The malady is commonly acquired through the mouth by consuming feed and drink contaminated with the germs, by licking affected animals, contaminated mangers or other objects. The disease is commonly brought into healthy herds by the introduction of affected cows and pregnant heifers.

While the act of abortion is the most apparent symptom of the disease, sterility (barrenness) in affected herds is commonly more or less troublesome; animals give birth to calves which, although living, may be too weak to resist some of the more common ailments; cows show a tendency to retain their afterbirths; and a reduced milk production is occasioned by failure of animals to complete their normal gestation periods. Losses due to these conditions may equal or even exceed those represented by the number of calves born dead.

More detailed information concerning the disease is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1536-F, "Infectious Abortion of Cattle," a recent revision of an earlier publication. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Sept. 3-10—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 3-10—Hamline, Minnesota State Fair and Northwest Dairy Exposition.
Sept. 3-10—Quebec, P. Q., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 3-10—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 4- 9—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 4-10—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 5- 8—Lewistown, Me., Maine State Fair.
Sept. 5- 9—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 5- 9—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Sioux City, Iowa, Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—New Westminister, B. C., Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 5-10—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition.
Sept. 5-10—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Staunton, Va., Staunton Virginia Fair.
Sept. 10-17—London, Ont., Western Fair.
Sept. 12-16—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 12-16—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 17-24—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Topeka, Kansas, Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Yakima, Washington, Washington State Fair.
Sept. 12-17—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
Sept. 13-17—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 17-23—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 18-24—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 19-24—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 19-24—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 20-24—LaCrosse, Wis., Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Salem, Oregon, Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 2—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 27-Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
Sept. 27-28—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
Sept. 29—Waterloo, Iowa H.-F. Assn. Annual Meeting and Banquet.
Oct. 1- 6—Wichita Falls, Texas, Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
Oct. 1- 8—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
Oct. 1- 8—Atlanta, Georgia, Southeastern Fair Association.
Oct. 1- 8—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
Oct. 3- 8—Richmond, Virginia, Virginia State Fair.
Oct. 4- 8—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
Oct. 4- 8—Tupelo, Miss., North Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
Oct. 8-23—Dallas, Texas, State Fair of Texas.
Oct. 10-15—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Oct. 10-15—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
Oct. 13-22—Macon, Georgia, Georgia State Exposition.
Oct. 15-22—Memphis, Tenn., National Dairy Exposition.
Oct. 17-22—Jackson, Mississippi State Fair.
Oct. 17-22—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 24-29—Savannah, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
Oct. 27-Nov. 6—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
Oct. 29-Nov. 5—Portland, Oregon, Pacific International.
Nov. 7-12—Phœnix, Arizona, Arizona State Fair.
Nov. 10-19—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
Nov. 12-19—Kansas City, American Royal L. S. Show.
Nov. 17-26—Jacksonville, Florida State Fair.

A Fly Spray for Cows

A FLY spray consisting of a saturated solution of oil of tar and insect powder (Pyrethrum) in kerosene with a cup of cresol compound in each gallon was used. This mixture was filtered through a cloth and applied with a hand compressed-air sprayer. The spray was applied lightly (as a mist) to prevent injury.

The herd of forty cows was divided into two groups. One group was sprayed daily after milking in the morning, the other group was not sprayed. The groups were reversed at weekly intervals during the summer. The flies on the individuals were estimated in the afternoon when the cows were brought in from pasture. The spray proved quite effective in repelling the flies. The counts showed about 70 per cent fewer flies on the sprayed cows. Many of the flies were killed when the spray was applied.

The milk production showed little or no relation to the number of flies on the cows. The very sharp decrease in milk production in July and August commonly attributed to "the flies are bad," is more probably due to the shortage of suitable feed during this period.—*Ohio Experiment Station.*

Which is the longest word in the English language? Ans. Smiles, because it has a mile between the first and last letters.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg. Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.
Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a $1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to Hondo, Texas

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 13—Rochester, Minn., First Annual Mayowood Farm Sale, under management Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 20—Chapin, Iowa, Aldenheim Herd Dispersal. John M. Hemingway and Walter Shroyer, Owners.
September 20—River Falls, Wis., W. H. Putnam Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Managers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 26—Garden City, Mo., Farmosa Farm Sale, 40 Head.
September 29—Poolville, N. Y., Charles W. Lamb Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 3-4—Oconomowoc, Wis., Hollyhock Herd Dispersal. 115 Head. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
October 4—Chardon, Ohio, Albert Clemson & E. L. Newbury joint dispersal, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Mgrs.
Oct. 6—Waterloo, Iowa State Fall Sale, 90 Head. Ernest M. Wright, Sec.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 12—Mankato, Minn., A. M. Brush and Son Dispersal, 60 Head.
Oct. 13—Wyocena, Wis., Columbia County Asylum, S. C. Cushman, Supt.
October 22—St. Martin, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeder's Association Semi-Annual Sale, J. C. Sargent, Sec'y, 308 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 24-Nov. 5—Madison, Wisconsin Holstein Sales Assn., Jas. R. Garver, Madison, Gen. Mgrs.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

SWEET CLOVER POISONING IN CATTLE

Sweet Clover poisoning may have existed for several years but was not recognized until recently. Practically all kinds of sweet clover are apparently capable of producing poisoning, thus the annual, biannual and perennial sweet clover are apparently equally poisonous, also it has been found there is no difference in the toxic properties in the white and yellow variety, neither is there any difference in the first, second or third cutting.

Sweet clover poisoning occurs in animals that are pastured on sweet clover, as well as in those that are fed sweet clover hay or ensilage. The losses from this condition are of sufficient magnitude that it should be given careful consideration. Thus, one hundred farmers in northeastern North Dakota lost approximately 1,000 head of cattle in 1926 from sweet clover poisoning.

Young cattle are apparently most subject to sweet clover poisoning, at least in north central parts of the United States. No evidence has been found in the investigation work at the Experimental Station at Fargo, that horses are susceptible to this condition but it has been found that sheep may show some of the symptoms and disorders induced in sweet clover poisoning.

The primary cause of sweet clover poisoning has not been determined. It has been suggested by some investigators that molds are the causative factor. In the experiments of the North Dakota Station these findings have not been confirmed.

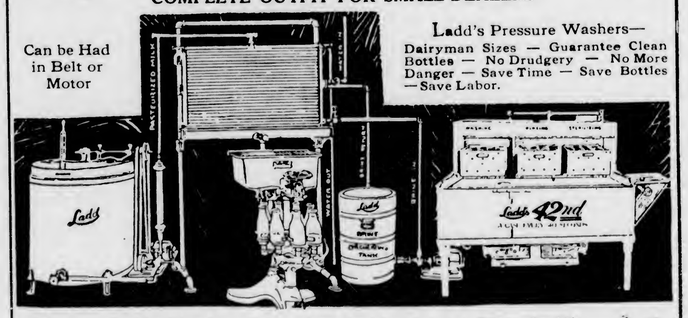
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JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

The symptoms of sweet clover poisoning are quite variable. As a rule, animals consume sweet clover either in the form of forage, perhaps hay or ensilage, for some time before they show evidence of poisoning. The first evidence of the disease may be lameness, swelling of varying dimension, that occurs in various parts of the body. Some cases have been observed in which there were slight swellings just above the fetlock. There may be hemorrhages of varying extent from the eye and nose. The temperature is usually normal in the early stage of poisoning, and later becomes subnormal. Respiration and heart action depends upon the extent of the hemorrhage induced by sweet clover poisoning. In many instances sweet clover poisoning is not manifested until some surgical operation is performed such as dehorning and castrating.

The primary gross lesion evidenced in sweet clover poisoning consists of hemorrhages. As previously stated, these hemorrhages may be manifested by escape of blood from the mucous membrane of the eye or nose, but perhaps more frequently the hemorrhage occurs in the tissue of the body. Such hemorrhages occur most frequently in the subcutaneous and intramuscular tissues. The magnitude of the hemorrhage varies. Some cases have been observed in which there were several liters of extravasted blood. On chemical tests it has been found that the hemorrhagic tendency in sweet clover poisoning is due to diminished coagulability of the blood, thus the time at which a fatal hemorrhage may occur in animals may be fairly well reckoned by making agglutination test of blood.

Sweet clover poisoning may be confused with hemorrhagic septicemia, blackleg anthrax and coccidiosis. It is usually not difficult to differentiate hemorrhagic septicemia, blackleg or anthrax from sweet clover poisoning, because of the fact that each of the three diseases mentioned is of an infective nature and associated with a high temperature. The post mortem findings and laboratory tests suffice in practically all cases to make a positive diagnosis.

The treatment of sweet clover poisoning has been given some consideration and it has been found that as a rule unless the animal is relatively weak and the hemorrhage extensive, the intravenous injection of from 1 to 1½ liters of defibrinated bovine blood will overcome the hemorrhagic tendency and thus the animal will recover, even in cases in which the hemorrhage has been extensive recovery has been relatively rapid. In some instances it is apparently advisable to give a second injection or possibly a third injection of the defibrinated blood. It is advisable to change the feed of cattle when some of them become affected with sweet clover poisoning and it may be of interest to know that some cases of sweet clover poisoning develop as much as a week after sweet clover has been eliminated from their diet.

Several tests have been conducted to ascertain combinations of feed with sweet clover hay and sweet clover ensilage that will prevent the occurrence of sweet clover poisoning. Some results of the experiments are encouraging and it is hoped that further investigation may reveal some method of feeding sweet clover products with safety.—*Veterinary Medicine.*

PROF. CAMPBELL GOES TO VERMONT EXP. STATION

As a result of a bill recently passed by the Vermont Legislature the Vermont Experiment Station is to receive an appropriation from the State for the purpose of operating the dairy farm. This is the first opportunity that the Experiment Station has had to operate the University Farm.

Prof. M. H. Campbell has just been added to the staff of the Department of Animal and Dairy Husbandry as Professor of Dairy Production. He will have direct charge of the dairy herd and farm as well as doing instructional work.

Professor Campbell was raised on a dairy farm in Illinois. He attended the University of Illinois, specializing in dairy production work. After graduation he spent one year in graduate study at the University of Wisconsin. He became a member of the Department of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Illinois in 1918 where he remained until going to Vermont. While at Illinois he had direct supervision of the college herd and was superintendent of official testing. Vermont is fortunate in securing Professor Campbell.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

A COW SHOULD PAY $192 FOR HER KEEP

With cows, as with automobiles, it isn't the first cost, it's the upkeep.

For proof of that statement rural economists at the Ohio State University offer records kept for five years by 20 Medina county dairymen, their herds totaling 183 cows. The net cost of keeping a cow a year, they found averages $192.37. The gross cost, not subtracting the credit of $9.05 for manure and $6.83 for a calf, averages $208.35.

Feed is the big item. It totals, including a charge for pasture, $107.92. The grain and other concentrates necessary to keep a cow in production throughout the year cost an average of $50.14. The roughage, including silage, hay, stover, pasture, cost $57.78.

Labor, the next biggest item costs an average of $43.36 per cow. The other costs, to make up the gross cost of $208.35, include straw beddings, taxes, insurance, depreciation, etc.

In order to let her owner break even at prevailing milk prices, this average cow should produce at least 7,000 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk a year. The average cow among the 183 Medina county cows just about did, producing 7,386 pounds milk a year, worth about $197.21, giving her owner a profit of not quite $5.

The cows that make for profit, the economists points out, are those that produce at least nine or ten thousand pounds milk a year.

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We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

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In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

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EXTENDED PEDIGREES

REMINISCENCES

By L. Schorman

Dulwich possesses the only toll-gate left in London of 170 that existed exactly a century ago. It stands in College Road, which was formerly a track leading to the neighboring village of Penge. The gate was in existence before 1811 and it still preserves its original purpose of levying a toll on all vehicles passing through.

Near the gate there formerly stood a "pound," wherein the steeds of such travellers as could not or would not pay the toll demanded were held for ransom. But this was removed in 1862 along with the village "stocks" and "cage" wherein offenders were exposed to the jeers of the passers-by.

Probable World's Record

Butterfat production which is likely to establish a world's record has been obtained this season by the Manawarn group of the New Zealand Coöperative Herd-Testing Association. The group which consists of 29 herds comprising 1,581 cows, established an average production of 317.83 lb. butterfat per cow in a milking period of 258 days. This is equal to nearly 1.25 lb. butterfat per cow per day.

The best herd of the group was one of 21 cows, which produced an average of 402.54 lb. butterfat during the season. The highest production from one cow was 593.76 lb.

These figures would not be considered a great average for a single herd, but the fact that such an average has been recorded from a group of 1,581 cows will set a standard for the whole of New Zealand.

There were 908 cows with averages from 300 lb. to nearly 600 lb. while 673 cows produced less than 300 lb. The Association had tested over 63,000 cows during the last season.

A Descendant of "Histon Greenback"

A large white sow bred and owned by Messrs. Chivers & Sons, Histon, Cambridgeshire, England, has recently produced 21 healthy pigs nine of which are boars and 12 gilts. It is interesting to note to what extent prolifiacy is evident in procine families. This particular sow is a direct descendant of Histon Greenback, a sow that reared 130 pigs including numerous prize winners.

Butter Exports from New Zealand

Recent shipments from New Zealand included 60,000 boxes to New York. This butter was sold "en route" and after arrival. Dairymen will be surprised to read the above especially when they consider that every pound pays an entry duty into the United States of 12 cents.

Paraguayan Beef Cattle

A British army officer who had lived for a time in Argentina prior to the war and has since taken up country in the Republic of Paraguary, gives some notes on the cattle industry there. His property is in the South, near Santiago, in what is described as pleasant undulating country well watered and wooded. It is very healthy for man and beast but apparently ticks cause some trouble for the writer mentions the necessity for dipping and adds that the first cross stock are less affected than imported, but must nevertheless be constantly looked after. Sores caused by ticks are very liable to fly-blow. The carrying capacity of the native pastures is evidently good. It is usually reckoned that a Paraguayan league (4,680 acres) will carry 1,000 head of cattle. If the land is divided into small paddocks, say 7 to the league, more cattle can be held. At the end of December last fat four-year-old steers were fetching about L5-10-0 per head ($26) and cows L4-4-0 ($20). Wages of "camp peons" native labourers, were a little under 20 S. a mouth ($5). Good cattle country only partly improved could be obtained for between 10S and 11S an acre ($2.50 and $2.75) and well improved land for 15S an acre ($3.50).

TUBERCULIN TEST CASE APPEALED

Through his attorney Willard R. Pratt of Utica, N. Y., Mr. Chris Teuscher, of Rome, N. Y., has appealed his suit for an injunction to restrain the Department of Farms and Markets from testing his cattle and pending the appeal the court has vacated the embargo on his herd and its products, with some minor restrictions. Mr. Teuscher refused to allow his cows to be tested. He was quarantined, but the embargo was vacated pending trial. The decision was against him in the lower court, and in the appeal to the Appellate Division. Now it goes to the Court of Appeals. The question now is whether or not the law is constitutional.

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"

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"CATTLE COMFORT"



The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

TUBERCULOSIS

While tuberculosis is found in every state of the Union, there are certain sections of the country where it is very prevalent, causing great damage. The highest percentage of infection among cattle is found in the eastern states, but among hogs and poultry in the middle west. The middle west states are next highest in cattle infection, with the Pacific coast states nearly as high. The infection is not high with any class of animals in the southern half of the country nor in the range district.—*Veterinary Medicine.*

THE GALVANIZED-IRON BOX STEAM STERILIZER AND WATER HEATER

Many small retail and medium-sized wholesale dairies which are not equipped with steam boilers are making advantageous use of galvanized-iron box sterilizers and water heaters in cleaning and steaming their milk utensils. Dairymen who feel unable to afford steam boilers and sterilizing cabinets find that the use of this simple piece of equipment destroys the bacteria which remain in their milk utensils after they are washed. The galvanized-iron box sterilizer and water heater is giving satisfaction for several reasons. First, it is economical to build and to operate with the fuel found on many farms—corn cobs or wood. Second, it can be built by the local tinsmith and installed by the farmer. Third, no skill is required to operate it. Fourth, and not the least important, it is efficient.

The shape and size of this sterilizer can be varied to some extent to conform to the needs of the individaul dairyman. It can be built by any tinsmith at reasonable cost and the farmer can build a foundation of concrete, brick, or stone to serve as a fire box as well as a base for the box. It is handy to have on the farm as it can be used to heat water for various purposes as well as for washing utensils. With the exception of building a brisk fire, this piece of apparatus requires practically no attention.

The cost of operating this sterilizer is small even when an oil or gas burner is used. Actual tests by the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that an armful of wood or a bushel of corn cobs is sufficient fuel to complete a sterilizing operation. The heating of water naturally requires considerably more fuel.

This department found also that if the utensils are properly steamed as great a reduction of bacteria can be expected from the use of the galvanized-iron box sterilizer as in the case of utensils steamed in cabinets operated with steam from a boiler.

Blueprints and directions for the construction and operation of galvanized iron box steam sterilizer and water heater may be procured by writing to the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BEWARE OF BARGAINS IN FARM GRASS SEED

"Insist upon seeing the label" is the advice to purchasers of farm grass seed given by Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist.

"Farmers do not usually buy purebred animals without seeing their pedigree," Dr. Gress explains, "but frequently farmers purchase sufficient grass seed to sow a 20 or 30 acre field without giving any thought to the purity and germination of the seed. This is a great risk because a whole field can be infested with noxious weeds through the use of bad grass seed just one season, not to mention the loss and disappointment resulting from poor stands and yields.

"The Pennsylvania Seed Law requires that all farm seed sold in quantities of 10 pounds or more carry a label showing the purity, the per cent of weed seed present, the germination and date of germination test. This is the 'pedigree' of that seed.

"Beware of bargains in seed. Cheap seed is expensive at any price while good seed is cheap at almost any price within reason."

If any farmer is in doubt about the purity of the seed he has purchased for seeding this fall, he should send a sample to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg for analysis.

THE COME-BACK

A fresh, dapper young man was taking a stroll in the country. He approached a stooped old farmer out in the field. "Why is it," he asked, "that you were so careless as to let yourself get so bent?"

"I'll tell ye," said the old sod-buster. "See that field of wheat out there? Well, my boy, ye'll notice it's the stalks that's got something in their heads that's leanin' over."

A mother said to her small son: "Go out and pump some water for the cow."

"Oh, we musn't give her any more water," said the boy. "I heard papa say this morning that he wanted her to dry up."

Soft Absorbent Texture →
Small rounded end easy to insert



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Bruised Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by

DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN. MORRIS, N. Y.

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LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

Double the Value

of your alfalfa and other crops for hay and seed, by using Bradley's Patented Folding Curing Racks, 6 feet tall, hay off the ground and ventilated.

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SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa

Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.

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LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Considerate Husband—"Did you make these biscuits, darling?"

Wife—"Yes, dear."

C. H.—"Well, don't make any more, sweetheart."

Wife—"Why?"

C. H.—"Because, dear, you are too light for such heavy work."

270 DAIRY SIRES NOW PROVED THROUGH DAIRY-HERD-IM-PROVEMENNT-ASSOCIA-TION RECORDS

Dairy - herd - improvement - association records are now being used to determine the true value of dairy sires as well as to test cows for economical production. Dr. J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman, and Mr. W. E. Wintermeyer, associate dairy husbandman, Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, have made an exhaustive study of the available association records and have drawn some striking conclusions concerning the use of proved sires in herd improvement.

In Circular No. 3-C, entitled "Proved Dairy Sires," just issued by the department, the authors discuss the influence of dairy sires on the production of their daughters, comment on the problem of keeping the bulls until their value has been determined through the records of their daughters, and point out the economy in the use of feed by high-producing cows.

Up to the present time, about 270 dairy bulls have been proved by comparing the records of five or more daughters of each sire with the records of the dams of the daughters. A much larger number of sires has been partially proved through a comparison of the records of a smaller number of daughters with the records of their dams.

A comparison of 5,217 association records of daughters with those of their dams shows a gain of 3.9 per cent in milk production and 5.1 per cent in production of butterfat by the daughters over their dams. This indicates that the herds in dairy-herd-improvement-associations are gradually being improved through the sires now used, but they might be improved much more rapidly if intelligently selected proved sires were used in every herd. For example, the daughters of 250 proved bulls excelled their dams by 7.2 per cent in milk production and 10.9 per cent in butterfat production. These gains are about twice as great as those made by the 5,217 daughters of average association sires. In both cases the dams were about equal in production, above 8,700 pounds milk and above 350 pounds fat. Sires mated with cows of average production, that is, with cows producing about 4,500 pounds milk and 180 pounds butterfat increased the production of the daughters by more than 60 per cent in both milk and butterfat.

Only the best proved sires can be relied on to increase the production of daughters over that of dams having a yearly production of 400 pounds butterfat. The average dairy herd may double its production in two or three generations by the use of good proved dairy sires.

High-producing cows are economical in the use of feed, say the authors. A tabulation of more than 100,000 individual-cow records showed that the cost of feed for cows producing 9,000 pounds milk a year per cow was only about 40 per cent more than for cows producing but half as much.

A copy of the circular may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DAIRY COWS INCREASED FOR 25 YEARS

Estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the number of cows and heifers two years old and over, kept for milk production show that on January 1, 1900, there were about 15,900,000 head; January 1, 1910, there were 18,600,000; for 1920 there were 21,427,000 head, and on January 1, 1925, the number had increased to 22,481,000 head. There was an estimated decrease of 1 per cent a year in 1925 and 1926, bringing the estimated number on January, 1927, to only 3 per cent above the number reported on January 1, 1920.

Between 1920 and 1925 it is estimated that milk production per cow increased materially, due to the increasing improvement in the quality of dairy cows and improved methods of care and feeding. With the present number of cows only 3 per cent above that of 1920 and a population nearly 10 per cent greater, it is possible that milk production per capita in 1927 will be less than in 1920.

MARYLAND C. T. A. NEWS LETTER

The cold, wet spring and the dry summer weather have given corn in Maryland a considerable set-back. If we should have an early fall, the prospects are that there will be considerable corn damaged by frost. The silo affords the best means of taking care of late corn as well as providing one of the most economical feeds for milk production. This is a good time to look over the silo and put it in shape for the corn crop this fall. The doors should be made tight. If the silo is of concrete and needs painting on the inside, this can be done most economically at the time of filling. Concrete silos should be painted on the inside with a coal or gas tar product or hot paraffin.

The hoops on stave silos should be tightened up and the guy-rods kept drawn.

Owing to faulty construction of some of the tile silos, the mortar may become loosened and fall out between the tiles, thus allowing air to enter and cause silage to spoil. In such cases, the joints should be pointed up with a cement and mortar mixture, one part of cement to two parts of sand.

Corn silage is one of the best feeds for the dairy cow and every dairyman should make an effort to supply it in sufficient quantities to allow 30 to 40 pounds per head per day.

Probably no individual working with farmers, has a larger opportunity for service than the person compiling the figures in a regular cow testing association, and popularly known as the "cow tester." Figures alone are not the only things that count in an association of this kind. Suggestions made as to feeding will often increase the milk flow, at the same time reducing the cost.

Efforts put forth in securing a good purebred bull, backed by high production, will return dollars to the owner.

Farm and herd management come in for their share of attention.

Many testers fail, however, in giving enough publicity to the work they are doing each month. If Sam Brown has sold some non-producers or purchased some good cows let the general public know about it. If Pete Henderson has an outstanding cow this month, tell about it. Give Guy Ferguson credit for having bought a production bull. If there are several good club calves in the association, give the boys and girls credit for these. In other words, do something yourself. Get your patrons to do something and then tell others.

"Uncle Jerry."

REPORT OF THE GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION FOR AUGUST, 1927

Out of two hundred and forty-four cows tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson Cow Testing Association for the month of August, thirteen exceeded the forty pound butterfat mark. All of these were Holsteins, five being registered purebreds.

First place fell to a grade Holstein owned by E. B. Gillette of Susquehanna. Her record was 73.8 pounds fat from 1,801 pounds milk. Second position was held by a grade Holstein also belonging to Mr. Gillette. Her figures were 60.1 pounds fat from 1,367 pounds milk.

The honors for high herd fell to George Leonard of Susquehanna, whose herd of ten Holsteins averaged 28.5 pounds butterfat.

About one-fourth of the cows in the testing association were on the dry list.

Kingsley, Penna. B. E. Whitney.

DRY MILK SOLIDS For the Calves

COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK

MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK

W. A. RANDELL SEYMOUR, CONN.

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KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAG

The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)

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RAW FURS

Tomkins Cove, N. Y.

Dealers in GINSENG ROOT GOLDEN SEAL

Dressers—Furs Made Up

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THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER IMPROVED



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.

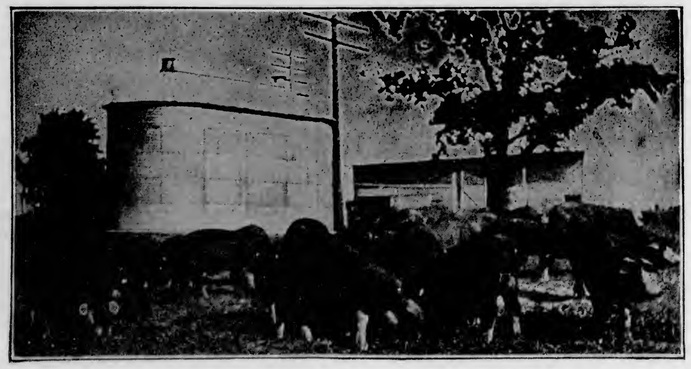
FOR SALE

I am out of the pedigree business and am offering entire set of Herd Books and Blue Books consisting of 130 volumes.

F. G. JOHNSTON,

2153 Indiana Ave., Columbus, Ohio

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

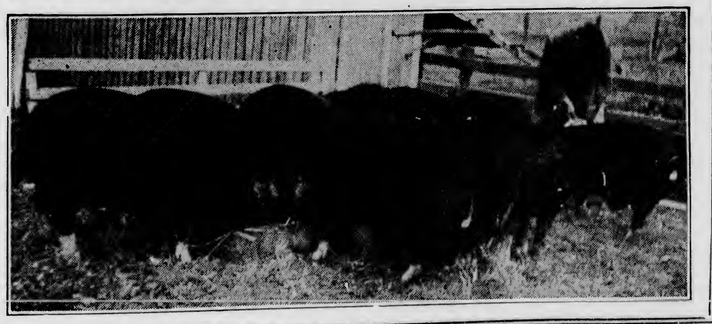
Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, $1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

THE WHOLE TRUTH

Recently the widow of a farmer, striving to keep the farm going, had some difficulty with her hens, and wrote the following letter to the department of agriculture:

"Something is wrong with my chickens. Every morning when I come out I find two or three lying on the ground, cold and stiff, with their feet in the air. Can you tell me what is the matter?"

After a little while she received the following letter from the department:

"Dear Madam: Your chickens are dead."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Bob left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother Bill, telling of the joys of city life: "Thursday we autoed out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach for the week-end."

The brother on the farm wrote back: "To-day we muled out to the cornfield and gee-hawed until sundown. Then we suppered. After that we staircased up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived."—*Exchange.*

THE "OLDEST" JOKE

A writer in the *Pure Oil News* offers as the oldest joke the one about the man who was late to work several mornings, and who decided to get an alarm clock so he could get up on time. He bought an alarm clock on Wednesday night, wound it, but forgot to wind the alarm spring. He went to bed knowing that he need not worry, as the clock would get him up in time. He had a long sleep, and as the gong did not ring he took another nap. He woke up a dozen times and took a dozen more naps, and still the alarm did not notify him that it was time to go to work. Finally he got tired of sleeping and decided to get up and go to the plant ahead of time. He showed up at the plant and met the foreman, who said:

"You are fired."

"Fired?" said the tardy one. "Why, I'm ahead of time this morning!"

"I know you are," replied the foreman. "But where were you Thursday and Friday?"

A wealthy motorist drove up to a gasoline station in the South.

"Hey, boy!" he called. "I want some gasoline. Get a move on you! You'll never get anywhere in this world unless you push. When I was young I pushed, and that got me where I am now."

"Well, boss," said the lazy country boy, "I reckon as how you'll have to push again, 'cause we ain't got a drop of gas in the place."

A young fellow who was addicted to walking in his sleep went to bed all right one night, but awoke to find himself in the grip of a policeman. "See here," he cried, "you mustn't arrest me. I'm a somnambulist." "It makes no difference what yer religion is," replied the officer of the law. "Yer can't walk in yer night shirt."

HEADS I WIN; TAILS YOU LOSE

The students of a high school public speaking class were called on to decide which of two teams had won a debate. The vote resulted in a tie. "Now then," said the instructor, "I'll toss a coin, and, Mary, you tell me what it is—"

"Why it's a nickel," said Mary.

TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Said the stern young woman teacher—"Tommy, if you cannot behave yourself, I shall have to take your name."

Outside, Tommy confided to a chum—"My teacher's threatened to marry me if I don't look out."

A Scotchman was discovered wandering around Detroit with a pair of rumpled trousers over his arm. "Can I help you in any way?" asked a kindly citizen.

"Man," replied the Scot, who was evidently a newcomer, "I'm looking for the Detroit Free Press."

Boy—"Can a person be punished for something he hasn't done?"

Teacher—"Of course not."

Boy—"Well, I haven't done my arithmetic."

"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed anyone."

"You are wrong, lady, I lost both of my wives in that way."

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

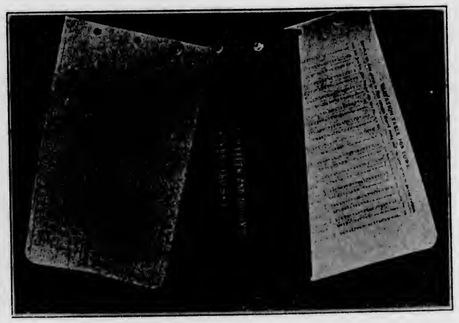
They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN ADS ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS

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This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs for hatching, from Boston winners. ELSIE M. HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS for sale; bred-to-lay. $12 per 100, $3 per setting. L. L. UNANGST, Hingham, Mass.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—Quality stock. $30 per 100. Order now. DIAMOND HATCHERY, Box 5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

CHICKS—PULLETS—BARRON'S LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 2, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. GUMSER WILLOW FARM, Holland, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LANE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS, $12.00 a hundred; Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00 a hundred; White Rock, $15.00 a hundred; Mixed $10.00 a hundred. All No. 1 chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 20.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, $2.50 per gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. LIBBEY, Newport, Vermont.

ITALIAN KNAPSACK SPRAYERS—Write for circular or any other information. A. Russo, 21 Cross St., Norwalk, Conn.

DAIRY CATTLE HERD RECORD SYSTEM—simple, practical, inexpensive. Booklet free. THE SHOEMAKER SHOP, 200 Overland Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—23 Large Heavy two-year-olds; 19, three to four and five-year-old cows, registered Holsteins from accredited herds. J. C. REAGAN, Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

HEIFERS, YEARLING AND CALVES—Heifers, $150.00, yearlings and calves from $75.00 up. C. H. Beaumont, Rushford, N. Y.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PIGS (O. I. C.), $8.00 with papers; Feeders $5. Very prolific, one sow producing 151 pigs past five years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS: 10 bred heirers; 1 world's champion cow; 2 daughters of state champion; 10 heifer calves; high yearly record bull ready for service, reasonable. W. A. Norris, 1566 Kearney, Denver, Colo.

WE HAVE an inquiry from a breeder living in Nebraska who desires to locate a young bull of serviceable age or who would be willing to exchange herdsires. Address all communications to DEPT. F., HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEED WHEAT—Forward wheat has been giving the best results in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in experimental work and in farmers hands. The seed we are offering is from hand selected parent stock and Northern grown. Order at once. Stock limited. Price $3.50 per Bushel, send check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASS'N. 221 E. Durham St., Philadelphia, Penna. Dept. 5.



DOGS

FOR SALE—My four-year-old trained COONHOUND on any fair terms. C. SCOTT S47, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—FOX HOUND PUPS, five and ten dollars. From real hunting dogs. DR. D. E. DEARING, South Royalton, Vermont.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I pay all express. BOB SANDERSON, Mayfield, Ky., 28N.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I pay all express. BOB SANDERSON, Mayfield, Ky., 28N.

FOR SALE—My four year old BLUESTICK COONHOUND, deposit money anywhere, I pay all express. Bob Sanderson, LB65, Mayfield, Ky.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA HAY—SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA for sale. Prompt shipment. Write for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & CO., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB CO., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE—Millions of field-grown cabbage plants; early and late varieties. 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. C. J. HOLCOMB, Courtland, Va.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

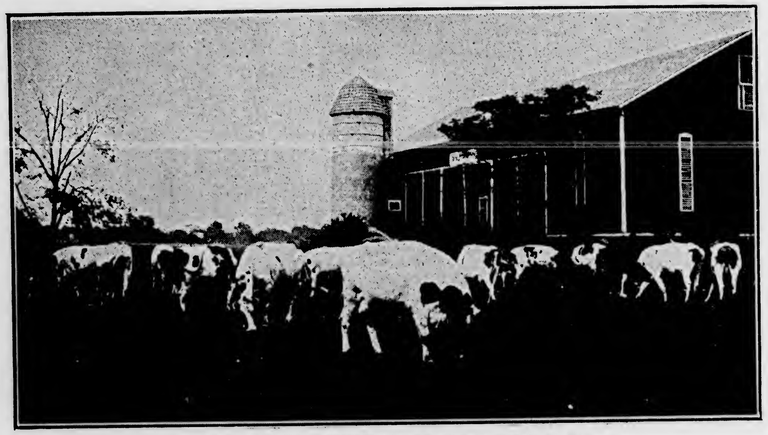
TOMATO, CABBAGE, COLLARD PLANTS, 200, 50c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid; 10,000, $10 expressed. Sweet peppers, celery, sweet potato, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

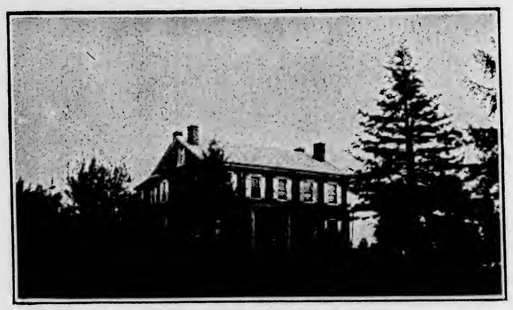
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

You Will Say the Same Thing

when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

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JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

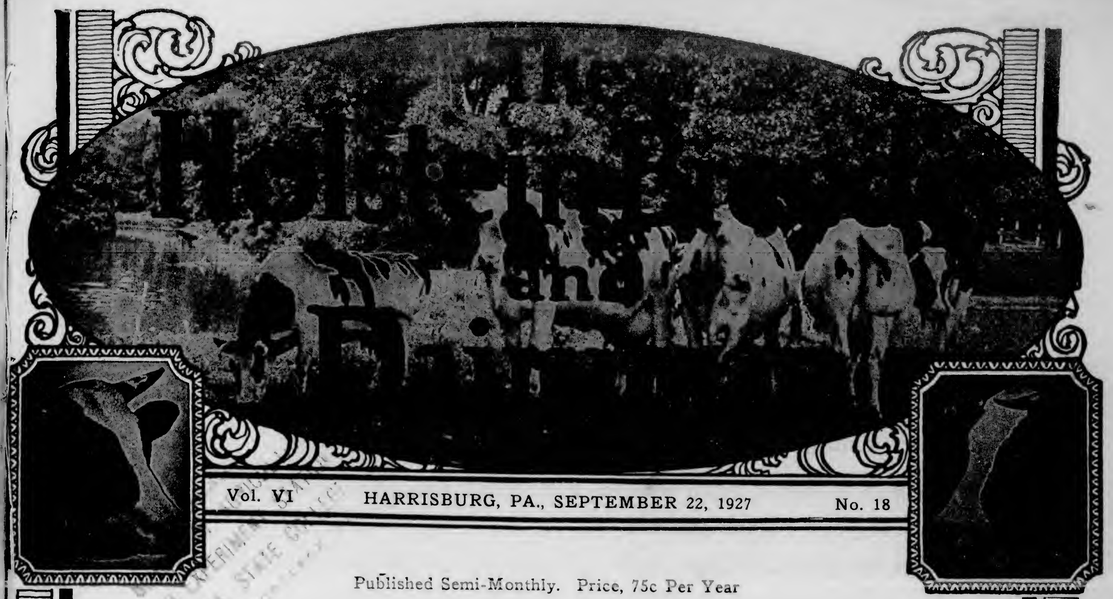
Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND **INDIANA**



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1927 No. 18

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Service, the Only Solid and Lasting Foundation

One of the many unsolicited letters that are constantly being received at the offices of the New Registry Association.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and complying with your request I am enclosing herewith the Transfer Certificate and my Identification Card.

I wish to thank you very much for the close attention you are giving this matter of registering my cattle.

Your prompt service and reasonable fees should appeal to Holstein Breeders everywhere.

I had bcome so disgusted with the high fees and slow service I had been treated with till I had about decided never to have another animal registered, though I think a lot of my Holsteins.

Thanking you again for your prompt service and with best wishes for your (why not say our) Association, I am

Yours very truly,
S. E. S.



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Is Your Paper!

Its purpose is to promote better dairying by the means of improved stock and by the exchanging of ideas and viewpoints of men who are actually engaged in the dairy industry.

If you wish to keep in touch with the work that the Holstein cow is doing, dressed in her everyday clothes, and fed and cared for economically by the plain breeders and dairymen, this paper will give you the desired information.

The special articles written by practical dairymen, college professors, veterinarians and dairy experts are full of good counsel and information. In addition to Cow Testing Association summaries, and work by boys and girls enrolled in Junior projects, this paper, while emphasizing the work of the Holstein cow, keeps you posted in regard to dairy breeds, both in this and foreign countries.

Each issue carries a feature article of special interest, telling of the plain breeder and dairyman's success, financially and otherwise, in handling this breed of cattle, illustrated with photographs of buildings, equipment and outstanding animals.

The Dairyman is published twice each month. You and other members of your family will be greatly benefited by having this publication come regularly to your home.

A one dollar bill or your personal check pinned to the coupon will bring every issue for two years.

DETACH HERE

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman—Two years for One Dollar

GENTLEMEN:—I enclose One Dollar for a two years' subscription to "THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN."

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MAIL TO P. O. BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1927 No. 18

Leo B. Lamb Joins Editorial Staff

WE ARE pleased to announce that Mr. Leo B. Lamb has been added to the regular staff of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

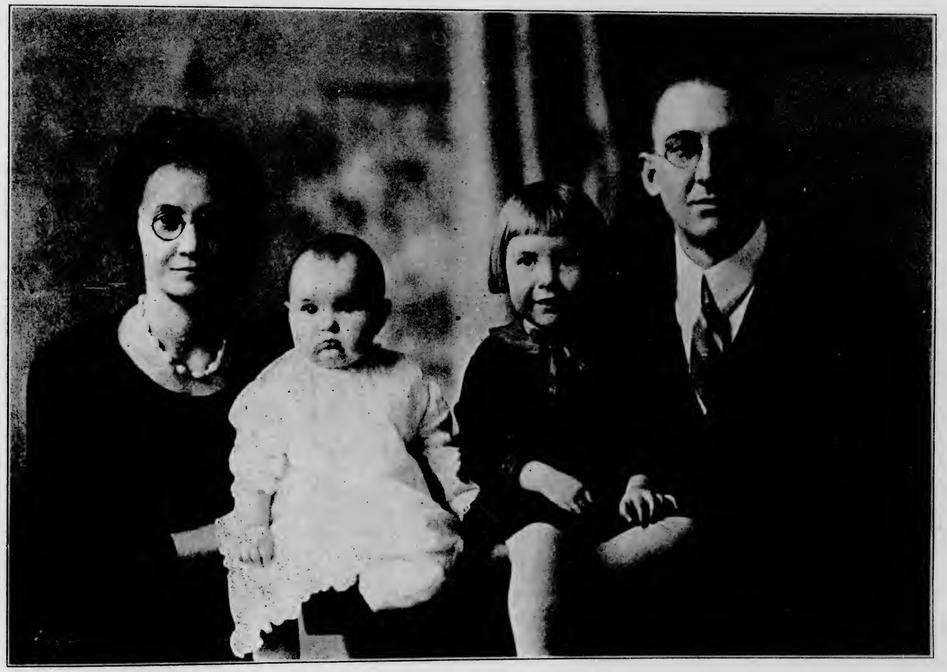
Mr. Lamb has had a wide experience with Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and has made a special study of Holstein pedigrees and breeding, and is an expert. He has also been closely associated with practical dairying and breeding operations.

Mr. Lamb is a fluent writer and this ability is backed by sound common-sense principles. In other words "He knows whereof he speaks." He comes to us with a fountain of knowledge that will be helpful to all of our readers and patrons.

He was reared on a dairy farm in Susquehanna County, Pa., and as a young man, after finishing high school, he entered Pennsylvania State College where he specialized in dairy husbandry which has enabled him to couple scientific knowledge with practical experience.

He has served as an Official Tester and in Cow Testing Association work and while in that capacity he visited the leading dairy and Holstein breeding establishments in the Eastern United States.

At one time he was associated with the management of Ridge Farm Herd owned by Mr. H. G. Lake of Montrose, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lake was considered to be one of the most successful Holstein breeders and practical dairymen in Pennsylvania.



MR. AND MRS. LEO B. LAMB AND THEIR DAUGHTERS, RUTH AND DORIS

We are including a cut of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and their two daughters which constitutes the Lamb family. This group picture tells a more vivid story about Mr. Lamb than we could picture with words.

Mr. Lamb will divide his time between office and field work. In this way he will continually keep in personal touch with Holstein breeders everywhere and we know that our readers and patrons will appreciate his ability and valuable service.

West Virginia State Fair Holstein Show

By J. V. Hopkins

AT THE West Virginia State Fair, sixty-two head of Holsteins representing three herds from Kentucky, two from Pennsylvania and one each from Ohio and West Virginia were shown. Prof. A. A. Borland head of dairying at Pennsylvania State College made the awards. Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky., and J. M. Paxton, Houston, Pa., were the largest exhibitors, the former won six firsts while the other honors were pretty well divided among the other exhibitors.

Lyon Mutual Burke, 218444, a bull of excellent conformation and good size and a well fitted animal, owned by Echo Farms was placed first in the aged bull class and was later made Senior Grand Champion.

The cow, Lady Winona Imogene Korndyke 642794 owned by Centerville Stock Farm was made Senior and Grand Champion, although she had a worthy competitor in the heifer, Echo Segis DeKol Elsie 1146096 which was made Junior Champion.



LADY WINONA IMOGENE KORNDYKE GRAND CHAMPION COW

In the group classes Echo Farms carried away nearly all the honors, winning in the Graded Herd, Calf Herd, and Get of Sire. In the "Produce of Cow" c!:ss, however, J. M. Paxton was not to be outdone as he easily won first, which makes the third consecutive time his animals have won first in this class at the West Virginia State Fair.

In speaking of the show, Judge Borland said "the Holsteins exhibited this year were of superior type and quality to last year, especially in the group classes. The get of sire class was outstanding for Holsteins and one of the best I have seen this year."

A summarized report of the awards are as follows:

Exhibitors: Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; J. M. Paxton & Son, Houston, Pa.; Centerville Stock Farm, Fredricktown, Pa.; Henderson Bros., Shelbyville, Ky.; W. P. Brundridge, Worthington, Ohio; Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale, Kentucky; H. E. Shadle, Beech Hill, W. Va.

Bull, 3 years old or over.

1st, King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad No. 387528, James M. Paxton;

2nd, Lyon Mutual Burke, No. 318444, Echo Farms.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3.

1st, Echo Segis Konigen Ormsby No. 467277, Echo Farms.

Bull, 18 months and under 2 years.

1st, Quist Aaggie Roger 483443, Centerville & Fair Valley Stock Farm;

2nd, Mutual Beets Colantha 493351, Echo Farms;

3d, King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad 387528, James Paxton & Sons.

Bull, 1 year and under 18 months.

1st, Minnow Brook Ormsby Isuem 511277, Henderson Bros.;

2d, King Hamlin 517817, James M. Paxton & Sons.

Bull calf, 4 months and under 1 year.

1st, Echo Segis Butter Boy 513394, Echo Farms;

2d, Dayton Aaggie Johanna Lad 516930, W. P. Brundige;

3d, Fanchan's Lyons DeKol 517818, James M. Paxton.

Cow, 4 years old or over.

1st, Lady Winona Imogene Korndyke 642794, Centerville Stock Farm;

2d, Echo Colantha DeKol Pet 649998, Echo Farms;

3d, Cassie Inka DeKol 257188, James Paxton & Sons.

4th, Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Bell 4th 343204, James Paxton & Sons.

Cow, 3 year old and under 4.

1st, Lady Pietertje Madge, 891325, W. P. Brundige;

2d, Milford Fayne Ormsby 841699, H. E. Shadle;

3d, Echo Segis Jeanie 933643, Echo Farms;

4th, Echo Listen 945049, James M. Paxton & Sons.

Cow, 2 years old and under 3

1st, Echo Segis Colantha Carrie 1013905, Echo Farms;

2d, Queen Alcartra Bess 1019043, James M. Paxton & Sons;

3d, Linden Valley Ona Queen 939971, Centerville Stock Farm.

Heifer, 18 months and under 2 years.

1st, Korndyke Bricktown Pietje 2d 1179044, W. P. Brundige;

2d, Echo Segis Colantha Dorothy 1071122, Echo Farms;

3d, Echo Segis Betty 1071120, Echo Farms.

Heifer, 1 year and under 18 months.

1st, Lady Mutual Rose, Kentucky Houses of Reform;

2d, Centerville Ona Queen 1125923, Centerville Stock Farms;

3d, Agnes Belle Alcartra 1091853, James M. Paxton & Sons.

Heifer calf, 4 months and under 1 year.

1st, Echo Segis DeKol Elsie 1146096, Echo Farms;

2d, Echo Segis Maplecrest Nora Belle 1146100, Echo Farms;

3d, Mary Brickton 1177045, W. P. Brundige;

4th, Calf not reg. (Dam-Milford Fayne Ormsby 841699, H. E. Shadle.)

Graded Herd

1st, Echo Farms; 2d, James M. Paxton.

Yearling Herd

1st, Centerville & Fair Valley Farm; 2d, Echo Farms; 3d, James M. Paxton & Sons.



FIRST PRIZE GET OF SIRE W. VA. STATE FAIR

Calf Herd.

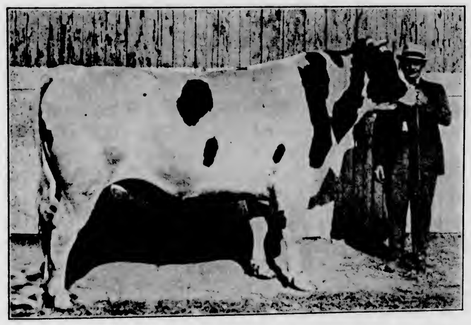
1st, Echo Farms; 2d, James M. Paxton & Sons.

Get of Sire.

1st, Echo Farms; 2d, Echo Farms; 3d, James Paxton & Sons.

Produce of Cow

1st, James Paxton & Sons; 2d, W. P. Brundige; 3d, Centerville Stock Farm.



KING ECHO SYLVIA ALCARTRA LAD, FORMER HERD-SIRE OF JAMES M. PAXTON & SONS

Senior Champion Bull.

Lyon Mutual Burke 318444, Echo Farms.

Grand Champion Bull.

Lyon Mutual Burke 318444, Echo Farms.

Junior Champion Female.

Echo Segis DeKol Elsie 1146096, Echo Farms.

Grand Champion Female.

Lady Winona Imogene Korndyke 642794, Centerville Stock Farms.

The Relation of Cow Testing Association Records to Forced or Official Records

THIS invasion of the Cow Testing Association field by the makers of forced and exaggerated records is bound to have its destructive effect and destroy the future usefulness of Cow Testing Association records to the extent that the making of forced and exaggerated records is given recognition in Cow Testing Association work.

There are thousands of reliable official records but all official records are made unreliable because the dependable ones have not been separated from the independable ones. The same would be true of Cow Testing Association records.

Cow Testing Association Records

In previous years they have represented for the most part, normal and economical milk production and butterfat percentage. If dairymen in Cow Testing Association work are encouraged to milk their cows four times a day for the purpose of making forced records under Cow Testing Association conditions to preserve the value of Cow Testing Association records, all records made on three and four milkings a day should be discounted and reported in terms of what they would have produced if milked twice daily and handled under economical conditions.

Prof. Eckles in his book on Dairy Cattle and Milk Production has cited an experiment in which forty-one cows were milked one year under Cow Testing Association conditions and the following year under forced or official record making conditions.

The experiments which Prof. Eckles gives in his textbook are as follows:

"In recent years official testing of purebred dairy cows has become general and the records of milk and fat production are given wide publicity. Fifty years ago a production of 14 pounds of butter in a week, or 500 pounds in a year was sufficient to justify a widespread reputation for a dairy cow. Now records over 30 lb. in seven days and 1,000 lb. in a year are too common to attract more than local interest. An important question arises in this connection as to what extent these greatly increased records of recent years are the results of better breeding and to what extent they are to be attributed to more skill in feeding and management.

"Important questions also arise in connection with the records from the cow test associations and their relation to records from official test conditions. Cow test associations are becoming an important factor in the improvement of dairy cattle. The records of these associations, however, are decidedly below those made under conditions of advanced register testing. The question arises as to how far it is fair to compare them, and if the wide range in records between the two is due to the quality of the animals or to a difference in feed and management.

"There is no question but that greatly increased milk and butterfat records in recent years are to be attributed in no small part to the results of intelligent breeding; the greater factor, however, is more skill

in feeding and management. The cow under test for advanced registration is first of all prepared for the test by liberal feeding preceding the time of calving. While the test is under way she is milked three or four times daily, breeding is generally delayed, the best possible ration is provided, and she receives the most careful attention that a skilled herdsman can give. Under typical farming conditions, the milking is done twice daily, and the cow is expected to drop another calf within twelve months. The feed and care varies widely, but the cow at best receives far less attention than would be the case under official test conditions.

TABLE 60 COMPARISON OF RESULTS FROM COWS UNDER OFFICAL TEST CONDITIONS AND ORDINARY CONDITIONS

Breed	*No. Cows*	*Official Test Conditions Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Fat*	*Ordinary Conditions Lb. Milk*	*Lb. Fat*
Jerseys	17	10,213	531	6,554	331
Holsteins	18	18,928	618	10,456	366
Guernseys	3	12,197	552	6,983	328
Ayrshires	3	12,222	449	7,871	283
Average	41	14,331	564	8,395	343

"The results of a study made by the author concerning the relation betwen milk production under official test conditions and ordinary conditions are given in table 60. The data used are from the records of the Minnesota, Nebraska, Storrs, and Missouri experiment stations. Records were available for 41 cows that had been kept one year under typical conditions of official testing and another year in the same herd under good practical conditions, such as are usually followed on the best farms and which are typical of cows tested in cow test associations. These cows were milked twice a day and calved again by the end of twelve months. Table 60 shows that the cows under official test conditions average 70.7 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more fat than when milked twice a day and calving again within the year. The production under ordinary conditions, it should be noted, was excellent, indicating that cows that make good records under official test conditions are unquestionably superior animals and may be relied upon to give a liberal production under ordinary conditions. Taking these figures as representative, it is safe to expect the production of a cow under ordinary conditions to be about 58 per cent of her official test. These results suggest that at times there may be a tendency to overrate cows with official records in comparison with cows tested under cow test association conditions."

According to the above experiment, if we are to guard our Cow Testing Association records against the invasion of those dairymen who wish to make forced and exaggerated records one way would be to discount the milk and butter records of all cows that are milked four times a day in Cow Testing Association work, 58 per cent, reporting the 58 per cent and requiring the individual breeder who is making such forced records to supply their own publicity and the other 42 per cent.

Me en de ole 'oman argufies so much I jes' nach'ly gits de so' th'oat er-sayin': "yassum"! !—Hambone's Meditations, by J. P. Alley.

Handling the Fresh Cow for Profit

GEORGE LESLIE

WHILE the two months before the cow calves are probably the most important period of each year of her working life, the thirty days after freshening mark a term which is almost, if not quite as significant in its bearing on the return for care and feed she will make her owner throughout her lactation.

If she has not been dried off and well fed in preparation for the year's work in the dairy, there will not be as much profit as there could and should be. But if well fed during the dry period, as suggested in the article on feeding dry cows in the previous issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, the fresh cow will be off to a good start, and will abundantly repay the outlay for her feed in the early flush period. Also, provided she is given the materials for her needs, she will hold to her yield of milk and make a large yearly profit.

Cows which have a tendency toward milk fever or retention of the afterbirth should have no grain for the 24 hours before calving: but with those in good healthy condition, one or two pounds of the ration of bran, oats and oilmeal indicated in the last issue, as noted above, will not be amiss.

The first food given the fresh cow should be a warm bran mash, from three to four pounds a day, divided into three feedings. The water for the first week or ten days should have the chill taken off of it, and for the first day should be as hot as she will take it. This will serve to ward off chill, which is often a contributing cause of caked udder, retained afterbirth, or of milk fever in the first three days. In a day or two after calving, a tablespoonful of linseed oil meal may be added to each pound of the bran mash, and this feed should be given for two or three days more, with about half the usual amount of hay, but no silage, roots or pulp.

Hay may be gradually increased and the first feed of silage, given the fifth or sixth day after calving, should not be more than 5 lb. and increases should not be more than 2 lb. or 3 lb. a day until the cow is on her regular allowance of both roughages. The same procedure should obtain if pulp or roots are used, roots being fed in about the same amounts as silage and 1 lb. of pulp being given as equal to 5 lb. of silage. That is, if pulp is fed, the first feed should be 1 lb. for the day's allowance (dry weight) and the increases should not be more than one-half lb. a day.

After the mash feeding is done it would be good practice to give about the same amount (approximately 4 lb. to 4½ lb.) of the mixture of 100 lb. each of bran and oats with 25 lb. oil meal, increasing the daily feed by not more than one-half lb. for the next two weeks as the cow adds to her daily milk flow. Fed in this way she should make a better yield day after day. It should be noted that her production will not be coming from the feed we are now giving her, but from the flesh stored on her body by the ration fed her while she was dry. It is at this time that she repays with heavy interest the cost of that feed which so many dairymen regard as an expense which brings no return.

After two full weeks of the light ration of bran, oats and oilmeal, the cow should be put on the regular milking ration, by the exchange of 1 lb. a day for the same

weight of the light ration, until the milking ration has entirely taken the place of the other. In this way the cow will be brought into full flow on a feed which will not try her digestion and will be in good condition to respond to the milking ration and to further needed increases in amount of feed. To say this or that or the other mixture of concentrates and grains should be fed would be a thankless task, as there are almost as many good combinations of feeds as there are men to feed them. Also, rations have, in the main, the same basic materials.

In making a feeding mixture, one thing to guard against is the use of too much protein in the first months of lactation. It is not needed, because the cow is taking protein—flesh—off her body. It is not economical because it will be wasted. It is not healthful for the cow because, in excess, it disturbes her system and may cause her to develop udder trouble or go off feed.

Another thing to be careful about is that the mixture is not too heavy or heating. Two-thirds of the feeds comprising the grain ration should be light, lightness in this connection meaning weight in proportion to bulk or volume. A mixture with a preponderance of the lighter feeds is much more easily digested.

Among the light feeds are wheat bran, oats, distillers' dried grains, beet pulp, buckwheat bran, alfalfa meal, corn and rye bran: while, the heavier feeds number among them corn meal, hominy, cottonseed meal, oil meal, middlings, barley, gluten, Red Dog Flour, buckwheat middlings and rye. Cornmeal and cottonseed meal are not only heavy but heating and constipating and should for this reason not form a large proportion of the grain ration.

Once the cow is on a full feed of the milking ration you choose, and you have found the proportion of feed to milk, in pounds, that will hold her to a steady flow after she has reached her highest possible daily production, there is not reason to add to this amount of grain. The very fact that she does milk uniformly, day after day, is proof that she is getting just what she needs, no more, no less. Her ration is shown by the daily milk record to be what so many talk about but do not always fully understand, a balanced ration. If you add to it, you will be wasting money and very probably will make her give less milk instead of more. We have in mind as a wonderful example of this balance between the cow's need and feed, held to with a restraint rarely practiced by cow owners, the 24 lb. daily of a grain ration fed the Holstein cow, Friend Pietertje Gelsche Korndyke for eight months of a lactation period during which she gave almost 28,000 lb. of milk. As she was getting just what she required, she turned out 83 lb. of milk a day during that eight months with only what might truly be called a negligible variation from that amount. She had silage, hay and beet pulp as roughages, varied somewhat in relation to each other, but all liberally fed.

There will come the time when the cow needs more nutrients in order to hold up in her yield, as evidenced by a steady decrease of milk. This is the time to increase her feed, but not by more than a half pound a day until she is again getting the amount of food that will hold her to a steady production. This necessity will occur again and again until, in the latter part of her lactation period, she has reached the time when she must slow down to her drying off period. Each time she shows signs of needing the added nutrients she may be helped by the addition of feed at the half pound rate daily, or in the last three months, if you prefer it, no more in quantity need be given, but more nutrients by the substitution of some high protein feed. If you are using a 20% crude protein mixture add 10 lb. of oilmeal and 10 lb. of cottonseed to the mixture. If you have been using a 24% mix you cannot, with safety to the cow, add more protein to the amount of grain, so will need to increase the proportion of feed to milk very slowly and quit when the milk sheet shows that the cow does not respond.

Cows which have been well handled while dry are often spoiled for a large and profitable flow of milk by too much feed in the early milking period. It is impossible to successfully hurry a cow in her naturally orderly processes of production. Give her enough of the right kind of feed and she will do her utmost. More she cannot do. Give her too much and you defeat your own ends. The nutrients she cannot use are wasted and you are putting money in the manure gutter or the cow is thrown off her feed, her production is lowered and you lose money with the lost milk.

The Latin proverb which says "Overfeeding has destroyed many more than hunger" is one which could be remembered with advantage by the man who is feeding dairy cows, particularly those which are fresh.

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

Bloomington Fair Community Enterprise

Boys' and Girls' Club Exhibits Fine Feature

By J. H. Lewis

BLAKE'S Prairie Agricultural Society is made up of farmers residing in the central western part of Grant County. Their progenitors were a hardy race of men and women because the fine farms found in this section were cut out of a rugged wilderness for the main state, federal, county and township highways now well maintained in this part of the county take the sight seeing tourist from many other states through a wonderland of scenic beauty. There are tall bluffs still thickly studded with primeval monsters of the forest, deep, jagged ravines with great rocks projecting out of the hillsides, broad valleys and streams rushing on their way to join the waters of the Grant River which flows into the Mississippi.

Blake's Prairie Agricultural Society was organized in the village of Bloomington August 15, 1868, and its first fair was held September 16 and 17 in that year. The fair grounds are about one half mile north of the village. Annually since its organization the society had held its fair with variable success. And not so many years ago was on the rocks so to speak.

In that emergency the people of the village of Bloomington according to the last census 660 of them met and organized the Community Advancement Association and immediately things for the salvation of the Agricultural Association began to happen. The folks in Bloomintgon took their fair seriously and they proposed to make it a success. Donations of money and labor were made freely. A new poultry house was built. Then a Boys' and Girls' Club Exhibits Pavilion. The grandstand was enlarged, new fences were built, the grounds improved and the race track made safer and better. All this aside from any endeavor put into the fair by the farmers directly at interest. The result is a fine neighborly feeling among the villagers and farm folk that even the transient visitor must notice.

Bloomington is an inland town. The nearest railway is at Glen Haven on the Mississippi River five miles distant. The Community Club raised $10,000 all by subscription meeting an equal appropriation from the county and a similar amount from the state and five miles of well constructed and well paved highway was built from Bloomington to the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Glen Haven so that there is daily communication with the outside world.

Mainly the beautiful thing about the Bloomington Fair as the writer finds it year after year is its local complexion. At the fair held here September 7, 8 and 9, 1927, there was just one foreign herd of cattle on exhibition and that in the beef cattle class. All else in beef and dairy cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry came from the farms of Grant County so that it can be said here in all truth and candor the Bloomington Fair is in reality a county fair, pure and unadulterated. And that is as it should be. Competition is on fair and equal terms alike to all who exhibit here and the prize money and ribbons go to those who are entitled to them, who are encouraged from year to year to do better because from experience they know they are not going to be bumped off by professional showmen with well padded herds and flocks.

To understand well the contexture of the Bloomington Fair one must go back to the earlier days of the county, one of the first to be thickly populated in Wisconsin and where this summer six centennial celebrations were held in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the six settlements. Many of the early settlers were lured into this district by the tales woven about the lead mines of the district. Those early miners were hard riding, tall, booted and spurred and hard drinking men. They gambled fiercely and horse racing was a common diversion. Large stakes were risked on fleet horses with the result that today the descendants of these pioneer settlers breed and own fine horses but the common necessity of horses on farms was not overlooked and the horse exhibit annually at the Bloomington Fair is exceeded in one or two places in the state, preferably at the State Fair held in Milwaukee.



DAIRY CALF DIVISION

Next to the horse exhibit and in the estimation of the writer taking precedence over the horse exhibit is the showing of swine at this fair. Grant County ships annually to market 3,000 carloads of swine, all breeds. The elimination of the scrubs in all classes of live stock has been marked in the past twenty years and Bloomington farmers are recognized as among the best pork producers of the Central West of this country. Notable exhibits this year were Chester Whites entered by James Reilly, Jr., whose herd was second at the State Fair in a field of eleven herds; the Duroc-Jerseys entered by Eugene Croft & Sons whose herdsire Paycheck weighing 1,007 pounds was Senior and Grand Champion at the State Fair; Fred Knapp showed splendid Poland-China hogs; H. J. Starrett and Fred J. Hickok showed two fine herds of Essex or Spotted Poland Chinas; Bert DiVall & Sons showed Hampshires taking first while the Tuffleys were second with their herd. Harry M. Rice was a heavy winner with his Berkshires.

There were many fine dairy herds, one of the most notable being the registered all American Holsteins entered by H. E. Naumann, the young cows and calves shown in this herd being steady winners and showing fine type and excellent bloodlines. They are granddaughters of Bess Johanna Ormsby and sired by a good son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 38th. One of his daughters holds a state record on seven-day official testing.

In the Boys' and Girls' Club exhibits there were two divisions of calves Senior and Junior. While a great deal of mention has been made in the farm publications and state daily press of the club work of Green County it must be patent to one who has made comparisons on the ground in both counties that the Bloomington farmer boys and girls are far ahead of Green County for each year they not only show as many dairy calves but in addition show as many baby beeves each a sparkling exhibit and beautiful to behold. But the Bloomington kids do not stop there. They are splendid exhibiters of swine, lambs, poultry and ponies. The classes were all well filled this year and the rivalry between the youngsters was most pronounced for I heard one kid remark, "my calf isn't as gant as yourn" from which I took it to mean that his was in better condition and that the use of the word "gant" was a synonym for the more correct word, "gaunt."

In the matter of Boys' and Girls' Club exhibits one finds at the Bloomington Fair a paragon of achievement which other towns or districts can follow as a criterion. Conditioning and fitting exhibits for the show ring means a lot of hard work and there were no "flivvers" in the entire lot. E. L. Divan of Browntown, Wis., in Green County stated openly before a large gallery that he had not seen anything better at the State Fair where he judged cattle and swine and moreover here there was more on exhibition.

Several factors have contributed to the establishment of this one of the most important features of the Bloomington Fair. In justice to the leaders in this movement and in fairness to our readers they will bear brief mention here.

Several years Foster B. Porter, a farmer grown boy secretary of Blake's Agricultural Society recognized the group interest behind this movement and handed in his resignation as secretary. He had been a most competent fair official and the Directors of the fair refused to accept his resignation but Porter would not be denied and he came before the Directors and told them that he would give such assistance to the fair as was convenient to him but from that time on his entire time was going to be devoted to bring into coöperation all the boys and girls who would join him in making up the Boys and Girls clubs of this section. He organized and had going some fifteen clubs or more.

Also the fair association was liberal in the matter of premiums. In 1926 this premium money for Boys' and Girls' Club exhibits amounted with the special prizes to $1,000: And in 1927 with special and township prizes the sum was boosted to more than $1,200: The fair officials recognized that the interest back of these children is putting gate money into the coffers of the fair association. The relatives of the boys and girls and their friends flock to the fair and their interest is centered in these exhibits.

Your correspondent is equally fascinated. He put in one whole day at the fair and five-fourths of that time was spent with the boys and girls. There was a lot of horse racing, band music, specialty acts and a flying circus up around that grand stand but we did not see much of that. We did see those boys and girls and we did see their wonderful calves, chickens, pigs and lambs. It was glorious.

There is still a factor to be discussed. Grant County farmers raise fine beef cattle. In this district are found splendid herds of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn beef cattle. The Metcalfs of Glen Haven descendants of the pioneer families are today owners of fine herds but their pride is centered in their fine boys and girls. Here is shown Marian Metcalf who is the club leader, an exhibitor herself and a winner of the first showman's prize. But if that were all it would not be anything much to rave over at a county fair but Marian has the unbounded confidence of every boy and girl under her and is back from the state fair covered with prize winnings and ribbons, a state champion whose young head is little turned from the winnings in the state's big show and just as happy in her work right among the home folks. You know when these facts



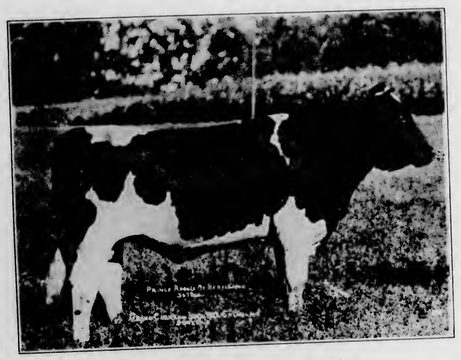
A TWO-YEAR-OLD

reach your mind that these boys and girls are not going to wander very far from the farm when they grow up. Their love, their life interest, their main ambition has been foundationed in the things that are now very near and dear to them.

The Fair Association had a nice credit balance on its books in 1926 and judging from the number of cars parked on the grounds and along the highways parallel to the fair grounds there will be a credit balance again this year. The officers and directors of the fair association have the spirit back of the Community Advancement association to thank for this. There will be no bad years in the future for the fair association. The village people have torn down all barriers between the corporate limits of the village of Bloomington and the township and all are working a pulling together for a common cause. Small wonder there are no empty store buildings in Bloomington and space is a rental premiums for the farmers in that locality trade in their own home town.

There are several other items that could be discussed here but we have taken up quite enough space as it is. The poultry house built by the people is large and sub-

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

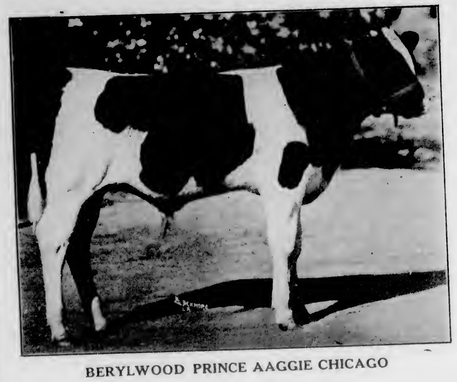
BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

stantial and covered with sheet steel. This section of Grant County has been marking time in the poultry industry and it is encouraged by two young men Oates & Ellis who have a 300,000 egg capacity chicken hatchery and turn out a stream of baby chicks annually. Their slogan is "Birds of Quality" and they are all that as each partner has a fondness for purebred poultry. Oates for White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Brahmas while Ellis is just as strong for the colored birds. Both maintain master breeding pens and both are good judges of perfect matings and birds. So reader you must infer the chicken exhibit here annually is of excellent quality in every detail.

In the Art and Agricultural Hall there was a fine exhibit of grains, grasses, new corn, and the best display of garden truck that I have seen at any of the several fairs that I have attended this season. You must know whether times are good or bad at least prosperity smiles out here from every nook and corner and it makes for a happy, hard-working and contented people. And as I have found a very liberal people. They have fine homes, fine churches, good highways and two years ago paid $85,000 for a new high school.

In another year we shall see more improvement on the fair grounds. Some one has suggested better quarters for cattle, swine and hogs. And suggestions have compelling force with the Community Advancement Association of Bloomington.

The Time to Harvest

CORN continues to increase in feeding value throughout the season. There is more food value in the ripe corn than in the glazed or milk stage. It is difficult to decide on the proper time to harvest, but there are a number of factors to remember. In the first place, it is not well to wait until there is danger of frost, though in general a frost would not be so great a risk as the ensiling of the corn while it is too green. Frosted corn may be preserved in a silo if it is properly packed and moistened. It is best to harvest corn for the silo when it has begun to glaze, and, if a dent variety, when the dent is well developed.

It is not well to let the corn become too well matured and dry. Even though it has become dry, if it is thoroughly wet it can be preserved satisfactorily. If put into the silo while too green an excessive amount of acid is formed.—*Larson and Putney.*

Resseguie Reports Sales

F. F. RESSEGUIE of South Gibson, one of Susquehanna County's premier breeders reports the sale of two cows to James Male and Son of Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa. So pleased were these gentlemen with the animals that they again visited Mr. Resseguie and purchased, together with a neighbor, a two-year-old herdsire.

This bull is sired by Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy who is a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen from a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Vale by her own son Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

His dam is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, one of Northeastern Pennsylvania's leading

sires, from Gelsche Walker 3d. Over 40 dams appearing in the pedigree of this young bull are credited with A. R. O. records averaging above 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Another sale from Mr. Resseguie's herd is a 10-month's-old bull calf to L. A. Wells of South Montrose, Pa. Mr. Wells is a breeder of long standing and secured a son of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy mentioned above from K. P. A. P. Lipkje Segis also a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. Her dam is by King Segis Hengerveld Burke, a grandson of King Segis and De Kol Burke, whose 18 A. R. O. daughters include 2 above 32 lb. in 7 days. Her dam is from a granddaughter of Lipkje Prize who made the first 20 lb. four-year-old in Susquehanna County.

Lipkje Prize was owned by F. S. Wells one of Susquehanna County's pioneer breeders, a relative and former neighbor of L. A. Wells and we thus find Mr. Wells securing a sire who is a descendant of the original animals which were the real foundation of many of the herds in that community.

Mr. Resseguie's present herdsire was bred by his son Cecil L. A. Resseguie owner of Ideal Farm and is a full brother to the sire used in Ideal Herd, being by Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy from Pietje Alcartra Fayne a daughter of King Alcartra Pietje from a three-quarters sister of Finderne Holingen Fayne who formerly held the record for a years' butter production in the three-year-old division.

Pietje Alcartra Fayne has A. R. O. records of 30.03 lb. butter from 707.7 lb. milk at 8 years; 25.00 lb. butter from 632.00 lb. milk at five years and 23.64 lb. butter from 568 lb. milk in 7 days; 95.36 lb. butter from 2,413.60 lb. milk in 30 days as a Sr. 3-year-old.

Idaho Holsteins

IDAHO'S southeasternmost county may well lay claim to some of the best and most outstanding foundation dairy stock in the state. The best blood of the Holstein breed has been the aim and achievement of buyers and breeders in Bear Lake County—from calf club to bull association. So that now dairying in the county may be said to be almost sufficient unto itself—that is, with the high-class animals already in use in the county, local breeders should be able to supply the demand for registered cows and heifers, and a number of excellent bulls will be bred from the stock now in use, which will be of as good or better breeding than the average bull outside the county.

Glance over the pedigrees of the eight bulls of unusually good breeding now in use in the county. Four of these are owned by the Montpelier Coöperative Bull Association and are located at Georgetown, Bennington, Wardboro and Geneva. Two are herd sires in the Brown Brothers' herd at Liberty. The other two are owned individually—one by Lyman Lymas, of Liberty and the other has recently been acquired by George F. Ashley, of Montpelier.

Has High-Class Bulls

Idaho Piebe Dauntless, the association bull at Geneva, is the son of a dam with an official record of 860.7 pounds of butter and 23,461 pounds of milk in 365 days. His granddam is Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby,

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Elva Queen Yankee Joh 952769

Born September 12, 1924, Fresh

Esther Edna Rena Joh

Born January 24, 1926, Fresh



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

who has an official record of 1,259 pounds of butter and 26,812 pounds of milk in 365 days. The three nearest dams of this splendid sire average more than 1,170 pounds of butter in the year. His sire is King Piebe Pontiac Segis, who is a son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, and this last named bull is the sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead, who has an official record of 1,523 pounds of butter in the year, and by her accomplishment is the United States butter champion over all breeds. This wonderful cow and the sire of the bull at Geneva are half brother and sister.

Chinook Leda Ormsby Andy is the bull in use at Wardboro. His dam, Chinook Segis Pontiac Nora, made 768 pounds of butter from 19,040 pounds of milk as a senior two-year-old. This bull's line of ancestry goes back in the fourth generation to Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, one of the exceptional sires of the breed.

At Bennington, bull association members are using Chinook Segis Pietertje Prilly. His dam, Prilly Pietertje Johanna Fayne, produced 850 pounds of butter and 22,688 pounds of milk in 365 days. His granddam is Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby. In the first five generations of his ancestry are such noted animals as King Segis Matador Walker, Matador Segis Walker, Sir Bessie Homestead Johanna Fayne and King Segis 10th, who is the sire of Segis Pietertje Prospect, with whose record most dairymen in the northwest are familiar. She was bred by George V. Leighton, of Boise and was developed by the Carnation Stock Farms at Seattle. She became famous by producing 37,381 pounds of milk and 1,448.69 pounds of butter in 365 days, thus holding the world's record in milk production.

The fourth bull in the association is Matador Foremost Cora Idaho, in use at Georgetown. His granddam, Idaho U. Segis Colantha, made 918 pounds of butter and 23,636 pounds of milk in 365 days as a three-year-old, the highest record made by any three-year-old cow owned by any agricultural college or experiment station in the United States. His great granddam is Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, whose record has been listed in the foregoing paragraphs, and he goes back to King Segis 10th through the same line of ancestry as that of the Bennington bull.

The production records behind these four bulls are considerably above those of the average bull used in associations in the United States.

Brown Brothers Build Up Herd

Five years ago Brown Brothers of Liberty were using, as their herd sire, Walcowis Pontiac Inka. His sire, Iowana Sir Ollie, was undefeated in the show circuit in 1919 and was national grand champion that year and also in 1920. Iowana Sir Ollie sired a number of daughters with seven-day records up to 38 pounds of butter and several heifers that have each made above 1,000 pounds of butter in the year.

In 1922 Walcowis Pontiac Inka was replaced by Sir Ormsby Johanna Korndyke Lad, a grandson of Pietertje Maid Ormsby, who became a world champion when she produced 35.5 pounds of butter in seven days and 145.6 pounds in 30 days. Pietertje Maid Ormsby is the dam of Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Korndyke, sire of the aforementioned bull, and is also the dam of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, having 15 daughters that have each made 1,000 pounds or more of butter in 365 days.

In 1925 Sir Ormsby Johanna Korndyke Lad was sold to Bert Bunderson, of St. Charles, and replaced by King Ormsby Colantha De Kol 8th. This bull is at the head of the Brown Brothers' herd at the present time. His dam produced 928.8 pounds of butter and 21,302 pounds of milk as a three-year-old and 28.5 pounds of butter in seven days as a five-year-old. His three nearest dams on his dam's side averaged over 1,000 pounds of butter in the year and his four nearest dams on his sire's side averaged over 1,015 pounds. He stood second in his class at the Blackfoot Fair in 1925 and 1926.

With the fine animals just described, as a nucleus around which they have built up their herd and improved it in type and production over what it was five years ago, the Brown Brothers' Herd is coming to be considered one of the most uniform and best bred herds in southern Idaho. Certainly Bear Lake County is benefiting from its development, for much of the good blood of this herd is being scattered over the county.

Lyman Hymas Gets Show Bull

Walcowis Pontiac Inka, the first bull owned by Brown Brothers, was sold by them to Lyman Hymas, of Liberty, who has just recently sold him to Herman Weick, of Notus, Idaho. Mr. Hymas, in turn, has purchased another bull to add to the glory of the Holstein in Bear Lake County—Count Peitertje Bess Burke.

Count Peitertje Bess Burke has been a member of the Utah state herd being shown on the show circuit this year, and has already made an enviable show record. He was first in his class at the Southeastern Idaho Fair at Blackfoot, first at the Cache County Fair, first at the Utah State Fair and second in his class at the Pacific International at Portland.

This bull's dam was second in a class of 15 aged cows at the Ogden live stock show last January. She has a cow testing association record of nearly 600 pounds of butter, and is a granddaughter of Peibe Laura Ollie Homestead King, sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead, mentioned in a foregoing paragraph as the United States butter champion. His sire is Marathon Bess Burke 25th, whose 11 nearest dams averaged 31 pounds of butter and 591 pounds of milk in seven days. The granddam of the Hymas bull, Princess Della 3d, made 958.6 pounds of butter and 22,600 pounds of milk at 24 months of age. The fourth generation takes him back to Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, who at 8 years made 1,290.9 pounds of butter in a year.

The other individually owned bull is Pietertje Bess Burke's Prince, who was purchased just recently from Clifford Potter, of Ogden, Utah, by George F. Ashley, of Montpeiler. His dam made 17 pounds of butter in seven days as a senior yearling. One granddam, Lady Lyons Mechthilde, has an official record of 1,042.5 pounds of butter and 25,895 pounds of milk in 365 days; his other granddam, Gypsy Queen Pontiac, holds the Utah state record as a three-year-old by producing 711.5 pounds of fat or 890 pounds of butter and 20,107 pounds of milk.

More and Better Holsteins

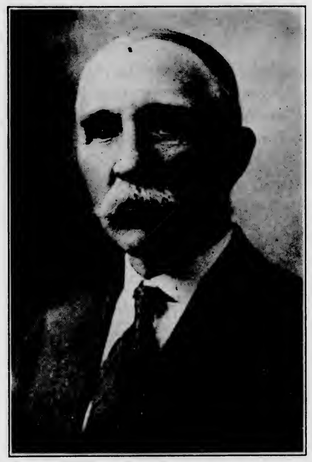
Last June County Agent Kearl brought in 22 head of registered Holstein cows and heifers—all of good type and 20 of them granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, a son of Pontiac Korndyke.

And so, with the total of registered Holsteins in the county numbering into the hundreds, carrying the best blood of the breed—that of Sir Peitertje Ormsby Mercedes, King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, Peibe Laura Ollie Homestead King, Peiterje Maid Ormsby, Segis Peitertje Prospect, May Walker Ollie Homestead, Princess Della 3d, Spring Brook Bess Burke and many others, it should not be necessary to import any more females, even if it may seem advisable to get a few more high-class bulls to use on some of the purebred herds.—*Exchange.*

Wisconsin Dairy Cows to Penna.

WE ARE advised by letter from Mr. S. R. Miller that he is making his second trip to Wisconsin to aid in selecting dairy cattle to fill the ranks of Franklin County herds that were depleted as the result of tuberculosis eradication work.

Mr. Miller has been coöperating with the Farm Bureau and County Agent, Knode, in the purchasing of good dairy cows.



S. R. MILLER

Mr. Miller's long experience with dairy cattle and particularly purebred Holsteins makes him a valuable man to assist in this work. His genial personality and unquestionable integrity makes his services particularly sought after.

We wish Mr. Miller success on his present trip to Wisconsin and trust that on his journey he might visit the farms and herds of some of our many Wisconsin readers.

Cows found in the South Sea Islands are said to be the smallest in the world, being only four feet high.

Filling the Silo

THE silage may be put into the silo either by the use of a blower or a carrier. The knives on the cutter should be kept in condition so that the forage will be cut properly. The doors of the silo should receive attention in order that the air may be properly excluded. A covering of tarred paper is generally advisable. The silage, especially that next to the wall, must be thoroughly tramped. As a rule two men at least should work in the silo. When the filling is completed, the top should be leveled off and tramped down as thoroughly as possible over the entire surface. The surface should be wet thoroughly by running in considerable water with the last few tons or by putting it on the silage after the filling is complete.

The silage that is exposed at the top of the silo will spoil. Often a foot or more in depth of the silage must be thrown off when the silo is opened for the season. This loss may be somewhat decreased by thorough packing and weighting down at the time of filling. Another method is to spread cut straw or chaff or some other material that will pack well and exclude the air from the silage. It is a practise with some farmers to sow oats on top of the silage which, with its roots, forms a nearly air-tight surface. The silage should be tramped firmly against the wall daily for several days. The surface may also be covered with building paper and weighted down. If carefully done, practically no spoiling on the surface will be found.

A distributor saves much labor and results in a better distribution of the grain with the forage. The cut material should be wet to the touch. If the corn was at the proper stage of maturity, no water will be needed. If past the proper stage, or if the corn becomes dry in the field after cutting, water should be added. If the corn has reached the stage where the leaves are dry, a large amount of water will be necessary.

"Two types of spoiling are found in silage. The most common is molding. The other is rotting. Both forms of spoiling require the presence of air before they can develop. The main factor therefore in preserving silage is a complete exclusion of air. Air cannot be excluded unless the silage is wet. Moldy silage unless around the wall or doors, nearly always indicates lack of sufficient moisture at time of filling. It may also be found near the wall and doors as a result of the walls not being tight and so allowing air to enter through cracks or around the doors. A lack of sufficient tramping next to the wall during filling may also be the cause of the trouble. The rotting of silage appears when air gains access to silage having plenty of moisture. It usually is found near the doors and may be accompanied by the development of considerable heat."—*Eckles.*

From London Punch:

"Horn rimmed spectacles for horses is the latest American notion. Chewing gum for cows is coming."

BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN ADS
ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

After Silo Filling

IT IS a very common practice among dairy farmers to turn their cattle into the cornfield.

There is a possible danger of the cattle overeating particularly if the corn was well eared and cut with a corn harvester. When corn is cut with a harvester a large number of ears are torn from the stock and fall to the ground.

If cows are turned into the cornfields they will pick up these loose ears of corn following along over the field, and if permitted to eat to excess it is bound to cause indigestion and in some cases might result in death. A good plan to follow in turning the cows into the cornfield after the corn has been harvested is to permit them to remain in the cornfield only a short time each day.

Many good dairy cows die each year from overeating of corn after silo filling and it is usually the best cows. The writer once knew of a farmer who lost five of his best cows. The herd of sixteen were in a critical condition for several days. The dairyman's loss could have been avoided by using caution—permitting the animals to remain in the field only one or two hours until the loose corn had been picked up.

A Remarkable Cow

OLD Grace Daw 2d, a Holstein cow, born in 1907 and died in 1923, proved to be a great producer and breeder. She dropped eleven calves, of which five were females. From this cow and her female progeny more than a hundred calves have been born in the Station herd. Many of the males have gone out as herd sires, fourteen females were sold before they dropped their second calf, and others were sold later.

In her eleven consecutive 365-day lactation periods, this cow averaged 12,123 pounds of milk and 419.6 pounds of butterfat. Her total production was 133,464 pounds of milk and 4,616 pounds of butterfat. She and her five daughters produced to November 1, 1926, 555,963 pounds of milk and 19,440 pounds of fat. Two daughters are still producing. The average of 58 records of her progeny is 11,767 pounds of milk and 428 pounds of fat. Many times the cows have been on experiments that have kept down their production. Only two of her daughters were by the same sire, yet each of the five was a good producer, and her progeny to the 4th generation have been good producers.

This cow, bred to the best sire the Station has owned, produced two daughters each of which exceeded 118,000 pounds of milk and 4,000 pounds of fat; bred to his successor, whose daughters were all discarded but two, she produced a daughter that exceeded 10,000 pounds of milk as a two-year-old. Bred next to a sire that did not improve the herd, she produced a daughter that has averaged 9,700 pounds of milk and 370 pounds of fat each 365 days and has been an excellent breeder.

The breeding of such cows and their female progeny to tried sires is the most certain way to get good producers. More severe culling of cows is seriously needed, especially in purebred herds.

The above account was taken from the report of the Ohio Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 402.

Need of Lime

THE need of lime is usually indicated by the failure of clover and the encroachment of a number of acid-tolerant weeds and grasses, such as sorrel and red top. Further evidence of the need of lime may be ascertained by one of several simple field tests. The county extension representatives in the State are equipped to inform farmers relative to the probable need of lime and the amount to apply.—*Penna. State College.*

The Sire More Than Half the Herd

IT HAS become a proverb that the sire is half the herd. He is far more than that. He is half of the first generation, three-quarters of the next, seven-eights of the third, and so on until, if judicious selection be maintained for a few generations, the character of the herd will be fixed by the sire alone. This being true, the folly of maintaining a sire with but two or three high-class females is evident; he should have larger opportunity. All this means that, as a beginning, numbers are of more consequence relatively than quality on the side of the dam, and that if the breeder must choose between the two it is better to put a given amount of money into a good number of plain females than into a smaller number of high quality, but that in all cases the sire should have quality and plenty of it, because of the principle here stated.

In many lines of breeding, size in the sire is considered by many breeders as of first importance. This is against reason and biological principles. We need in the sire all the desirable characters possible, and these are most readily found in animals of medium, not extreme size. It is comparatively easy to get size alone, and this can be gotten on the side of the dam. The herd must depend for uniformity largely upon the sire, and he should be freed as much as possible from the requirements of size.—*Davenport.*

Infectious Abortion

POSSIBLY no disease of cattle is the cause of so much discouragement to stock owners in general as the one known as infectious or contagious abortion. It is a disease that is widely distributed throughout the world. It is not confined to dairy cattle alone where the principal losses were formerly found but affects all cattle and animals of other species.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a new Bulletin No. 1536 which is very interesting and instructive and should be in the hands of every farm and livestock owner. The Bulletin is free for the asking.

The following paragraphs are quoted from the Bulletin:

"Before the true nature of infectious abortion was well understood, it was natural to suspect that medicinal substances could be used to adyantage in preventing animals from aborting. This view was so widely entertained and advanced for years that it has been difficult to become thoroughly convinced of its falsity. Testimonials relating to alleged medicinal cures or preventatives have sometimes been so extravagant as to be alluring to the discouraged stock owner.

"Medicinal substances in the treatment of this disease have gained their popularity almost, if not entirely, because they were used and their value was judged at a time when the disease had run its natural course. It may be said that the administration of no drug or medicinal compound has proved to be effective in the cure or prevention of this disease.

"Treatment in many cases should be given the aborting animal, particularly when there is retention of the afterbirth. Vaginal and uterine douches with non-irritant, antiseptic fluids or solutions of common salt, when properly made, seem to hasten recovery of the generative organs and frequently prevent subsequent barrenness. Treatment of this character, however, should be undertaken with the idea of washing the germs out of the generative organs and to relieve inflamation, and not with the expectation that abortion bacilli will thereby be completely destroyed."

The following discussion of retained afterbirth and sterility is also taken from Farmers Bulletin No. 1536 which deals with infectious abortion of cattle:

STERILITY (BARRENNESS)

"Sterility commonly gives the owners of abortion-infected herds no little concern. Although the abortion germ seems unable to thrive in the uterus of a cow for any great length of time, it indirectly seems responsible for a high percentage of barrenness for the reason that it induces a condition in the uterus that invites numerous other types of germs more permanent and destructive. Sterility troubles may logically be expected when cases of retained afterbirths are treated carelessly or with unconcern.

"Sterility may result from bacterial infection of the vagina, the uterus, or the tubes that convey the ova from the ovaries to the uterus. There are also diseased conditions of the ovaries that may cause interference with conception or regular heat periods. Sterility may furthermore be the result of incomplete development of certain of the generative organs. Determination of the cause is not always possible.

"Owners of herds, as mentioned, can prevent the trouble to some extent by limiting the spread of abortion disease as well as by making sure that all cases of retained afterbirth receive proper attention. Every case of sterility of long standing is a study in itself, and should be intrusted to the care of a veterinarian when the value of an animal justifies such a procedure. Appropriate treatment in individual cases can be determined only after a careful examination of the generative organs. Although it is not always possible to eliminate diseased conditions when they have been found, professional advice as to the outlook for recovery is frequently of value to the owner because it enables him to dispose of hopelessly sterile animals promptly.

"Failure of cows and heifers to conceive is sometimes the result of the use of a bull incapable of producing conception. Owners are cautioned against considering cows permanently sterile until they have been bred several times to a bull of known fertility, for it is by no means unusual in abortion infected herds to have cows conceive on the fourth or fifth service, even in the absence of treatment.

RETAINED AFTERBIRTH

"Retention of the afterbirth is a common condition in herds where abortion disease prevails. Owners are frequently at a loss to know what action to take, when the condition occurs. Since the afterbirth in the case of healthy animals often is not expelled until after a few hours, owners are justified in viewing its retention with little alarm until 24 hours after the act of abortion or parturition, provided the animal appears to be normal otherwise. When the afterbirth is retained longer than 24 hours it is liable to signify that inflammation of the uterus is present and responsible for its adherence. When the afterbirth has been retained for 2 or 3 days its putrefaction usually becomes marked. In this putrefactive process within the uterus poisonous substances may be generated and absorbed by the animal, causing fever, loss of appetite, and other evidences of severe trouble. Invasion of the blood stream by the bacteria may terminate fatally.

"The afterbirth is frequently removed before putrefaction is excessive by reaching into the uterus with the hand and separating as carefully as possible the attached areas and flushing the organ out afterwards with mild antiseptic solutions or warm salt water. A 0.5 per cent Lugol's solution is often used for this purpose. Boiled water which has been permitted to cool to body temperature and to every gallon of which one heaping tablespoonful of table salt has been added makes a satisfactory irrigating fluid. The flushing may be done

(Concluded on page 562.)

PUBLIC SALE OF POLLED HOLSTEINS

Thirty-nine Head to be sold at Origin Farm,

Clarks Summit, Penna., on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1927

Watch this space for further particulars

Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer — S. R. Miller, Sales Manager

George E. Stevenson, *Owner*

727 Connell Bldg. — Scranton, Penna.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

Maryland's leading C. T. A. Herd 1924-25

SENIOR HERDSIRE



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE 488254

His two nearest dams average:

Butter 1 year, 1507.5 lbs. Milk 29530.5 lbs.

Average per cent Fat 4.01. World record butter average.

His Dam, Raymondale Abbekerk 43153C

Butter 1 year, 1285 lbs. Milk 25597 lbs.

Average per cent Fat 4.02. Former champion of breed on three times milking.

His Grandam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie

World Champion Butter producer for 1 and 2 years.

Butter 1 year, 1730.1 lbs. Milk 33464 lbs.

We are offering sons of this great bull, from high producing, well-bred dams; as soon as they are old enough to ship.

Accredited Herd.

McKendree Walker & Sons GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND

EVENDALE FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY

WINCHESTER VIRGINIA

We are offering for sale a young show bull, ready for service. He is out of Klaver De Kol Segis 495427, and sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370.

Accredited Herd

For further particulars and price, write

J. S. HALDEMAN & SON

OWNERS



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

MapleGroveStock Farm Holsteins

FOR SALE

Two Heifers, Three Months Old

No. 1---Born May 10, 1927

Sired by our 27-lb. junior sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879.

Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista 730545; butter 15.05, milk 349.20.

No. 2---Born May 16, 1927

Sired by our 34-lb. senior sire, Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista 833882.

This Pair of Calves Are Right in Every Way.

Price for the Pair - - - - $150

F. JONES, *Manager*

Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER

Dewart Penna.

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding I must offer for sale my 29.42-lb. herdsire

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

INFECTIOUS ABORTION

(Concluded from page 559.)

by the use of a soft-rubber tube with a diameter of about half an inch to which a funnel is attached. The fluid should not be allowed to remain long in the uterus, but should be siphoned out by lowering the external end of the tube when filled with the fluid.

"Removal of the afterbirth by hand can seldom be accomplished without causing some injury to the uterine walls, a factor that renders the operation of uncertain value. A putrefactive afterbirth in contact with injured uterine walls may readily be more harmful and more likely to produce fatal effects in animals than its contact with an uninjured uterine surface.

"A less drastic method of dealing with the condition is consequently often advisable. This method permits the afterbirth to remain attached to the uterine walls and by introducing into the uterus mild antiseptic substances the rapid multiplication of germs is prevented until the membranes come away of themselves. Separating the pendent portion of the afterbirth from the retained part about 6 or 8 inches exterior to the vulva is a means of reducing the contamination of surroundings. A dram (level teaspoonful) of iodoform combined with a quart of mineral or olive oil and introduced into the uterus through a rubber tube is recommended. The milk of animals so treated may have an iodoform odor for several days and should therefore be discarded for food purposes. Such irrigating fluids as those mentioned for washing out the uterus after removal of the afterbirth by hand may be used, but seem to be less efficient than iodoform and oil. It is seldom advisable to introduce irrigating fluids more often than once a day or once in two days. Although animals have been known to retain the afterbirth for as long as 10 days following a single administration of iodoform and oil, as described, they appeared to experience little discomfort or harm.

"Retention of the afterbirth is a more serious condition than often realized, since it may be followed by or induce barrenness. It is because of this fact that the assistance and experience of a qualified veterinarian are highly desirable."

While the author of the above makes reference to the use of mineral oil or olive oil to be introduced into the uterus in case of a retained afterbirth he fails to mention the use of pureleaf lard which is also very good and is usually obtainable on every farm. Several chunks of lard totaling about a pound may be inserted into the uterus with the hand. Its soothing and healing qualities are very beneficial.

Cows that are given the oil or lard treatment in case of a retained afterbirth, permitting the afterbirth to loosen and pass away in the natural way, usually make a more rapid and complete recovery than when an attempt is made to remove the afterbirth by hand followed by repeated douching of the uterus with antiseptic solutions.

OUCH!

At a recent national dental meeting in Chicago, statistics showed that sixty per cent of the women patients bore their hurts in silence, while only forty per cent of the men endured them without protest.

C. T. A. Records Show $122.16 Per Cow

AT LOG CABIN FARM, Conneaut Lake, Penna., they are mighty proud of the records of their herd of purebred Holsteins, in the Western Crawford County Cow Testing Association.

Figures for the year ending March 1, 1927, show a profit over all grain, roughage and pasture cost of $1,862.99 or $122.16 per cow. The average production per cow was 10,248 lb. milk, 359.4 lb. fat, and the total feed cost $1,542.03, or 99 cents per hundred pounds of milk.



COWS IN THE R. C. JACKSON HERD

Log Cabin Farm is owned by Ralph C. Jackson and consists of 185 acres of which about eighty-five are under cultivation. The dairy herd numbers from 35 to 45 head. No females have been bought and brought to this farm during the past 17 years. When Mr. Jackson was operating the farm himself, 17 years ago, he bought four purebred Holsteins. According to W. E. Mapous, they had no records behind them—they were just purebred cows, on which he could secure the registration papers. He started raising heifer calves, and his present herd have all descended from these four original cows.

One should not be turned aside by difficulties from the pursuit of some legitimate object. A thing would not be worth pursuing at all if the road were open and easy. When one does not attain the object in view the world may call it failure, but some of the greatest discoveries recorded in history have followed closely on the heels of failure. In an unsuccessful search for one thing another of far more value is sometimes found. The joy of adventure comes to those who tread unknown paths, and this desire to open up and explore fresh avenues of discovery has proved an incentive to men of enterprise since the beginning of time.—*Dearborn Independent.*



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Testing Cows for Production Every Other Month

By J. C. McDowell, *Dairy Husbandman, Bureau of Dairy Industry*

Advantage of This Method of Testing

IN DISTRICTS where dairy herds are small there is a demand for a less expensive method of testing cows for production than that offered by the regular cow-testing association. The cost of testing depends almost entirely upon the labor involved; therefore, to cut the cost materially the labor must be reduced. How to do this without seriously affecting the accuracy of the results is the great problem connected with the testing of small herds.

For large dairy herds the regular cow testing association method, by which each cow in every herd is tested one day each month by an impartial tester, has proved to be highly satisfactory in every way. Therefore one should hesitate to recommend a short-cut method except for those districts where the herds are too small even to warrant the moderate cost of the work of the regular association. If the results of a short-cut method are to compare favorably with those of the regular cow testing association, the method must be reasonably accurate; and the work must be done by a tester, who like the cow testing association tester, has no personal interest in the results.

Testing one day every two months is a short-cut method that has proved successful. In all respects except the less frequent visits of the tester this method is exactly the same as that of the regular association.

Comparison With Actual Production Figures

In order to determine the accuracy of testing every other month the results obtained by that method were compared with actual production figures. The figures used in this study were obtained from the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and included yearly records of 70 cows. These records showed the production of milk and butterfat for each milking throughout the entire year.

In making this study the testing day was centered; that is, it was placed at the middle of a two-months' testing period. The feed, production and income figures obtained for the testing day were used as the daily average for the period. The record for the entire period was obtained by multiplying the record for the testing day by the number of days in the period. For example, if a cow freshens so that her milk is usable 10 days before the testing day begins and if the testing period, including the testing day, extends forward 31 days, the entire testing period is 41 days. The production record of the testing day is multiplied by 41 and the result considered as the production figure for that testing period. The computations for the end of the lactation period are similar to those for the beginning. Feed records for a two-months' period are obtained in the same way as the production records.

When the 70 yearly individual cow records of butterfat production were figured on the basis of a one-day test every two months, the average variation from actual production was 3.8 per cent. In 24 cases out of 70 the error was 5 per cent or more, but the greatest error for any one record was only 12.5 per cent. Applying these percentages to the records of cows of average production, which is about 4,500 lb. milk and 175 lb. butterfat a year, the average error in computing butterfat due to testing only once in two months is 3.8 per cent of 175 pounds, or 6.65 pounds; the 5 per cent error amounts to 8.75 pounds; and the greatest error for any one record among 70 is 12.5 per cent of 175 pounds, or a little less than 22 pounds.

For cows with a production of about 7,000 lb. milk and 280 lb. butterfat a year, which is the average production of cow-testing-association cows, the average error in computing butterfat due to testing only once in two months is 3.8 per cent of 280 pounds, or 10.64 pounds; the 5 per cent error amounts to 14 pounds; and the greatest error for any one record among the 70 is 12.5 per cent of 280 pounds, or 35 pounds.

Comparison With Regular Cow-Testing Association Methods

When the 70 yearly individual cow records were figured on the basis of a one-day test each month, as is done in the regular cow-testing-association method, the average variation from actual production was 2.91 per cent as compared with 3.8 per cent for every-other-month testing. The difference in average error between the two methods of testing is approximately 0.9 per cent, or only 2.5 lb. butterfat per year for the average cow-testing-association cow. In the regular cow-testing-association method the error was 5 per cent or more than 16 times out of 70, as compared with 24 times out of 70 in the short-cut method. The greatest error for the cow-testing-association method was 8.3 per cent as compared with 12.5 per cent for the shortcut method. The difference in greatest error between the two methods is only 4.2 per cent, or 11.76 lb. butterfat per year for the average cow-testing-association cow. Testing one day in two months is not so acurate as testing one day each month, but there is not a great deal of difference between the two methods.

Comparison With Dairymen's Estimates

In testing every other month the average variation of 3.8 per cent from actual production of butterfat is not a great error and for all practical purposes may be disregarded. Even the variation of 12.5 per cent, which was the greatest error among the 70 computed records, is much less than that from dairymen's estimates, as shown in the following paragraph.

Before they joined a cow-testing association a number of farmers estimated the average yearly butterfat production of their dairy cows. Altogether 48 estimated records were made. At the end of the testing year a

difference of 1 to 63 per cent was found between the estimated record of each cow and her cow-testing-association record. The average difference was 28 per cent. In testing once every two months the greatest error was only one-fifth as much as the greatest error of the estimates, and the average error was only one-seventh as much as the average error of the estimates. Evidently testing the cows for production every other month is a much better method than guessing.

Will the Method of Testing Every Other Month Prove Successful?

Theoretically it would seem that the method of testing one day in two months should prove successful. The question is: Will it prove successful in actual practice? That question has been partially answered in the affirmative. Two associations testing every other month have been in operation for three or four years in Minnesota, and they are reported as being successful. There are about 50 herds in each association. This makes the cost per member only about half what it would be in a regular association. A large percentage of the herds in these two associations consist of only 4 to 10 cows each. The short-cut method has made it possible to test these herds at a reasonable cost and has enabled the owners to learn with a fair degree of accuracy the production records of their cows.

In order to obtain first-hand information regarding some of the problems connected with this short-cut method of testing, the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture tried this method in a district in Virginia in 1925-26. In that trial the method proved to be quite a success. The tester visited each farm six times a year and kept the herd books in exactly the same way in which they are kept in the associations where the tester visits each farm 12 times a year.

Therefore, judging from the comparison of the short-cut method with the regular cow-testing-association method and from the results obtained in Minnesota and Virginia, it is believed that the method of testing every other month is worthy of further trial. It is not expected that this method will take the place of the regular cow-testing-association method but that it may find its own place in those districts where the dairy herds are small.

A Good Dairyman On a Productive Farm

PERSONS motoring along the scenic Susquehanna Trail between Sunbury and Williamsport, Pennsylvania will be impressed by the substantial appearance of the farmsteads and the evidence of very fertile soil.

It matters not where one has had their birth or has been reared, they will receive a thrill as they look out across the large rolling fields being prepared for crops or covered with wheat or oats, corn or grass and realize the productiveness of this area. Or, perhaps one's fancy will turn toward the herds of cattle grazing in rich pastures or resting contentedly under trees by small streams.

Others possibly would be attracted by the buildings and barns usually copied after the design of the early Dutch settlers, but varied occasionally by one of modern design; large stone or brick houses most of them in the Colonial type, many being generations old and so substantially constructed that they will remain for the use of generations to come. About the entire setting will be observed a touch of order and the depth of purpose of those by whom they were designed.



MR. LAMB OF THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AND MR. GAUGER LOOKING OVER THE GAUGER HERD

Such a scene will be presented to those who stop at the edge of the village of McEwansville in Northumberland County at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gauger and their son Billy.

Particularly is one impressed by the Gauger home. It is constructed of brick and roofed with slate. An abundance of fruit is near and at the rear is a large garden to supply the family table, and edged with a profusion of flowers which immediately attract the eye and gives an appearance of a very "homey" home.

A cement walk leads toward the other buildings and the extensive use of concrete is noticeable in foundations, approaches and barnyards, assuring not only a permanent footing for the buildings but footing for man and beast in fair weather and foul.

The barn is of large dimensions, comfortably arranged with an adjoining shed covering a large portion of the barnyard; a tile silo to provide winter succulence for the herd, and each building is guarded against electrical storms by lightning rods.

This farm, has been Mr. Gauger's home since 1914. He also has a sister and a brother who operate a near-by farm.

It was his original intention to become a lawyer and toward that end he graduated from Gettysburg College at Gettysburg. At that time the World War was in progress and he joined the colors. After a year's service, peace having been declared, he abandoned his original choice of professions and returning home, soon afterward married and assumed personal charge of the farm.

The Gauger farm contains 100 acres of rolling land, the crop rotation providing, for illustration, 23 acres of corn, 23 acres of wheat, 18 acres of oats and 30 acres in grass. The corn crop averages better than many to be found this season, while the fields show the result of attention and freedom from weeds.

Mr. Gauger laid the foundation for his Holstein-Friesian herd by the purchase of a sire, King Hartog Pleiades from Mr. H. R. Remley of Watsontown, Pa.

King Hartog Pleiades was sired by Twin Brook Admiral King, who was by a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, from a 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of



HIGHLAND PLEIADES HARTOG

Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, and from a 22-lb. granddaughter of that grand old sire, Sir Clyde.

His dam was Highland Pleiades Hartog who made 22.58 lb. at three years, 83 days from calving and 29.43 at six years. Her sire was Dutchland Colantha Hark, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, and the old foundation cow, Minnie Hark, her dam being a 14.86 lb. three-year-old.

The use of King Hartog Pleiades in the herd has resulted in the younger animals being made up of his daughters making it necessary to secure another sire to take his place. This need was filled by Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke bred by J. Harry Rakestraw of Williamsport, Pa. This bull is sired by Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke, a son of O. K. L. from Korndyke De Kol Clothilde, a 31.12-lb. four-year-old daughter of King Segis De Kol Korndyke and a 26-lb. cow.

His dam is Blacres Aurora Ormsby who has a senior three-year-old record of 32 lb. butter and a senior two-year-old record of 23.22 lb. with correspondingly good 30-day records in both instances. Her sire is Colantha Denver Champion, and her dam Blacres Sesame Ormsby Lass a 28.29 lb. senior four-year-old daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, and a 31-lb. cow.

Enough famous animals occur close up in the pedigree of this young bull to satisfy anyone wishing popular breeding and his 10 nearest dams are credited with average A. R. O. records of 32.77 lb. butter in 7 days, all but two of the ten being credited with over 30 pounds.



MAY AMLETO

Mr. Gauger's first purebred female was May Amleto purchased from Wolf Bros., Columbia Cross Roads, Bradford Co., Pa. He has since purchased the 29 lb. cow Highland Pleiades Hartog, dam of the Senior herdsire, and a couple of others which with the natural increase gives him a very nice little foundation herd.

The milk from the herd goes to a distributor at Watsontown and is retailed to customers in that town.

Among other things noted about the barn was a set of milk scales hanging beside a milk sheet both of which are used. A James Carrier conveys silage from silo to mangers. A De Laval milker is used to do the milking and the premises are lighted by electricity.

In a near-by orchard are a number of purebred swine, the herd numbering about 40 head of Duroc Jerseys which are gradually being replaced by Poland Chinas.

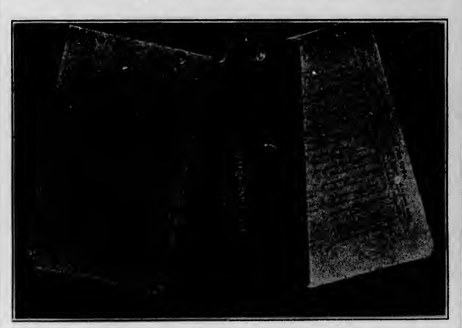
Up-to-date poultry houses shelter about 400 purebred Buff Rocks. A near-by hatchery receives the eggs from the flock during the baby chick season.



BILLY GAUGER
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gauger

The finest growing thing on the farm is little Billy Gauger. It was not difficult to make his acquaintance and the camera man was fortunate enough to catch him in a very natural pose.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Why Not Experiment?

ANY work which is done day after day becomes monotonous, and to this, housework is no exception. System is as necessary in running a household successfully, as in running any other business, but that does not necessarily mean monotony. System is having a definite methodical plan while monotony means a wearisome sameness, and neither one implies the other. So, it is quite possible to vary the routine of housework and yet to preserve that system, without which little can be accomplished, and that only in the hardest possible way.

Following Others

One has often heard it said that most men inherit their political party affiliations from their fathers, and it often seems as though the same thing may be said of women—that they do many things in their homes just because their mothers had done them, and had done them in just that certain way, thus resulting in a somewhat monotonous round. Almost every one knows women who follow a certain schedule in their housework regardless of weather or other interferences, and who would vary that schedule only in a case of sickness or death. And yet a rearrangement of the routine might not only vary the monotony but prove an improvement in the household system. Just as children like to eat away from home, the novelty of doing work under different conditions will often do away with much of its tedium. When out camping, women will wash dishes in a small amount of water which they would consider by no means enough in their own kitchen—and find no fault just because they are doing housework under different conditions.

Why Wash on Monday

So why not try a few experiments in changing the weekly routine and see how they work out. For instance, Monday has been set aside as washday, ever since such domestic rites became a part of the household economy, probably just because some one said that "cleanliness was next to godliness," and Monday was next after Sunday. Why not try some other day of the week? Unorthodox as it may sound there are some things to be said in favor of Saturday as a washday. With modern appliances, the average washing can be done in three hours, and, where the family is small, in less time, which leaves plenty of time for other necessary Saturday work. If the laundry work has to be done in the kitchen the floor has to be cleaned up afterwards, whether the work is done on Saturday or Monday, and that is usually a part of Saturday's work anyhow, and then, while there is plenty of nice soapy suds, it is a good time to clean the porches, which should be at their best on Sunday. Then the laundress-housekeeper has a day of rest between the two hardest jobs in the domestic routine and it takes no longer on Sunday to sprinkle the clothes that are to be ironed on Monday than it does to put them to soak, if the washing was to be done on Monday. Then too, in the winter time, there are two days, in which the clothes may dry, and one is sure of having them ready to iron on Monday, so that by Monday night, the washing and ironing is all done no matter what the weather, and the next four days may be devoted to something else. If because of bad weather, the laundry work has to be done in the middle of the week, it seems to spoil all chance for anything else, either work or pleasure.

Other Saturday Work

Some one may wonder about the Saturday baking and preparations for Sunday dinner. If the family is so small that there are no other hands to do this work while others are doing the washing, the latter will necessarily be so small that plenty of time will be left to bake that apple pie or chocolate cake. Should there be only one woman to look after a number of children or several men, this plan might not work out so well, though even in such cases, if the laundry work was done at home, there would probably be hired help in the house. In the average home, where the woman of the house has to be cook, chamber maid, laundress and every thing else, this experiment is worth a trial, though it will greatly distress the neighbors who have long since regarded Monday as a day sacred to suds and rinse water. Perhaps this is enough domestic unorthodoxy for one issue, but it is possible that other unusual views along this line may be given utterance later on. If there is any newer, easier way of getting housework done, there is at least one housekeeper who is not willing to be tied down by the traditions of her domestic grandmothers.

Handy

A needle threaded with white thread and kept in a handy place in the bath room will prove most convenient in helping replace a missing button or taking a necessary stitch without which the garment could not be worn. A near-by thimble makes a good assistant.

Use A Whistle

How often the passer-by hears a shrill, "Willie-ee-ee-ee" which falls on the ears of every one but Willie himself. A much better way is to use a good whistle, which is not only more dignified for the caller but which carries farther. And if Willie is apt to be so far away that he cannot make himself heard in reply, he should have a whistle of his own, so that he can show clearly that he has heard and is coming. It is even possible to arrange a series of signals by which certain messages could be transmitted.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 26—Garden City, Mo., Farmosa Farm Sale, 40 Head.
September 29—Poolville, N. Y., Charles W. Lamb Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 3-4—Oconomowoc, Wis., Hollyhock Herd Dispersal. 115 Head. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
October 4—Chardon, Ohio, Albert Clemson & E. L. Newbury joint dispersal, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Mgrs.
Oct. 6—Waterloo, Iowa State Fall Sale, 90 Head. Ernest M. Wright, Sec.
Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 12—Mankato, Minn., A. M. Brush and Son Dispersal, 60 Head.
Oct. 13—Wyocena, Wis., Columbia County Asylum, S. C. Cushman, Supt.
October 22—St. Martin, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeder's Association Semi-Annual Sale, J. C. Sargent, Sec'y, 308 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 24-Nov. 5—Madison, Wisconsin Holstein Sales Assn., Jas. R. Garver, Madison, Gen. Mgrs.
Nov. 1, 1927—Clarks Summit, Pa., George E. Stevenson. Sale—39 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
Nov. 5, 1927—New Windsor, Md., Samuel A. Ensor. Sale—30 Head Holsteins.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 17, 1928—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer. Sale—40 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY UNION

A. M. Loomis, *Secretary*

Treasury Decision 4006, which is a ruling issued some months ago bringing cooking compounds which are colored in imitation of butter within the scope of the Oleomargarine Law and subject to taxation, will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1928, under a new order issued by David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on August 31. The reason for the postponement is not given. This decision is an important one because it emphasized the question of color as a factor in determining whether or not the commodity was in imitation of butter. It is important that buter salesmen check up carefully in the retail grocery stores to determine just how widespread the sale of these cooking compounds has become.

The time is again approaching when it will be necessary to report to Congress on the progress of tuberculosis eradication work in order to show the need and importance of adequate federal appropriations. A survey undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and Public Health Service indicates that several of the large cities and a great number of smaller cities have been added to the list that require the milk supply to be exclusively from tested cattle. A study has also been made of the appropriations by various state legislatures, providing for state funds for their share of this work. The total shown with several states not included is well towards $10,000,000. States in which over a million dollars are available from state funds alone are Illinois, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania with nearly a million available in both Minnesota and Iowa.

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Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

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677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.
Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

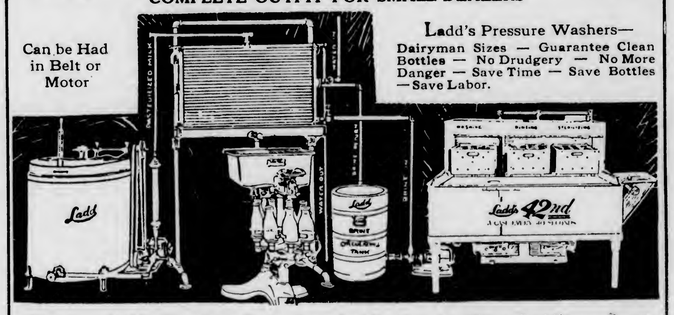
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Ladd's Pressure Washers—
Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles — Save Labor.



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Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

A Good Farm at a Bargain

I am offering for sale my farm, comprising

150 Acres,

located three and one-half miles East of Harrisburg, Penna., including my entire stock, crops and farm machinery.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are in the best of repair and equipped with all modern conveniences.

The stock consists of

Twenty [20] Head of Dairy Cattle and Two Span of Good Mules.

The Farm Machinery is practically new.

I will sell the farm, crops, machinery and stock together or the farm separate just to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars address

Jesse L. Lenker

232 State Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA. C. T. A.

The August report of the Schuylkill County, Pa. C. T. A. shows that in the twenty-six herds, 333 cows were in milk and 48 were dry. During that time 12 cows were sold by Association members 8 of which were disposed of as being unprofitable and one purebred bull was purchased. Thirty-eight cows produced above 40 lb. fat and 14 produced above 50 lb. fat while 68 produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 35 produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The highest producers were:

Breed	*Lb. Milk*	*% Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
Gr. J.	930	6.8	63.2
R. H.	1773	3.5	62.1
Gr. G.	713	8 5	60 6
R. H.	1699	3.5	59.5
R. H.	1695	3.5	58.9

CLAIR HINDMAN, *Tester in Charge.*

THE WASHINGTON AND QUINCY C. T. A.

The first month's report of the Washington and Quincy C. T. A. in Franklin County, Pa., shows the following figures:

Herds tested, 25; cows in milk, 286; cows dry, 48; cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 16; cows producing over 50 lb. fat, 4; cows producing over 1,000 lb. milk, 17; cows producing over 1,200 lb. milk, 11.

The ten highest producing cows show the following figures:

Breed	*Lb. Milk*	*% Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
Gr. H.	1513	3.8	57.5
Gr. G.	1321	4.3	56.8
Gr. H.	1544	3.5	54.0
Gr. G.	1156	4.4	50.9
Gr. G.	1091	4.5	49.1
Gr. J.	951	5.1	49.0
R. H.	1562	3.1	48.4
Gr. H.	1004	4.8	48.2
R. H.	1491	3.0	44.7

R. G. MILLER, *Tester in Charge.*

FIVE YEARS OF C. T. A. WORK COMPLETED

The Mifflin County Pa. C. T. A. completed in July, its fifth year's work with D. C. Drake, tester in charge. A summary shows the average production of milk the past year approximately 20% and fat 12% over the figures for the first year, 1921. (Editor's note.—Does the smaller percentage of rise in fat indicate the replacement of native or channel bred animals by Holsteins?)

The summary of the five years' work is as follows:

Year	*Average Milk*	*Average Fat*
1921	7470	274.8
1922	6971	270.8
1925	7564	280.0
1926	8380	305.0
1927	8955	308.1

During the year just completed, 12 herds produced in excess of 300 lb. butterfat average per cow and 3 herds exceeded 400 lb. These were the herds of S. M. Yoder whose grade Holstein herd averaged 420.7 butterfat from 12,339 milk. J. M. Byler whose herd of registered and grade Holsteins averaged 419.7 butterfat from 11,990 milk and R. H. King's herd of Registered Holsteins averaged 401.60 butterfat from 12,281 milk.

Twenty-one individual cows produced above 400 lb. butterfat and 5 produced above 500 lb.

The feed cost per 100 lb. milk the past year was $1.11 as compared with $1.17 the preceeding year.

The Association is being continued with 90% of the former members and the addition of 6 new ones.

DATA FROM VENANGO COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION, PENNA.

Compiled by I. O. SIDELMANN.

The Venango County C. T. A. finished its third year August 1, 1927, with 10 whole year members. In addition two members were in the Association only part of the year. There were 283 cows in the Association during all or part of the year. Nine days were taken by Clarion County men whose records were summarized with the Clarion Association.

The Association has made great progress during the time it has been in operation, notably in butterfat with an increase of 50 pounds. This increased production was obtained by greater use of records, better feeding, and weeding out the lower producing individuals.

Polk State School rapidly increasing average production. The purebred Holstein herd at Polk is making great average annual increases in production. Fifty-four of the One Hundred and Four head produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Sixty-six cows produced over 400 lb. fat. The high cow is a 14-year-old purebred Holstein owned by the Polk State School, producing 19,710 lb. milk and 750.6 lb. butterfat. This cow is followed in butterfat production by River Ridge Farm registered Jersey cow, "Petunia," age 2 years old with 10,787 lb milk and 597.6 lb. butterfat.

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"

HAMMOND'S



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

HAMMONDS SLUG-SHOT — AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

WHY LEAVE PENNSYLVANIA TO FARM

"Why go to western Canada to farm?" asks Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, after viewing, at a Pennsylvania fair, a beautiful exhibit showing the farming opportunities in far-off western Canada.

"Why leave Pennsylvania where farmers have the best markets in the world right at their front doors for a land 1,500 to 2,000 miles from markets?

"Why leave Pennsylvania,—a State where soil and climate make possible the production of every crop produced commercially in the United States, except cotton, peanuts, rice, flaxseed, and citrus fruits, for a land where farmers must take a long chance every season by producing one or two cash crops?

"Why leave Pennsylvania where farmers are producing more wheat per acre than is produced in Kansas and more corn per acre than in Iowa?

"Why leave Pennsylvania where improved farm land is available at a lower price than in most well-known agricultural areas?

"The reason farmers and others go to western Canada and similar areas," says Secretary Jordan, "is because somebody is doing a lot of advertising and talking about the great opportunities out there.

"What Pennsylvania agriculture needs is more advertising and more boosting just like that. We could go out to western Canada, advertise and tell those people about the real opportunities for good farmers in Pennsylvania and get just as many to come back here as have gone out there from this Commonwealth.

"What Pennsylvania needs is a few real farm boosters in every community and there won't be many people lured by beautifully colored farm pictures and by glowing remraks to a farming section several thousand miles from dependable markets."

COW TESTING IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

After 18 years of cow testing work there are not many poor cows in Waukesha County. The first Cow Testing Association in Waukesha County was organized in 1909. The number gradually increased until the war prices arrived, when the majority of the cows were making a nice profit. Consequently, cow testing dwindled until in 1921, when there was only one association left in Waukesha County. Irresponsible testers, high and low prices of milk, pure bred breeders doing official testing, and lack of help culminated in the downfall of cow testing in Waukesha County. The work has gradually taken root, as for the last four years six Cow Testing Associations have been in operation. Since 1921 over 350 farmers have had their herds tested. In all over 15,000 cows have been tested; more will be in the next few years.

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AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PHOTOCOPY OF ORIGINAL

A Good Farm at a Bargain

I am offering for sale my farm, comprising

150 Acres,

located three and one-half miles East of Harrisburg, Penna., including my entire stock, crops and farm machinery.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are in the best of repair and equipped with all modern conveniences.

The stock consists of

Twenty [20] Head of Dairy Cattle and a Two Span of Good Mules.

The Farm Machinery is practically new.

I will sell the farm, crops, machinery and stock together or the farm separate just to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars address

Jesse L. Lenker

232 State Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA. C. T. A.

The August report of the Schuylkill County, Pa. C. T. A. shows that in the twenty-six herds, 333 cows were in milk and 48 were dry. During that time 12 cows were sold by Association members 8 of which were disposed of as being unprofitable and one purebred bull was purchased. Thirty-eight cows produced above 40 lb. fat and 14 produced above 50 lb. fat while 68 produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 35 produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The highest producers were:

Breed	*Lb. Milk*	*% Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
Gr. J.	930	6.8	63.2
R. H.	1773	3.5	62.1
Gr. G.	713	8 5	60 6
R. H.	1699	3.5	59.5
R. H.	1695	3.5	58.9

CLAIR HINDMAN, *Tester in Charge.*

THE WASHINGTON AND QUINCY C. T. A.

The first month's report of the Washington and Quincy C. T. A. in Franklin County, Pa., shows the following figures:

Herds tested, 25; cows in milk, 286; cows dry, 48; cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 16; cows producing over 50 lb. fat, 4; cows producing over 1,000 lb. milk, 17; cows producing over 1,200 lb. milk, 11.

The ten highest producing cows show the following figures:

Breed	*Lb. Milk*	*% Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
Gr. H.	1513	3.8	57.5
Gr. G.	1321	4.3	56.8
Gr. H.	1544	3.5	54 0
Gr. G.	1156	4.4	50.9
Gr. G.	1091	4.5	49.1
Gr. J.	951	5.1	49.0
R. H.	1562	3.1	48.4
Gr. H.	1004	4.8	48.2
R. H.	1491	3.0	44.7

R. G. MILLER, *Tester in Charge.*

FIVE YEARS OF C. T. A. WORK COMPLETED

The Mifflin County Pa. C. T. A. completed in July, its fifth year's work with D. C. Drake, tester in charge. A summary shows the average production of milk the past year approximately 20% and fat 12% over the figures for the first year, 1921. (Editor's note.—Does the smaller percentage of rise in fat indicate the replacement of native or channel bred animals by Holsteins?)

The summary of the five years' work is as follows:

Year	*Average Milk*	*Average Fat*
1921	7470	274.8
1922	6971	270.8
1925	7564	280.0
1926	8380	305.0
1927	8955	308.1

During the year just completed, 12 herds produced in excess of 300 lb. butterfat average per cow and 3 herds exceeded 400 lb. These were the herds of S. M. Yoder whose grade Holstein herd averaged 420.7 butterfat from 12,339 milk. J. M. Byler whose herd of registered and grade Holsteins averaged 419.7 butterfat from 11,990 milk and R. H. King's herd of Registered Holsteins averaged 401.60 butterfat from 12,281 milk.

Twenty-one individual cows produced above 400 lb. butterfat and 5 produced above 500 lb.

The feed cost per 100 lb. milk the past year was $1.11 as compared with $1.17 the preceeding year.

The Association is being continued with 90% of the former members and the addition of 6 new ones.

DATA FROM VENANGO COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION, PENNA.

Compiled by I. O. SIDELMANN.

The Venango County C. T. A. finished its third year August 1, 1927, with 10 whole year members. In addition two members were in the Association only part of the year. There were 283 cows in the Association during all or part of the year. Nine days were taken by Clarion County men whose records were summarized with the Clarion Association.

The Association has made great progress during the time it has been in operation, notably in butterfat with an increase of 50 pounds. This increased production was obtained by greater use of records, better feeding, and weeding out the lower producing individuals.

Polk State School rapidly increasing average production. The purebred Holstein herd at Polk is making great average annual increases in production. Fifty-four of the One Hundred and Four head produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Sixty-six cows produced over 400 lb. fat. The high cow is a 14-year-old purebred Holstein owned by the Polk State School, producing 19,710 lb. milk and 750.6 lb. butterfat. This cow is followed in butterfat production by River Ridge Farm registered Jersey cow, "Petunia," age 2 years old with 10,787 lb milk and 597.6 lb. butterfat.

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"

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"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.



Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

WHY LEAVE PENNSYLVANIA TO FARM

"Why go to western Canada to farm?" asks Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, after viewing, at a Pennsylvania fair, a beautiful exhibit showing the farming opportunities in far-off western Canada.

"Why leave Pennsylvania where farmers have the best markets in the world right at their front doors for a land 1,500 to 2,000 miles from markets?

"Why leave Pennsylvania,—a State where soil and climate make possible the production of every crop produced commercially in the United States, except cotton, peanuts, rice, flaxseed, and citrus fruits, for a land where farmers must take a long chance every season by producing one or two cash crops?

"Why leave Pennsylvania where farmers are producing more wheat per acre than is produced in Kansas and more corn per acre than in Iowa?

"Why leave Pennsylvania where improved farm land is available at a lower price than in most well-known agricultural areas?

"The reason farmers and others go to western Canada and similar areas," says Secretary Jordan, "is because somebody is doing a lot of advertising and talking about the great opportunities out there.

"What Pennsylvania agriculture needs is more advertising and more boosting just like that. We could go out to western Canada, advertise and tell those people about the real opportunities for good farmers in Pennsylvania and get just as many to come back here as have gone out there from this Commonwealth.

"What Pennsylvania needs is a few real farm boosters in every community and there won't be many people lured by beautifully colored farm pictures and by glowing remrks to a farming section several thousand miles from dependable markets."

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Box 110

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HOLSTEINS AT COLORADO STATE FAIR

The awards at the Colorado State Fair were as follows:

Class 1: Bull 4 years old or older: 1—Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen, Colo., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby); 2—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, Colo., (Johanna Wayne Arapahoe); 3—Colo. State Reformatory, Buena Vista, Colo., (Sir Watson Pontiac Segis).

Class 2: Bull 3 year and under 4: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, (Wolhurst Pontiac Lodge).

Class 3: Bull 2 years and under 3: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, (Wolhurst Avoca Lady Ray); 2—Diamond K. Ranches, Littleton, (Wolhurst Avoca Lady Ray); 3—Diamond K. Ranch, (Wolhurst Robert Colantha).

Class 4: Bull 1 year and under 2: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, (Jack of Wolhurst Wayne Arapahoe); 2—Modern Woodmen of America San., (Woodcraft Chiron Pontiac); 3—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Ormsby Star Cora).

Class 5: Bull senior Calf: 1—Colo. State Reformatory, Buena Vista, (Colorado Colantha Watson Ragula); 2—Diamond K. Ranch (Wolhurst Uhlan Johanna Wayne); 3—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Julius Nudine Ormsby).

Senior Champion Bull; Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby).

Junior Champion Bull; Diamond K. Ranch, (Jack of Wolhurst Wayne Arapahoe).

Grand Champion; Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby).

Class 6: Cow 4 years old or older: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, Colo., (Carnation Matador Mercedes); 2—Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Pauline Matador); 3—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Parthenea Nudine).

Class 7: Cow 3 years and under 4: 1—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Parthenea Nudine); 2—Colo. State Reformatory, Buena Vista; (Colorado Segis Lyons Johanna); 3—Diamond K. Ranch, (Grahamholm Margaret Ormsby).

Class 8: Heifer, 2 years and under 3: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, (Carnation Segis Walker Queenie); 2—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Helen Ormsby); 3—Colorado State Reformatory (Pahgre Korinne Watson Bess).

Class 9: Heifer, Senior Yearling: 1 Modern Woodmen of A. (Woodcraft Lady Flora Ormsby); 2—Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Ormsby Queen Segis); 3—Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Segis Tillie).

Class 10: Heifer Junior Yearling: 1—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Polkadot Colantha); 2—Diamond K. Ranch (Wolhurst Wayne Dream Girl); 3—Colo. State Reformatory (Colorado Belinda Carmen Watson).

Class 11: Heifer Senior Calf: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, (Wolhurst Francis Matador); 2—Modern Woodmen San., (Woodcrest Segis Ormsby); 3—Modern Woodmen San., (Woodcraft Jessie Fobes Piebe).

Senior Champion Cow; Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Matador Mercedes).

Junior Champion Cow; Diamond K. Ranch, (Wolhurst Francis Matador).

Grand Champion; Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Matador Mercedes).

Graded Herds: 1—Diamond K. Ranch; 2—Modern Woodmen of A. San.; 3—Colo. State Reformatory.

Yearling Herds; 1—Modern Woodmen of A. San.; 2—Colo. State Reformatory.

Calf Herd; Modern Woodmen of A. San.; 2—Diamond K. Ranch; 3—Colo. State Reformatory.

Get of Sire; 1—Diamond K. Ranch (Matador Segis Walker 6th); 2—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby); 3—Diamond K. Ranch (Johanna Wayne Arapahoe).

TRI-STATE FAIR, ABERDEEN, S. D.

At the Tri-State Fair held at Aberdeen, South Dakota, on August 30th to September 2d, the Holstein exhibits were confined to two institution herds—the Yankton State Hospital of Yankton and the Yankton State School and Home for Feeble Minded, at Redfield.

It was mighty fine for the management of these two State Institutions to exhibit their herds of excellent Holsteins at the Tri-State Fair, but we sometimes question the advisability of permitting State Institutions to exhibit their cattle in competition for prizes and premiums. It is hardly fair for the individual to have to compete with his state in any sort of competition. To us the spirit of coöperation in an educational way would be better expressed if institution cattle were place on exhibition and did not compete for any prize or honors.

The following are the awards at the Tri-State Fair:

Bull, 3 years or over—1st, State Hospital. Bull, 2 years and under 3—1st, State School and Home. Bull, 1 year and under 18 months—1st, State School and Home. Bull calf, 4 months and under 1 year—1st, 2d, 3d, State School and Home; 4th, State Hospital.

Cow, 4 years or over—1st, State School and Home; 2d, 3d, State Hospital. Cow, 3 years and under 4—1st, 2d, State School and Home. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1st, 2d, State School and Home; 3d, State Hospital. Heifer, 18 months and under 2 years—1st, State School and Home; 2d, 3d, State Hospital. Heifer—1st year and under 18 months—1st, State School and Home; 2d, State Hospital. Heifer, 4 months and under 1 year—1st, State Hospital; 2d, 3d, State School and Home.

Junior and Grand Champion Bull—State School and Home, on Redfield Bess Laura Piebe. Senior Champion Bull—State School and Home, on Redfield Piebe Wa Wa Lad. Senior and Grand Champion Female—State School and Home, on Redfield Bess Florence. Junior Champion Female—State School and Home, on Redfield Bess Amy Laura.

SPECIAL APPEAL TO OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES

The Secretary of the National Dairy Union is proud to number Richard Pattee, Managing Director of the New England Milk Producers Association, as one of his friends. Mr. Pattee is a man who has not only believed in coöperation but has practiced it. For more than ten years he has written monthly an editorial letter which has been printed in the *New England Dairyman*, the official organ of the Association of which he was the business Manager. The editorials have now been brought together and are being published in book form. It is not likely that there has ever been a more interesting, more practical or more valuable contribution to the literature on coöperation.

The editorials dealt with the problems affecting the milk producers' business and their coöperative efforts. They read like a diary of intimate thoughts and are full of quiet humor and philosophy. They form a connected story of interest to every friend of coöperation in the United States. The book will make available the experience and the ability of one of the ablest leaders in this movement. It is being published by friends of Mr. Pattee as a tribute to his ability, his interest and his life-long devotion. It will be a beautiful volume of about 200 pages, substantially bound in green and gold, selling at $1.50 per copy.

This book is being printed under the direction of Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation. He writes me as follows: "We would appreciate receiving as many orders as possible in advance of printing in order to lighten the expense load on those who are guaranteeing the publication." Send your check to Mr. Holman, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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of your alfalfa and other crops for hay and seed, by using Bradley's Patented Folding Curing Racks, 6 feet tall, hay off the ground and ventilated.
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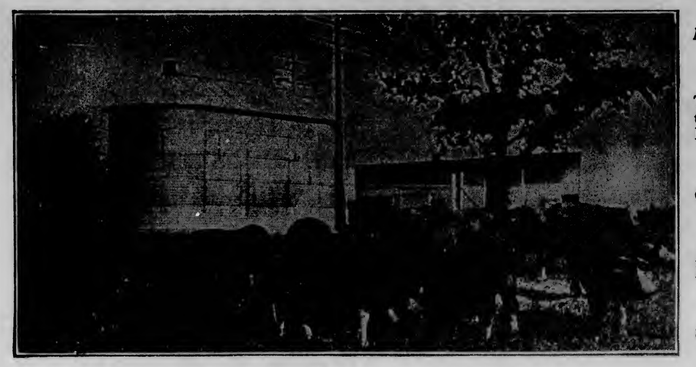
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Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

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HOLSTEINS AT COLORADO STATE FAIR

The awards at the Colorado State Fair were as follows:

Class 1: Bull 4 years old or older: 1—Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen, Colo., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby); 2—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, Colo., (Johanna Wayne Arapahoe); 3—Colo. State Reformatory, Buena Vista, Colo., (Sir Watson Pontiac Segis).

Class 2: Bull 3 year and under 4: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, (Wolhurst Pontiac Lodge).

Class 3: Bull 2 years and under 3: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, (Wolhurst Avoca Lady Ray); 2—Diamond K. Ranches, Littleton, (Wolhurst Avoca Lady Ray); 3—Diamond K. Ranch, (Wolhurst Robert Colantha).

Class 4: Bull 1 year and under 2: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, (Jack of Wolhurst Wayne Arapahoe); 2—Modern Woodmen of America San., (Woodcraft Chiron Pontiac); 3—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Ormsby Star Cora).

Class 5: Bull senior Calf: 1—Colo. State Reformatory, Buena Vista, (Colorado Colantha Watson Ragula); 2—Diamond K. Ranch (Wolhurst Uhlan Johanna Wayne); 3—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Julius Nudine Ormsby).

Senior Champion Bull; Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby).

Junior Champion Bull; Diamond K. Ranch, (Jack of Wolhurst Wayne Arapahoe).

Grand Champion; Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby).

Class 6: Cow 4 years old or older: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, Colo., (Carnation Matador Mercedes); 2—Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Pauline Matador); 3—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Parthenea Nudine).

Class 7: Cow 3 years and under 4: 1—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Parthenea Nudine); 2—Colo. State Reformatory, Buena Vista; (Colorado Segis Lyons Johanna); 3—Diamond K. Ranch, (Grahamholm Margaret Ormsby).

Class 8: Heifer, 2 years and under 3: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, Littleton, (Carnation Segis Walker Queenie); 2—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Helen Ormsby); 3—Colorado State Reformatory (Pahgre Korinne Watson Bess).

Class 9: Heifer, Senior Yearling: 1 Modern Woodmen of A. (Woodcraft Lady Flora Ormsby); 2—Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Ormsby Queen Segis); 3—Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Segis Tillie).

Class 10: Heifer Junior Yearling: 1—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Woodcraft Polkadot Colantha); 2—Diamond K. Ranch (Wolhurst Wayne Dream Girl); 3—Colo. State Reformatory (Colorado Belinda Carmen Watson).

Class 11: Heifer Senior Calf: 1—Diamond K. Ranch, (Wolhurst Francis Matador); 2—Modern Woodmen San., (Woodcrest Segis Ormsby); 3—Modern Woodmen San., (Woodcraft Jessie Fobes Piebe).

Senior Champion Cow; Diamond K. Ranch, (Carnation Matador Mercedes).

Junior Champion Cow; Diamond K. Ranch, (Wolhurst Francis Matador).

Grand Champion; Diamond K. Ranch. (Carnation Matador Mercedes).

Graded Herds: 1—Diamond K. Ranch: 2—Modern Woodmen of A. San.; 3—Colo. State Reformatory.

Yearling Herds; 1—Modern Woodmen of A. San.; 2—Colo. State Reformatory.

Calf Herd; Modern Woodmen of A. San.; 2—Diamond K. Ranch; 3—Colo. State Reformatory.

Get of Sire; 1—Diamond K. Ranch (Matador Segis Walker 6th); 2—Modern Woodmen of A. San., (Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby); 3—Diamond K. Ranch (Johanna Wayne Arapahoe).

TRI-STATE FAIR, ABERDEEN, S. D.

At the Tri-State Fair held at Aberdeen, South Dakota, on August 30th to September 2d, the Holstein exhibits were confined to two institution herds—the Yankton State Hospital of Yankton and the Yankton State School and Home for Feeble Minded, at Redfield.

It was mighty fine for the management of these two State Institutions to exhibit their herds of excellent Holsteins at the Tri-State Fair, but we sometimes question the advisability of permitting State Institutions to exhibit their cattle in competition for prizes and premiums. It is hardly fair for the individual to have to compete with his state in any sort of competition. To us the spirit of coöperation in an educational way would be better expressed if institution cattle were place on exhibition and did not compete for any prize or honors.

The following are the awards at the Tri-State Fair:

Bull, 3 years or over—1st, State Hospital. Bull, 2 years and under 3—1st, State School and Home. Bull, 1 year and under 18 months—1st, State School and Home. Bull calf, 4 months and under 1 year—1st, 2d, 3d, State School and Home; 4th, State Hospital.

Cow, 4 years or over—1st, State School and Home; 2d, 3d, State Hospital. Cow, 3 years and under 4—1st, 2d, State School and Home. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1st, 2d, State School and Home; 3d, State Hospital. Heifer, 18 months and under 2 years—1st, State School and Home; 2d, 3d, State Hospital. Heifer—1st year and under 18 months—1st, State School and Home; 2d, State Hospital. Heifer, 4 months and under 1 year—1st, State Hospital; 2d, 3d, State School and Home.

Junior and Grand Champion Bull—State School and Home, on Redfield Bess Laura Piebe. Senior Champion Bull—State School and Home, on Redfield Piebe Wa Wa Lad. Senior and Grand Champion Female—State School and Home, on Redfield Bess Florence. Junior Champion Female—State School and Home, on Redfield Bess Amy Laura.

SPECIAL APPEAL TO OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES

The Secretary of the National Dairy Union is proud to number Richard Pattee, Managing Director of the New England Milk Producers Association, as one of his friends. Mr. Pattee is a man who has not only believed in coöperation but has practiced it. For more than ten years he has written monthly an editorial letter which has been printed in the *New England Dairyman*, the official organ of the Association of which he was the business Manager. The editorials have now been brought together and are being published in book form. It is not likely that there has ever been a more interesting, more practical or more valuable contribution to the literature on coöperation.

The editorials dealt with the problems affecting the milk producers' business and their coöperative efforts. They read like a diary of intimate thoughts and are full of quiet humor and philosophy. They form a connected story of interest to every friend of coöperation in the United States. The book will make valuable the experience and the ability of one of the ablest leaders in this movement. It is being published by friends of Mr. Pattee as a tribute to his ability, his interest and his life-long devotion. It will be a beautiful volume of about 200 pages, substantially bound in green and gold, selling at $1.50 per copy.

This book is being printed under the direction of Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation. He writes me as follows: "We would appreciate receiving as many orders as possible in advance of printing in order to lighten the expense load on those who are guaranteeing the publication." Send your check to Mr. Holman, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

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RAW FURS
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Double the Value
of your alfalfa and other crops for hay and seed, by using Bradley's Patented Folding Curing Racks, 6 feet tall, hay off the ground and ventilated.
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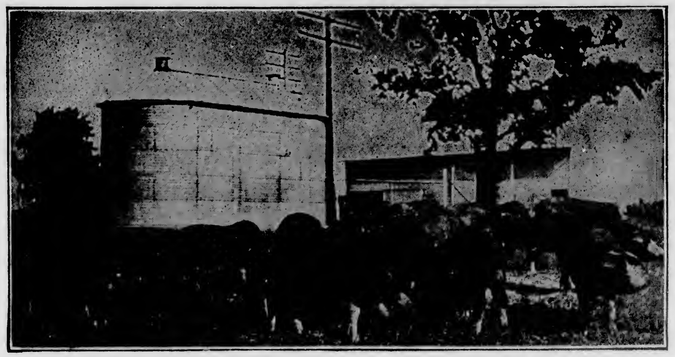
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SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE
He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.
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Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa
Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.
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A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF

COLONEL JOH LYONS
whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.
L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Write for our special 3⅓ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

A HOLSTEIN PRIZE WINNER



CLYDE HASBROOK AND HIS CHAMPION CALF.

This is Clyde Hasbrook, Titusville, Holstein Calf Club boy, with his Junior Champion Holstein female in the open classes of the recent Crawford County Dairy Show at Conneaut Lake, Penna.

HARFORD FAIR

The Holstein awards at the Harford Fair, Susquehanna County, Penna., held September 13-14-15, were divided between William Benning of Kingsley and E. D. Allen of Harford.

Judging was done by Frank F. Resseguie and the awards were as follows: Benning first on Aged Bull; Allen first on three-year-old bull; Benning first on aged cow, Allen second; Allen first on senior three-year-old; Benning first on Junior three-year-old; Allen first on senior two-year-old; Benning first on Junior two-year-old; Allen first on se[illegible] two-year-old, Benning second; Allen first and second senior one-year-old; Allen first on yearling; Benning first on calf; Benning first on herd, Allen second.

The destruction of evil and the progress of good must wait on the law of ripeness and decay, as much as any fruit does. Some people try to pick ripe reforms in green years. There is an impatience which is founded on fret and not on faith, although its cause is an anxiety for the progress of good and the removal of evil. When it is given a person to see what is wrong, that person is a sentry on the frontier over which that wrong may pass; he is stationed there until the main body of the army of reform comes up. He must wait and watch and then act with the others.—*Dearborn Independent.*

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No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stake out consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12. nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS. Money back if not satisfies all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)
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noted sire of producers and shows animals.
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PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE
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ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

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Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. Selleck, Huntington, Long Island.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Ill.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—Quality stock. $30 per 100. Order now. Diamond Hatchery, Box 5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

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OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. Uhl Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio.

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HEIFERS, YEARLING AND CALVES—Heifers, $150.00, yearlings and calves from $75.00 up. C. H. Beaumont, Rushford, N. Y.

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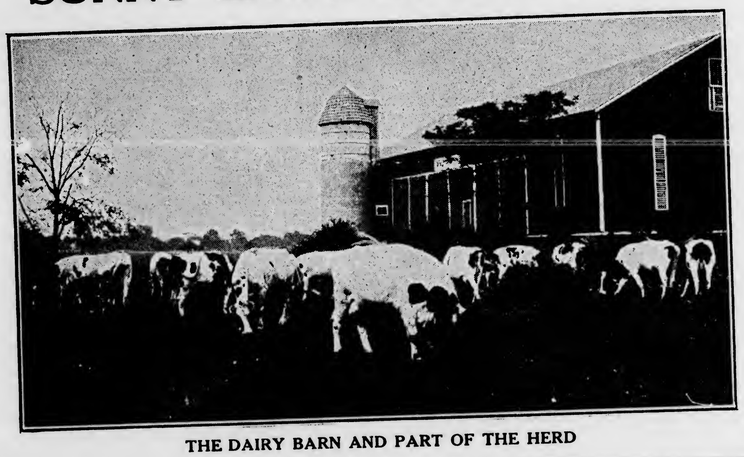
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CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

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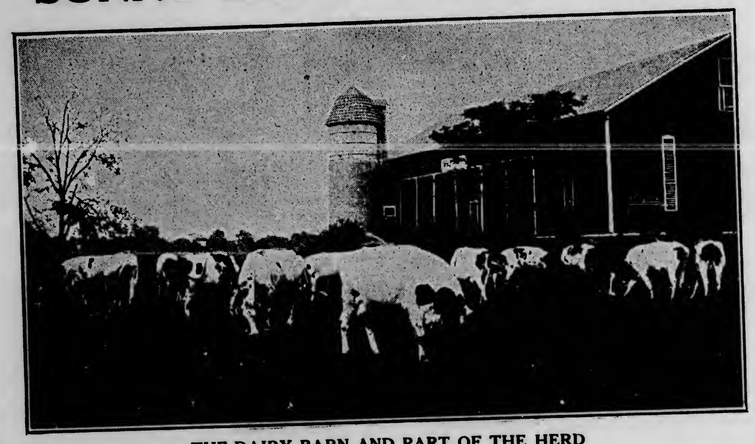
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The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

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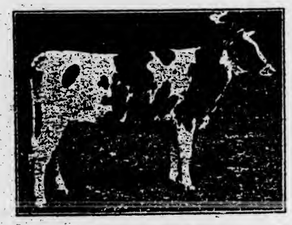
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(Indiana State Fair 1924)



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Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

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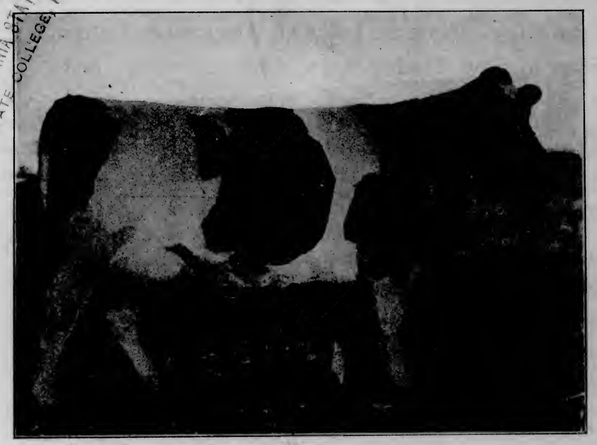
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World's Champion of her class for more than six years. Developed at Origin Farms, George E. Stevenson, owner, Clarks Summit, Penna.



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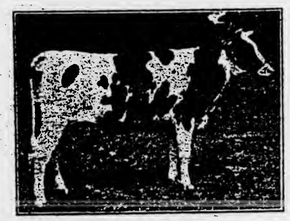
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MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

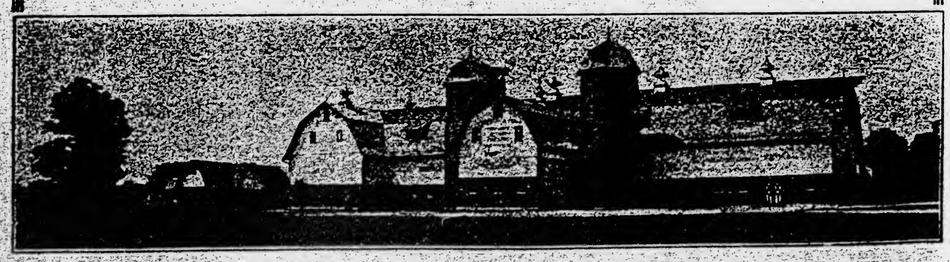
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Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

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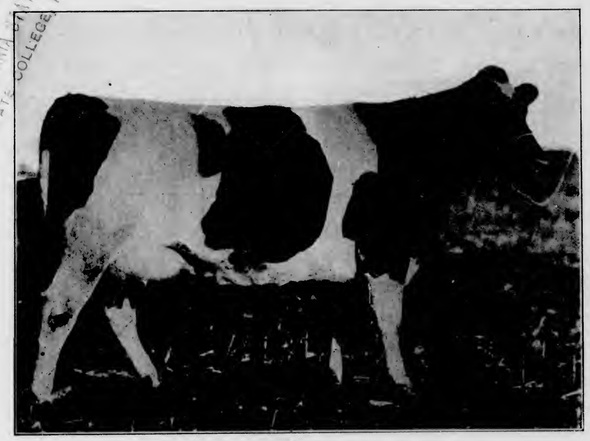
OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



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KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA
World's Champion of her class for more than six years. Developed at Origin Farms, George E. Stevenson, owner, Clarks Summit, Penna.



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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Is Your Paper!

Its purpose is to promote better dairying by the means of improved stock and by the exchanging of ideas and viewpoints of men who are actually engaged in the dairy industry.

If you wish to keep in touch with the work that the Holstein cow is doing, dressed in her everyday clothes, and fed and cared for economically by the plain breeders and dairymen, this paper will give you the desired information.

The special articles written by practical dairymen, college professors, veterinarians and dairy experts are full of good counsel and information. In addition to Cow Testing Association summaries, and work by boys and girls enrolled in Junior projects, this paper, while emphasizing the work of the Holstein cow, keeps you posted in regard to dairy breeds, both in this and foreign countries.

Each issue carries a feature article of special interest, telling of the plain breeder and dairyman's success, financially and otherwise, in handling this breed of cattle, illustrated with photographs of buildings, equipment and outstanding animals.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1927 No. 19

Measure the Value of Your Dairy Herd by Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

A FEW years ago, within the bounds of the state of Pennsylvania, there was established an extensive Holstein breeding establishment. The foundation animals that went to make up the original herd were selected with great care and in accordance with the teachings advocated by the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association. No expense was spared in securing animals of desirable quality from the standpoint of Records, Type and Conformation, and seemingly whenever the purchase of a foundation animal was made to go into this herd, the price paid and the quality of animal secured excited wide comment in the Holstein and Agricultural press.

The owners of the establishment seemed always willing to do everything and anything that was deemed necessary or essential to make the breeding operation which they had undertaken, a success. Particularly was this true in buying at public auctions of a State and National character. Exhibiting at Fairs and Shows was also carried on extensively and the advertising bills were said to have amounted to many thousand dollars annually.

In all respects this particular breeding establishment was managed in accordance with the teachings advocated by the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association and the *Holstein-Friesian World,* published at Syracuse.

If it were possible to make a success financially or from the standpoint of breed improvement by following the teachings so long advocated by the Advanced Registry Department and *The World,* this particular breeding establishment should have been a success both financially and from the standpoint of breed improvement.

In the show ring the above mentioned breeding establishment obtained a National reputation and in like manner in the making of official records, it also enjoyed National honors.

If we judge this herd from the artificial standards set by the Advanced Registry Department and *The World,* it would have been classed as 100 per cent par-excellent, but we cannot continue to judge any enterprise by false standards alone. We must apply the "acid" test and the "acid" test in judging this particular breeding establishment resolves itself into three factors.

First—Was this particular breeding establishment a sound financial business investment?

Second—Were better cattle bred, raised and developed at this farm than the foundation stock?

Third—If judged by sound dairy standards and not artificial standards, would they measure up to be 100 per cent par-excellent?

As to the profitableness of this particular breeding establishment, the founder in his petition in bankruptcy filed before the Court and published in the daily press, included an item of $1,000,000.00 lost on his farm in a period of five years.

This loss was not the largest liability listed in his bankruptcy petition for he was a man at one time considered very wealthy. The fact that this particular farm was listed among his liabilities and not his assets however should not be overlooked.

When we consider that the loss was over $1,000,000.00 in a period of five years it would seem that this particular Ideal Breeding Establishment was one of the most hazardous and losing propositions in which the owner was engaged.

The founder of this breeding establishment after repeated trials in the Court was found guilty and charged with the embezzlement of $600,000.00.

If he was guilty of embezzling any more than the above amount it was not proven in the Court. If the $600,000.00 for which he is now serving a jail sentence was deducted from the $1,000,000.00 which he lost on his farm, there would still be a balance of $400,000.00—nearly a half million.

If we set aside all of the business schemes in which this particular party was involved other than his Holstein breeding venture, if he had not been led on by the same influence that has deceived thousands of others to invest their all in breeding stock with imaginary values and had retained the $1,000,000.00 lost through his cattle speculations, we believe he would still have been a free man with nearly a half million dollars to his credit.

Now let us consider what this loss of $1,000,000.00 has accomplished in the way of breed improvement. As we have stated before, in the show ring and in making official records, cattle bred and developed on this farm enjoyed a national reputation when judged by standards set by the Old Registry Association.

The farm and herd we now understand have passed into other hands and the cattle that have been raised at this Ideal Breeding Establishment have been put to the "acid" test and compelled to prove their value by PAY-AT-THE-PAIL standards.

The Cow Testing Association report for the month of August in the Association in which this herd is entered, listed among the ten highest producing animals,

five members of this herd. It does not sound so bad to have five cows from one herd classed among the ten highest producing cows in the association until we examine the report and find that the five cows showed an average butterfat percentage of below three (3.0) per cent. The exact percentage given in the report is as follows:

Cow No. 1	3.0
Cow No. 2	2.5
Cow No. 3	2.6
Cow No. 7	2.9
Cow No. 8	2.8

The milk from these five cows, according to the report, was so low in butterfat percentage that it would be unlawful in the State of Pennsylvania, and in many other states, for retail milk dealers to offer it for sale.

The plain breeder and dairyman who follows dairying as his major business and depends upon the sale of his milk and increased stock for a livelihood, endeavors to breed Holsteins that are liberal milkers and high testers. He has been trying to improve the breed by raising the average percentage of fat in the milk and at the same time keeping up a liberal flow of milk. It is not uncommon to find cows of the Holstein breed that will test 4.0 per cent or above but usually such cows are not heavy or liberal milkers.

Again it is possible to find cows of the Holstein breed that are very heavy, even sensational milk producers but test very low in butterfat per cent.

Cows of this type might be particularly adapted to districts where the milk was sold to the Cheese Factory but the fact that they are capable of producing a Sensational quantity of milk is not a desirable quality when the butterfat percentage contained in the milk is extremely low.

There is a third class of Holstein cows that combine heavy milk yields with high butterfat percentage—testing on an average from 3.4 to 4.0 per cent and at freshening time on two and three milkings a day, produce from 60 to 80 lb.

It is this class that are most desirable from the standpoint of utility and profitable production and it is to produce animals of this sort that breeders should direct their efforts.

It is unwise to attempt to increase the butterfat percentage of Holstein cows at the sacrifice of the milk yield. It would be more profitable to switch to some other breed of dairy cattle—the Jersey for instance, if one desired a cow that was only capable of producing 40 or 50 pounds of milk a day that tested between 4.0 or 5.0 per cent butterfat.

It would be equally as unwise to try and develop a strain of Holstein cows that would produce unlimited quantities of milk that was extremely low in butterfat percentage. It would be cheaper to get skim milk at the skimming station.

The explanation why a breeding establishment like the one above described should so utterly fail from the standpoint of breed improvement, is easily explained.

Increasing the Butterfat Test for Record Purposes

The cow that responds most readily to special fitting and forced feeding by the expert who handles them in making official records, is the cow that will produce a Sensational quantity of milk.

Through the process of fitting and feeding the normally low butterfat percentage can be increased for the purpose of making official records, to 5, 6, 7 per cent or even higher. The methods used to bring about such increased butterfat percentage is too expensive and too destructive to the cow's future usefulness to be put into general practice by plain breeders and dairymen.

Henry & Morrison in speaking of fitting cows for official testing make the following statements:

"The highest production of which a cow is capable, whether in a 7-day test or on a yearly record, can be secured only when she is carefully fitted, or fattened, before she freshens. By having a cow calve in high condition she draws heavily on the store of fat in her body during the fore part of the lactation period. Therefore her yield of milk, and especially of fat, is much larger than if she had calved in only fair condition.

"Cows which are to be run on official test are usually allowed a somewhat longer dry period before freshening than normal, so there may be plenty of time for the cow to become rested from the strain of her previous lactation period and to put on the desired amount of flesh. The dry period for test cows will usually range from 6 to 12 weeks, probably not averaging over 8 weeks. Often the cows are allowed to rest for 3 or 4 weeks, being fed little or no concentrates, and are then fitted for the following lactation period.

"Some breeders differentiate between soft-fitting and hard-fitting using the former method for 7-day tests, and hard-fitting for yearly records. Soft-fitting means getting cows very fat with soft flesh which will come off quickly with proper handling after the cow freshens. By this method the percentage of fat in a 7-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher."

Pay-At-the-Pail

The plain breeder and dairyman must go back to the old standard in measuring the value of his breeding stock and dairy cattle. He must determine their value by PAY-AT-THE-PAIL methods. The Cow Testing Association offers an ideal solution to his problems in helping to determine the normal butterfat percentage.

In case it is impossible for him to enter his herd in Cow Testing Association work he could secure a Babcock Tester and test his own milk or take it to the skimming station or receiving plant and have the samples tested there. In either event we believe the results would be far more reliable than to place his herd on official test and submit his cows to a process of special fitting and forced feeding.

Six and Seven Per Cent Butterfat Holsteins

The only tribunal in the Holstein Fraternity that dares to credit cows of the Holstein breed as producing milk containing a butterfat percentage of 6, 7 per cent or even higher, is the Advance Registry Department. If the farmer tested his own milk and secured such results he would know something was wrong. The same would be true if his milk was tested at the creamery or skimming station.

If we select cows that are Sensational Milkers and low testers for the purpose of making large official records it is possible to juggle the fat percentage, with a view of increasing, by the methods above described by Henry & Morrison, but there is no known method of juggling the breeding qualities of such cows so that they will transmit the exaggerated butterfat percentage to their offspring.

On the other hand these Sensational Milkers that are low testers will transmit to their daughters and granddaughters, with slight variation, a low butterfat percentage.

The downward trend in butterfat percentage that has resulted in the breeding operations at the Ideal Breeding Establishment cited above, is in accordance with the results that would be expected and entirely in line with the law of heredity that "LIKE BEGETS LIKE." If we select low testers as our foundation stock we must expect the offspring to be low testers.

The damage that such a breeding establishment might afflict on the Holstein breed cannot be measured by the daughters developed in the home herd. These breeding establishments, as the results of extensive advertising, have been able to sell their surplus bull calves to head herds of the plain breeders and dairymen and it is the low testing daughters that result from such mating that will bring the greatest disaster to the industry.

Select your herdsires and foundation females from the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen. It is the most reliable method. If you look around in your own neighborhood and note the breeders who have made the greatest success with purebred dairy cattle financially and otherwise, it will be the breeders who have dared to stick to these methods and that have not been misled or deceived by SENSATIONALISM.

Dairy Activities of Department of Agriculture

NEW developments and problems in the three-billion-dollar dairy industry of the United States will be featured in an exhibit at the National Dairy Exposition at Memphis, Tenn., October 15-22, by the Bureau of Dairy Industry and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A rural atmosphere will be given the exhibit by the central feature—a barnyard scene in which two farmers will be seen and heard discussing some of their mutual problems. The conversation of these life-sized automatons, Henry and Tom, reproduced by the aid of a special talking machine with amplifiers should be of interest to all visiting dairymen.

Discussing the herd-improvement question, Henry tells Tom that "proved bulls are best." A proved bull is one that has shown by the records of five or more of his unselected daughters that he consistently sires daughters that produce more than their dams. Henry had located such a bull and was considering buying him although Tom thought the price would be too much. The bull had sired twenty daughters, 10 of which had already shown they could produce a yearly average of 75 pounds more butterfat than their dams. The others, Henry felt, would be just as good. At 40 cents a pound for butterfat the extra 75 pounds would be worth $30. Each of the 20 daughters promises to earn an extra $30 every year she is in the herd, and if they average four seasons, they will earn 20 times 30 times 4, or something like $2,400 more than their dams. That, said Henry, is a good indication of what such a bull is worth.

The two farmers continue to discuss the questions of feeding, testing and clean milk production with equally convincing facts. Alfalfa, it is explained, is better than other hays and makes a good feed for heifers, especially if supplemented with corn silage and a little grain; herd-improvement association records have not only indicated the poor cows and the good cows, but are now being used to show the true value of the herdsire by comparison of the records of his daughters with those of the dams of the daughters; four big things in the production of clean milk are clean healthy cows, small-top pails, sterilized utensils, and prompt cooling and storage of the milk.

Another exhibit features the theme that "good cows are the basis of success in the dairy industry." Records of dairy-herd improvement association show that "production can be doubled with only 40 per cent more feed fed to better cows." The records of two cows, Bluey and Blossom, are offered to substantiate the statement. Bluey's production was valued at $96, her cost of feed at $52, and the income over feed cost was $44. Blossom, producing twice as much milk and butterfat, returned a total of $191 for her production. Her feed cost $75, giving an income over feed cost of $116. With cows like Bluey the outlook for the dairyman is blue, whereas with cows like Blossom the outlook is rosy. By means of special lighting these different "outlooks" are shown in blue and rosy colors.

Exercise and a ration of sprouted oats improve the fertility of dairy animals. This is the story told by another exhibit. Methods used at the department experimental farm for exercising aged bulls are shown in minature models. Recent experimental work at the department farm has shown that sprouted oats not only improve the fertility of aged bulls but are also valuable in overcoming breeding troubles in cows. It is believed that sprouted oats correct a nutritive deficiency which causes functional disorders and failure to breed. Fourteen apparently normal cows and heifers bred a number of times without results conceived after being put on a ration of sprouted oats for a time. Three of these were over 8 years old.

One of the newest projects in dairy research is concerned with a study of the development, structure, capacity, and variations of cows' udders—the real source of the three-billion-dollar industry. Progress made in these investigations is shown in a special exhibit by numerous enlarged photographs of udders of animals of all ages, from that of a twenty-five-day-old calf to a mature cow. A photograph of an amputated udder shows that there is more than one route for the return of blood from the udder back to the heart; also that large milk veins apparently are not essential for high milk production. Another illustration shows that the

four quarters of an udder are separate; stained solutions pumped into one quarter did not pass to other quarters. It is now known that milk is stored in the udder as milk prior to milking time rather than that its manufacture takes place during milking as was formerly believed and taught. This was proved by a post-mortem milking of udders that had been removed from the cows, in which the yield of milk was practically as much as was secreted by the living cow at the normal milking time.

Unsterilized dairy utensils are the main source of bacterial contamination of milk. Numerous ways of sterilizing utensils are shown by models and diagrams in another exhibit. How to make a sterilizing cabinet of wood, galvanized iron, hollow tile, or concrete, to be operated with steam from a boiler constitutes a part of this feature.

A lesson in the value of hay is shown in another exhibit. High-grade legume (alfalfa) hay is necessary to provide cows with enough lime for normal milk secretions. Cows fed on a low grade, or poorly-cured hay, such as that which has been wet, possibly somewhat moldy, and handled several times thereby losing much of its leafiness, fail to get sufficient lime from the hay and are forced to draw on their bones for the needed supply.

In this exhibit, a life-size diagram of a cow shows her digestive organs and skeleton. By means of a mechanical device, in the exhibit, the source of the milk lime is shown. When the cow is fed high-grade legume hay, all the lime for the milk comes from the digestive organs, but when fed on low grade hay, part of the lime needed comes from the bones.

An added item in this exhibit is the display of the United States Standards for alfalfa which have been worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Hay Division. Also there are samples of high-grade and low-grade alfalfa shown in the bale.

Agriculture is fast becoming a business and business methods are demanded of those who engage in it. This is true of dairying as much as of any other agricultural enterprise. The keeping of accounts is a vital part of the dairyman's work and is brought to his attention in an exhibit which shows an enlarged open ledger. The balance sheet of this giant ledger shows the results of an inquiry among 2,374 dairy farmers and indicates what the average dairy farmer receives from the sale of the products of his farm as compared with the expenses incurred in the conduct of his business.

Still other features indicate the variety of factors entering into the management of dairy farms, the central scene of which is an illuminated picture of an ideal dairy farm layout including the visible physical equipment of barns and buildings, fields, pastures, and herds.

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding I must offer for sale my 29.42-lb. herdsire

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

How to Clean Premises

CATTLE owners will be interested in the new circular which has just been issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry setting forth the facts with reference to tuberculosis eradication work; how best to clean up the premises after reacting cattle have been removed and guard against reinfection.

The following was taken from the circular:

"The premises which contained reactors must in all cases be given serious consideration for the reason that sanitary quarters are essential to health and are necessary in establishing and maintaining cattle free of disease.

"The stables, sheds, and yards occupied by tuberculous animals will remain infected until they are cleaned and disinfected. Thorough cleaning is of equal, if not more, importance than disinfection. Disinfectants can not destroy germs with which they do not come in contact. Therefore, immediately following the removal of tuberculous animals, cleanse the stable thoroughly as follows:

"1. Sweep ceilings, walls and floor.

"2. Remove rotten woodwork and loose boards, particularly off the floor.

"3. Remove dried accumulations about mangers, floors and drains.

"4. If floors of the stable are made of earth, dig it out about six inches or so far as the fluids have penetrated and refill the excavation with fresh earth.

"5. Clean the yards of all manure and remove to field, plowing it in, or if permitted to remain on surface of field, it should be spread lightly. Cattle or swine should not have access to the field until after the sun has had an opportunity to kill all the germs.

"6. Scrub the mangers, feed boxes, stalls and partitions with hot water containing strong soap, lye or washing soda.

"7. If cow stable is not divided by a partition from other part of the stable, it will be necessary to clean the entire stable which includes horse stables and entries.

"Infected premises will not be disinfected until after they have been thoroughly cleansed.

"Indemnity claims will not be paid for tuberculous animals unless the infected premises are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

"The disinfecting is supervised by trained men. To prevent the spread of disease, the cleaning and disinfecting should be done as soon as possible after the removal of the tuberculous animals.

Sanitation

"Health is preserved by sanitation, therefore, proper sanitation on premises is most important to keep animals healthy. Sanitation in its broad sense means cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight. Sunlight is the cheapest disinfectant known. Because of the absence of sufficient windows, sunlight is excluded from many barns. The installation of additional windows is a good investment and the sunlight thus admitted will be increased in proportion to the number of windows installed.

"The stables at all times should be kept clean and free from filth. A satisfactory system of ventilation need not be expensive and is simple to install. Floors of the stables should be properly drained. Concrete floors are recommended because they are easily kept clean and thoroughly sanitary. Mangers and drinking facilities should be modeled with the view of eliminating communicable diseases. The yards should be kept dry and free from manure. As a preventive measure the herd owner should clean and disinfect his stables, yards, etc., at least once a year."

Rolling Knoll Buys Foundation Cow

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS, owners of Rolling Knoll Farm, Gaithersburg, Md., sent us the following regarding Holstein activities in their herd:

"At the recent dispersal of Senator Warfield's fine herd at Sykesville, Md., we purchased Canary King Pearl De Kol. She not only was the highest priced animal but the highest yearly record cow in the herd, having produced 1,090.3 lbs. butter and 26,736.9 lb.



ONE OF THE GOOD ONES IN THE WALKER HERD

milk, at five years of age. This is believed to be the second highest milk record ever made in Maryland.

"We consider ourselves very fortunate in purchasing this great foundation cow, and expect great things from her offspring sired by our show son of Sir Inka May, All American Junior Yearling 1924 and son of the former U. S. Butter Champion, May Walker Ollie Homestead.

"We also wish to report the sale of three young herdsires:

"Rolling Knoll Korndyke Abbekerk, sold to Downey Williams, Eitcheson, Md. His dam, Rachel Beauty Korndyke Pontiac was Grand Champion at Montgomery County Fair in 1926. She is a granddaughter of Crescent Beauty Butter Maid, Grand Champion at National Dairy Show in 1917. This bull is backed by type and production on both sides and should develop into a great herdsire.

"Rolling Knoll King Fayne Abbekerk sold to Dr. H. H. Ladson, Olney, Md. His dam averaged over 13,000 lb. milk for three consecutive years in C. T. A. work. She is a daughter of Fayne Butter Boy Jewel, the sire of many high producers.

"Beauty Raymondale De Kol sold to Linwood Zimmerman, Fulton, Md. His dam is a daughter of Juba Johanna De Kol who is sister to the famous 35-lb. cow, Windsor Sweet Butter Maid, who has three records over 33 lb. His dam is also a daughter of Crescent Beauty Butter Maid, National Grand Champion in 1917.

"These three bulls are sired by Plus Abbekerk Raymondale whose two nearest dams average 1,507.5 lb. butter and 29,530.50 lb. milk. He is a grandson of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, world record butter producer for one and two years."

***BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN* ADS ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS**



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Holsteins Big Show Winners

By J. H. Lewis

NO DOUBT many of the readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will recall an article by the writer on the herd of Brace Holsteins of Lone Rock, Wisconsin. The owners have been marking time and very recently at the Northern Wisconsin State Fair at Chippewa Falls the Brace herd from Lone Rock successfully competed against three of the best herds from Iowa, and one of the leading Wisconsin herds. These included the county herds from Chippewa, Barron and Buffalo Counties, the Stewart herd and the McDonald herd. Close scrutiny of the awards made at the State Fair at Milwaukee will show that the McDonald herd of West Salem, Wisconsin, was one of the most consistent winners in the big Holstein exhibit and therefore the Brace herd by making a real showing against the McDonald herd lays claim to being one of the best herds of purebred Holsteins in the state of Wisconsin where champion dairy cattle are quite numerous.

The three-year-old show bull from the Brace herd won in a strong Aged Bull Class and then went through Senior and Grand Championship. He defeated the Iowa bull, Tritome Ormsby Pietertje, who had previ-



NORTH STAR CHAMPION
Owned by H. A. Brace & Sons

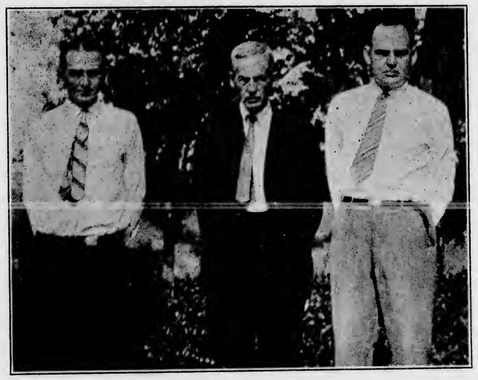
ously won first at the Minnesota State Fair and Grand Champion at the Iowa State Fair. King Ormsby of Cold Spring, with his twin brother, King Mercedes of Cold Spring, won the bronze medal for the two best offsprings of one cow.

In the Senior Yearling Class, Cold Spring Bobby Johanna, the oldest daughter of King Ormsby of Cold Spring, upheld the reputation of her sire by winning her class and then winning the Junior Championship. She was Grand Champion as a heifer calf at the 1926 Richland County Fair, and has been a consistent winner on the show circuit the last two years.

The Brace junior yearling also won the blue in her class. In the Aged Cow Class their entry was third. In the Bull Calf Class a son of King Ormsby of Cold Spring, was third. In the Two-year-old Heifer Class a daughter of North Star Champion, was second. In the groups their aged herd won the coveted blue again, and in the young herd and calf herd, third.

Some editors like follow-up stories. After digging up my files I find in the issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Volume V, No. 6, March 22, 1926, the story on the Brace Holsteins under the caption,—"Wisconsin Farmer Pioneer in Purebred Holsteins." For subheads "Established herd thirty-five years ago."

H. A. Brace started his herd of Holsteins in 1892. The writer now close to sixty years of age himself recalls in that time taking a long drive to see real Holstein dairy cattle. To be very sincere with our readers they were quite a seven-day wonder when first introduced into Wisconsin. And you know my dear readers that in those counties of Wisconsin where the dairy



H. A. BRACE AND SONS

farmers tied their little wagons to this breed there you will find the highest farm values in the state. Notably one of our near neighboring counties, "Green" in 1923, had an average farm value in land and buildings of $23,784, which was higher than in any other county in Wisconsin. The Holstein cow and the cheese factory in combination is the greatest wealth begetting combination in Wisconsin.

The Brace herd was put into the testing association



OLSEN COLD SPRING DUTCH
A member of the Brace Herd

in 1914. The father and sons, Charles C. and Donald O. began showing in 1922. There are 75 head in the herd reflecting the Colantha and Ormsby strains. When the article appeared in this paper I felt sure that the time was at hand when the Brace herd would show quality entitling it to premier honors wherever shown.

Serenus Hansen, Bristow, Iowa, won the Kildee cup an annual award made since 1915, for having the highest producing herd of grade cows of any breed in Iowa for the last year. Mr. Hansen's herd of grade Holsteins made an average of 13,607 lb. milk and 476.2 lb. butterfat. Six of his cows made more than 400 lb. butterfat each. The Dairy Cattle Congress in session at Waterloo, Iowa, afforded us the opportunity to pick up this item all the more interesting because we admit wearing Holstein goggles.

The State Holstein Association award for the highest grade herd of Holsteins of 20 or more cows went to W. B. Smith of Des Moines, for 23 cows that averaged 11,579 lb. milk and 431.4 lb. butterfat.

The highest producing purebred Holstein herd in Iowa cow testing associations for the last year was that of Floyd Gilley, Maynard, Iowa, having 11 cows



DOROTHY EGGLER MERCEDES
Owned by H. A. Brace & Sons

that averaged 14,420 lb. milk and 517.3 lb. butterfat. The high purebred Holstein herd having more than 20 cows was that of George Mark of Iowa Falls, which gave an average of 12,084 lb. milk and 416 lb. butterfat for the 23 cows.

Looks like a big year all around for the Holstein dairy cow in all the fairs, both county and state, and over here in Iowa at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo Iowa, the big annual classic of dairy cattle exhibits. Prejudice does not rule my opinion in this respect because I love to see a good herd no matter what the breed but for a steady producer economically, helping the dairy farmer to put money in the bank you cannot beat the Holstein cow.

Cows in the Frozen North

THE National Dairy Council tells of sending two cows far up into Labrador. A school has been started up in the territory made famous by Dr. W. T. Grenfell. There were 14 children taken in from outside settlements and Mrs. Elizabeth Criswell, who has charge of the school, took two cows along to provide milk for the children. Here is part of her report:

It was a delight to see these youngsters gaining weekly from their daily ration of milk. One boy gained 16 lb. during the year; everyone gained from 4 to 16 lb. And not only have the boys and girls learned to like and to know the value of milk, but they have learned to love, care for and want cows.

It is difficult for us to understand that these people have never known domestic animals, outside of the half-savage husky dogs that furnish transportation for them. Care of the dogs involves little work, but the boys in the school regarded the tending of the cows seriously, carefully watering, feeding and milking them. When the calves came this spring, each one was bespoken many times. Our greatest problem now is to secure cows at a reasonable rate which these people can afford.

Give her a fair chance and the cow will conquer even the frozen North. Arctic explorers tell of the high quality of reindeer milk but after all the cow is in a class by herself. We do not know what they feed these cows on, though we are told there is a luxuriant crop of grass during the short Summer. At any rate milk and children should always go together—everywhere between the poles.—*Exchange.*

Cashing in On the Cow's Sweet Tooth

By GEORGE LESLIE

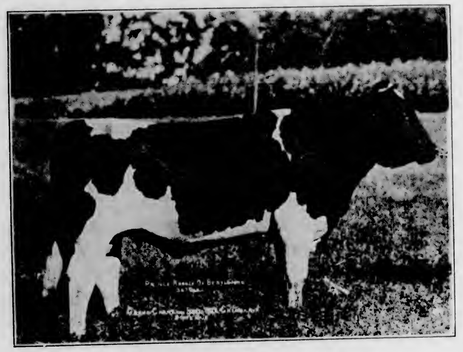
THE widespread use of cocoanut meal, various sugar and molasses mixed feeds and molasses itself has proved that the cow has indeed a "sweet tooth"; and as palatability is one of the characteristics that make feed valuable, molasses has made an important place for itself in the business of feeding cows, having been found very useful in improving the taste of fodder and hay that would otherwise be wasted.

In warm weather molasses is not really needed and has the disadvantage of attracting flies to the barn where it is used, though in spite of this some dairymen use it even with pasture. Carbohydrates are needed in the dairy cow's ration at all times, but in winter more can be used to advantage because of the need for body heat and good condition of flesh to meet the cold. Molasses is practically a pure carbohydrate, easily digested because it has no fibre. Cane molasses of a good quality has over 60% nitrogen-free extract which, according to Henry & Morrison "includes the sugars, starches, pentoses, non-nitrogenous organic acids—and in addition, some of the more soluble portions of the cellulose and pentosans." It is said to be about as valuable as corn in feeding dairy cows, corn having over 70% nitrogen-free extract, mostly in the form of starch. The nitrogen-free extract in cane molasses is mostly all sugar; and as it is sugar which makes its value as a dairy cow feed, when buying it we should be sure of what is termed the "minimum sugar guarantee." This, as a rule, is 55%. There may be more sugar in the molasses, but there should be no less. Henry & Morrison in 21 analyses of cane molasses show 25.7% water and 6.1% ash; while the Federal Government says there must be no more than 25% water and 5% ash.

Many feeders use cane molasses to add to the palatability of roughages. When there is a lot of corn fodder to be fed up through the winter, this sweetening is no doubt very helpful in getting the herd to relish it. Left to stand in the mixture of hot water and molasses for a few hours before using, the dry roughage is softened and moistened and its taste is much enhanced and the cow does not need to use up quite so much energy in chewing it. More of it will be consumed and with added relish, consequently its feeding value, which is relatively low, is increased.

Hay which is poor in quality or badly cured should not be fed to dairy stock even though "sugar coated" with molasses if the feeder expects his cows to do their best. There are, of course, times when there is no other way out and poor hay has to be fed, but the milk yield will show it either by a decrease in amount, or by an increased cost if more of the expensive con-

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

centrates are used to make up the deficiency of feeding value in the hay. True, the sweetening will cause the cows to eat more of the hay than if they had it put in front of them "as is"; but molasses has no magic property by which it can convert poor hay into good hay.

Too many farmers think that hay is hay and if it is dried out enough to go into the barn should do a fair share in the nutrition of the herd. As a matter of cold fact there are not only many kinds of hay, but several things which determine its feeding value, such as soil, weather, stage of growth at cutting, loss of leaves in curing (when legumes are used) and the way the hay is cured. It may safely be said that the quality of hay bears almost as vital a relation to its feeding value as does its kind. Therefore, while the use of cane molasses is wise when there is absolute need for feeding poor hay, it cannot perform the miracle of restoring to roughages which lack them the elements of nutrition.

Dairymen who use molasses with dried beet pulp like the combination very much. If they are soaking the pulp it is a very easy matter to add molasses. From men who have used them, we learn that there are various proportions which give satisfaction, and have selected for this article three ways of combining the pulp and molasses. The first, which will feed ten cows for one day is 30 lbs. dried beet pulp, 10 gallons of hot water and 1½ gallons of cane molasses. The second is 50 lbs. dried beet pulp, 9 quarts of cane molasses and 4 quarts of hot water. The last is 24 lbs. dried beet pulp, 8 gallons of hot water and 1 gallon of cane molasses.

When using it on dry roughage, a good way is to make a mixture, allowing 1 quart of cane molasses to 4 quarts hot water, and at first to give each cow only 1 pint of the dilution, increasing the amount by half a pint daily, until, if the bowels are not too loose, 2 quarts of the dilution are given each cow.

Even those who use straw as a roughage cannot possibly delude themselves into the thinking that there is any value to it except in bulk, but nevertheless there is a large quantity of oat and wheat straw fed to dairy cattle. If some succulent feed is part of the dairy ration, or cane molasses, diluted as above, is put on the straw, no harm will result, though no particular good will be done by feeding the straw. But if hay and straw, or straw only, is fed as roughage, with no succulent at all, and no linseed oil meal in the grain ration, indigestion or impaction may result. This would be more likely to happen if the cows had been having some succulent feed such as roots or silage or beet pulp and these were used up, leaving a dry ration. In a very fine herd of registered cattle we saw a striking illustration of this. They had been getting all winter hay, beet pulp and grain, and were in excellent condition and milking well. The owner cut out the dried beet pulp and gave them hay, oat straw and the same grain and some very promising heifers and two milking cows died, the young stock with acute indigestion and the mature animals with impaction. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that had the oat straw been moistened with hot water and molasses this expensive result would not have happened.

If, late in the winter, silage runs low and you have fodder and straw to use, it will be well to use molasses on them. Or, if you have to resort to the use of hay alone, with no succulent at all, again cane molasses will serve you well as a substitute succulent. In such cases it will certainly be profitable, as well as healthful for the herd.

Level Acres Farm

TO ONE accustomed to carrying on their farming operations on land which stands at all angles to the horizontal, the heading of this article will have a certain amount of magnetism. Then too, if a subheading, "Fifty Acres," had followed, many farmers would consider that such a small parcel of land is rather below the average size as farms run, not to mention the rancher-reader who daily surveys thousands of acres operated as a unit.

Farms of considerable acreage in many locations have a small percentage of the whole which is readily tillable, also the farms of Europe which provide for a population per acre far greater than that of America are very small but are intensively worked.

It is therefore not a matter of acres constituting a farm, but more its accessability and productiveness and the equipment to be found in house, barn and fields which determine whether or not a family may gain a livelihood and enjoy the pursuit of their labors.



A GROUP OF THE GOOD ONES

The proof of this is found in the farm referred to at the heading of this article, Level Acres Farm, owned by Mr. H. J. Sheffer, of Dewart, Pa. The farm is located on a macadam road a trifle over a mile from the village of Watsontown and somewhat less than five miles from Milton which is on the Susquehanna Trail. Along the south side of the farm is the historic Pennsylvania Canal.

As its name implies, the land lies as level as the proverbial "floor" but apparently the character of the soil is such that it has sufficient drainage, judging from the field of corn growing along the road and the clover and alfalfa at the rear of the barn which was possibly the best to be found in the vicinity.

A fifty acre farm such as this, productive, adjacent to the main arteries of travel and equipped as it is, should be a source of pride to its owner or to any owner of a similar one.

Previous to the purchase of the farm, Mr. Sheffer was in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Rail-

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Elva Queen Yankee Joh 952769

Born September 12, 1924, Fresh

Esther Edna Rena Joh

Born January 24, 1926, Fresh



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

road, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. His first purchase of Purebred Holstein-Friesians was of four head at the dispersal of the H. R. Remley Herd at Watsontown, March 24, 1923. Two of these animals were daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark who has 22 A. R. O. daughters, two having records of over 30 lb. His sire was Colantha Johanna Lad, and his dam, Minnie Hark a 26 lb. senior-four-year-old. The first was Highland Looing Belle Hark and the second, Highland Colantha Hark with two A. R. O. records above 23 lb. in seven days, she being from a granddaughter of Beauty Pietertje Prince. Both these cows are outstanding dairy animals and show great capacity; also both have Cow Testing Association records which are in keeping with their individuality. A daughter of the Looing Belle cow has produced a 40 quart can of milk for Mr. Sheffer in ordering dairy practice.

The other two animals were calves at the time of this sale, daughters of Butter Boy Johanna Korndyke, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, from May Butter Girl De Kol. Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, is well known



MR. SHEFFER AND MR. LAMB LOOKING OVER THE SHEFFER HERD

as a sire of milkers while May Butter Girl De Kol, has two records of over 690 lb. milk in 7 days, the best carrying 30.92 of butter and a record of 1,067.51 lb. butter in 365 days from 25,594 lb. milk. Her dam, Susie May De Kol, is credited with records of 25.96 butter from 616.20 milk at 6 years and 961.86 lb. butter from 2,3094.50 lb. milk in 365 days at 15 years of age. She has 2 A. R. O. daughters above 30 lb. May Butter Girl De Kol, has 4 A. R. O. daughters, two above 24 lb. as senior two-year-olds, the other two with 26.63 and 32.55 respectively at four years, all four being full sisters to Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna.

The older of these calves, Johanna Lassie Mooie, was from Highland Lassie Mooie. Her sire, Oakland Sethje Mooie, was by a son of Pietje 22d, 2d daughter of Sethje Mooie, with 3 records above 31 lb. Her dam was Highland Korndyke Lassie; 30.16 at 3½ years, 33.90 at 4½ years, being the best daughter of Dutchland Colantha Hark, and from a 20 lb. dam.

The second calf, Hartog Korndyke Pleiades, is from Highland Pleiades Hartog a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Hark with 29.42 lb. at 6 years and a series of Cow Testing Association records the best of which was 730 lb. butter from 18,076 lb. milk for the lactation of 11 months.

That Mr. Sheffer has had considerable luck in his breeding operations is shown by the fact that he recently had six heifers out of seven calves born. After seeing Mr. Sheffer's cattle it would be a natural supposition that his other live stock would be in keeping.

Extensive hog and poultry houses were in evidence as well as a herd of purebred Hampshire swine and a flock of Purebred White Leghorns. To show Mr. Sheffer's ability with the poultry we need only cite that this season's pullets were laying in early September.

Possibly the thing which impresses one most upon arriving at the farm is the new home built about three years ago. It is constructed of hollow tile, covered with stucco and has a roof of asbestos shingles. In it will be found all conveniences possible including city water, gas and electricity.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer have one son, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College who is operating manager of the Carter Ice Cream Company at Uniontown, Pa.

Many signs advertising Sheffer's ice cream will be found near the highways in this section. The proprietor of this industry is a brother to the owner of Level Acres Farm.

Raising a Dairy Calf

ENLARGEMENT of the territory required to supply our growing cities with milk, the development of the canned milk and cheese business, an increasing disposition of farmers in some territories to quit hand-separating and put the whole milk on the hauler's truck are four influencing tendencies to curtail the raising of heifer calves. At the same time the fight to enlarge Tuberculosis free areas is robbing many communities of good cows.

Fluid milk herds tend to average higher production per cow than cream producing herds. Dairy leaders point out that, if per cow production is to be increased and herd replacement maintained or increased heifers out of these cows and by purebred sires must be raised.

Eckles, of Minnesota says 150 pounds of whole milk and 75 to 85 pounds of dry skim milk will carry a calf until it will thrive on grain and hay.

Milbrae Dairy in California has raised 1,700 calves on dry skim milk; University of California is feeding 35 head; and Penn State College has raised 40 head this past winter.

If, with corn meal, oats, bran, oilmeal, and dry skim milk, the best heifer calves dropped in the fluid milk herd can be raised—can even be removed from the milking barn at two weeks of age when whole milk is not needed—more heifers should be raised.

A Hot Plow for Sticky Soils

[Plowmen everywhere who at one time or another have had trouble with their plow not scouring due to various reasons will read with interest how this problem has been overcome in Texas soils according to a recent article by M. W. Holland entitled "A Hot Plow For Sticky Soils" in *Farm and Ranch* published at Dallas, Texas:]

FROM the beginning of agriculture in the black waxey soils of Texas, farmers have had much difficulty in getting a plow to scour. The most of them, after trying to turn the soil with the old-fashioned moldboard, have resorted to the disc, and then, not always with the best of satisfaction.

The use of the moldboard plow in black waxey lands and other sticky soils, however, has apparently been solved by W. H. Ledbetter, designer of a line of planters in general use throughout the country. Believing that the moldboard plow, if it could be made to scour, would do more efficient work than other kinds of plows, Mr. Ledbetter invented his "hot plow." This plow was recently demonstrated on the farm of R. G. Roack, in Dallas county, Texas, and performed the work for which it was intended with complete satisfaction.

The "hot plow" is just an ordinary moldboard plow with an inside shell, and this is attached to a flexible pipe connected with the exhaust of the tractor. The exhaust of the tractor heats the plow and causes it to scour in the stickiest kind of soil.

In the demonstration referred to the plow made several rounds, turning the soil over neatly without any portion of it sticking to the moldboard. Then the heating attachment was removed, the plow cooled, and started into the soil. In just a few minutes the plow was clogged up with earth and pushed the soil aside instead of turning it. The exhaust was again used and in a few minutes the soil was being turned in a perfect manner. The same attachment was used on a buster which had been properly equipped, and again results were most satisfactory.

Sales From Sunny Lawn Farm

SUNNY LAWN farm owned by Murray A. Miller, Milton, Pennsylvania, reports the sale of eleven (11) purebred Holsteins to Mr. D. E. Emlet of Loysville, Penna. These eleven animals were sired by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline and Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna was sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, who is well known as a sire of heavy milkers. His dam was May Butter Girl De Kol, with records of 30.92 butter from 690.80 lb. milk in 7 days and 1,067.53 butter from 25,594.20 milk in 365 days, being a daughter of Keller Butter Boy De Kol, as also was her dam, Susie May De Kol, who has records of 25.96 lb. butter from 616.20 milk in 7 days at six years and 961.85 butter from 23,094.50 lb. milk in 365 days at 15 years of age.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, has four full sisters with 20.44 and 24.23 as senior two-year-olds and 26.63 and 32.55 as four-year-olds, respectively. He is also the sire of 7 A. R. O. daughters one of which has two records averaging over 30 lbs. He now heads the herd at Loysville Orphans Home, Loysville, Pa.

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, is a son of King Jemima Segis, whose three maternal dams average 1,215.67 lb. butter from 26,877.67 lb. milk, second highest in the world for three generations of dams, his dam being Jemima Johanna Segis, 1,175.00 butter from 26,370 milk at 4½ years, the third generation of this famous Jemima family. His dam, Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, notable as a sire of producers. Her records are 24.22 at 4½ years—20.22 from 415.50 in 7 days and 760.43 lb. butter from 18,117.60 lb. milk in 365 days at two years.

Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline, is a son of Sir Yankee Segis, whose sire King Aaggie Segis is famous as a son of King Segis and as the sire of Fancher Farm Maxie, former World's Record four-year-old, his dam being a nearly 32-lb. daughter of that grand old sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

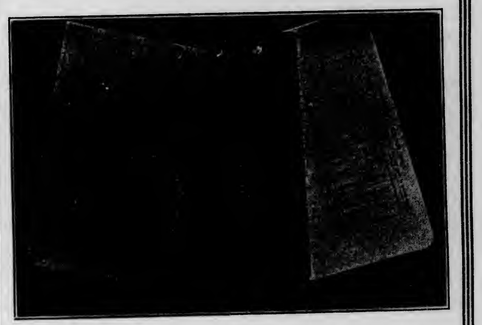


SUSKANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

The dam of Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline is Wolfspring Leoraline who has a senior three-year-old record of 23.71 lb. butter from 476.10 milk, being from a 31.44 lb. daughter of a 25.17 lb. cow while her sire Oakland Sethje Mooie has close up in his pedigree such names as Sethje Mooie (32.55), Colantha Johanna Champion, Pietje 22d's Daughter (25.19) Mooie Fayne De Kol.

With these animals as a foundation the future should look bright for Mr. Emlet. The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN hopes to have the opportunity of telling our readers more about them.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

OCTOBER 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

50,519 Tubercular Hogs from 30 Accredited Counties

MR. WALLACE F. McKEE, Livestock Commissioner of the Chicago Livestock Exchange in an article appearing in the *Iowa Homestead* gives the report of the tubercular hogs received at the Chicago market from thirty (30) tuberculosis accredited counties in the State of Iowa, which is very interesting.

"The number of hogs slaughtered from accredited Iowa counties during this six-month period was 329,-152. Of these 50,519 were retained for tuberculosis or 15.3 per cent. The number condemned and sterilized was only 550 or sixteen one hundredths of one per cent.....

"Of accredited hogs from all sources, killed in Chicago during the first six months of this year, 15.2 per cent were retained for tuberculosis and twenty-six one hundredths of one per cent were condemned and sterilized. These figures compare with the general run of hogs killed at Chicago and not coming from accredited counties as follows: 15.6 per cent were retained and .46 of one per cent were condemned and sterilized or tanked."

The first statement is interesting from the fact that over 50,000 tubercular hogs were sold from thirty (30) tuberculosis accredited counties in a period of six months and that 550 of this number were diseased to the extent that they were condemned and placed in the rendering tank.

The second statement is interesting in that competitive figures are given showing the percentage of tuberculosis in the general run of hogs killed in the Chicago market and not coming from accredited counties. Fifteen and three-tenths per cent of the hogs from the thirty (30) tuberculosis accredited counties in Iowa were found to be infected with tuberculosis as against fifteen and six-tenths per cent of the general run of hogs killed in the Chicago market and not coming from accredited counties. The difference being three-tenths of one per cent in favor of the accredited counties.

The percentage of tuberculosus hogs that were condemned and tanked from the tuberculosis accredited counties was sixteen one-hundredths of one per cent as against forty-six one-hundredths of one per cent of the general run of hogs that were condemned.

The figures which Mr. McKee gives in his report are surprising in that the difference in the percentage of diseased hogs coming from "Tuberculosis Accredited Areas" and "Non-accredited Areas" is so slight.

Clean Up Lice On Livestock Before Winter

THE fall months are a highly desirable time for cleaning up lice on farm animals. This timely reminder is made by specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. They point out that lice on horses, cattle, and other farm animals are generally most troublesome in winter, but at that time effective treatment is very difficult. Hence it is important to free livestock of lice before cold weather sets in.

In northern areas of the United States the winter months are generally too cold for safe dipping or spraying, which are the two most effective methods of freeing animals of lice. Dusting powders are of some value, during cold weather, in holding parasites in check, but such powders are not considered dependable remedies. Consequently, it is advisable to utilize a period of mild weather during the fall to delouse farm animals.

The effect of both the biting and the sucking varieties of lice is to annoy livestock, thus interfering with their feeding, rest, and comfort. Sucking lice also cause some loss of blood. For cattle and horses Government specialists recommend arsenical dips, coal-tar creosote dips, or nicotine solutions. For dipping hogs, crude petroleum and coal-tar creosote dips are effective.

It is important to treat all the animals in a herd even though some animals appear to be free of lice. If only a part of the herd is treated the parasites may spread by contact from one animal to another. Even a few lice on an unsuspected animal may reinfest the entire herd. Accordingly thoroughness is essential. Full directions for preparing and using dips are contained in bulletins on the subject. The following may be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Farmers' Bulletins 909-F, "Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them"; 1085 F, "Hog Lice and Hog Mange"; and 1493-F, "Lice, Mange, and Ticks of Horses and Methods of Control and Eradication."

New York Milk Prices

THREE dollars per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk with fat and freight differentials for all milk for six months from October 1 to April 1 is already a fact. Last week a contract was made for the output of a plant in Jefferson County at the $3 price at the plant. This plant is in the 301-mile zone, making the price equivalent to $3.08 in the 201-210-mile zone. Another contract was made also last week for the output of an Orange County plant at $3.04 for 3 per cent milk at the plant, which includes a 14c freight differential, equivalent to $2.90 in the 201-210-mile zone.

Last May we suggested a $3 price to be announced then for the six Fall and Winter months for all milk without classification or price blending. Several friendly dealers approved the suggestion. In fact some of them helped form the suggestion of this price. If the League would come in with the other two producers' groups, and make this price now it would be settled. If they would make it alone, the other groups would follow. It looks now as if they would be forced to it by the record made and to be made by the contracts referred to above, and by others to be made, but if so, they will probably advance only for short periods, and reduce again as soon as production begins to increase. Anyway the record already justifies our judgment expressed four months ago that the Fall and Winter price should be $3 for all milk.—*Rural New Yorker.*

May Be Applied to the Purebred Cattle Business

"HOW many barrels of apples like these has your father got?" asked the produce man.

"He ain't got no more like these," replied Seth. "It took him all afternoon to pick these out."

How often when we follow the show herd back home do we find that the samples exhibited at the fair are not a true representation of the average run of cattle which the exhibitor breeds or owns.

Dairy Industries Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio

IMAGINE, if you can, a river of milk flowing continuously over a fall at the rate of 7,000 gallons a minute, the year round, and you will have some conception of the enormous quantity of skim-milk, buttermilk, and whey produced annually in the United States and largely wasted by not being utilized to the best advantage. Such a river of milk will be seen as a part of the exhibit staged by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Dairy Industries Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio, October 24-29.

The greater part of this is now being fed to animals for conversion into human food. When used in this roundabout way, only about 20 percent of the food constituents in these by-products become available as human food. In many factories these by-products are not only a waste but also a liability.

While a part of these products is now being utilized in the form of cottage cheese, skim-milk powder, concentrated sour skim-milk, casein, milk sugar, whey powder, concentrated buttermilk, cultured buttermilk, fluid buttermilk, and fluid skim milk, the amount is so small that they may be floated to market as shown in the exhibit, on a river of the milk made from the by-products now wasted or not fully utilized.

Feeding for Color in Milk

MR. R. SMALLEY is another Friesian breeder who reports that the milk produced in his herd is of excellent color. He retails daily about 280 bottles of Grade A. milk, and all customers are entirely satisfied. His cows are fed on linseed cake, one part; Egyptian cotton cake, two parts. In winter the cows are given both cakes in the same proportions as in summer, but one part bran and one part crushed oats are added.—*British Friesian Journal.*

Goat Milk Sells High at St. Louis

WHAT is believed to be one of the most prosperous goat dairies in the United States is conducted near St. Louis, Missouri, by Dr. McClean and W. E. Fuetterer. This dairy supplies nearly 100 quarts daily to St. Louis customers at 75 cents per quart. Dr. McClean is said to be very capable in his profession and is an authority on the properties of goat milk. His health was completely lost in the service of his country in the World War, and after every available remedy and treatment failed his health was restored by the use of goat's milk. Mr. Fuetterer is a capable business man and efficiency expert and has put this goat dairy on what is said to be a very profitable basis.—*The National Bulletin.*

Recent Sales

J. A. GSELL AND SON, Chambersburg, Pa., have bought a very fine 30-lb. herdsire of great breeding and a fine individual to head their herd of Registered Holsteins.

Mr. H. D. Gingrich, Greencastle, Penna., has bought a wonderfully bred young bull, the dam milking 105 lbs. milk in one day.

We hope to secure further information regarding these men and the breeding of these sires in the near future for our readers.

Increase in Consumption of Milk

A SURVEY conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the past year in 373 cities having a population of about 39,000,000 people shows that a continued increase is being made in the per capita consumption of milk. Total consumption of milk for last year is placed at 56,417,000,000 pounds, a gain of 2,091,224,000 pounds over 1925. The per capita consumption is placed at 55.3 gallons for 1926, against 54.75 gallons in 1925 and 43 gallons in 1920.

Practically all the large cities in the country show increased per capita consumption of milk and cream, some of which is due to increased ice cream consumption the larger dealers reporting sales averaging 8.5 per cent over those of 1925.

Some people think
Chili Con Carne
Is a soup.
And others, a vegetable.
But really, it's a mess.



Production

Origin Farm Hrnless Holsteins



Persistency

The Original Home Polled Holsteins offers

39 -- H A D -- 39

at Public Auction, Tuesday, Nover 1, 1927, Clarks Summit, Penna.

1:0ck.

I established the original strain of Polled Holsteins and have bred many bulls and heifers in which the polled instinct dominated—all of their calves being polled.

Origin Farm herd has led the world with records of milk and butter production as the Blue Books will show.

The herd is also noted for its high testing females—3.8 and 4.0 per cent fat as an average test under working dairy conditions.



Supremacy

Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, are consigning five head of females. They represent the blood of Sir Veeman Hengerveld and King Korndyke Sadie Vale.



Individuality

S. R. MILLER, Sales Manager
Chambersburg, Pa.

For Catalog address

The animals I am offering possess a combination of desirable characteristics: ***Individuality, Producing Ability, Persistency and Hornlessness.***

They are descendants of such World's record cows as ***Cornucopia Plum Johanna,*** 1,056.78 lb. butter from 19,958.60 lb. milk in a year.



Type

Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1,294.76 lb. butter from 25,787.50 lb. milk in a year as a Senior four-year-old. World's Champion of her class for more than 6 years.

Keystone Plum Johanna, 1,052.96 lb. butter from 22,190.70 lb. milk in a year.

My herdsire, Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty 469367, was sired by Onanco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty, a son of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty who has 19 A. R. O. daughters and 2 Proven Sons. His dam, Napol Plum Daisy Beauty 452715, has a record of 540.08 lb. butter from 12,406.90 lb. milk in a year made at 3½ years of age. Most of the females are bred to Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

Scranton, 727 Connell Bldg., Penna.



Hornlessness

The Extent of Bovine Tuberculosis

STATEMENTS have recently been made disparaging the health of British dairy cattle, and the purity of milk produced on British farms. It will be remembered that a public body interested in an agitation for the importation of breeding cattle from overseas was responsible for a suggestion that 50 per cent of British cattle were tubercular. Dealing with that figure, the Minister for Agriculture states that only 2.7 per cent of cattle come within the provisions of the new Tuberculosis order.

The Minister, replying to a report that 15 per cent of all milk supplied to the public contained living tubercle germs, stated that the percentage of cattle suffering from tuberculosis of the udder was one half of one per cent.

Critics of British dairy cows and their milk could render national service by insisting that the imported tinned milk (of which the equivalent of 210,000 gallons of liquid milk is consumed daily in this country) must be obtained from overseas dairy farms that are subject to rules, supervision and restrictions similar to those imposed here to ensure a clean milk supply.

Milk is the cheapest and best of all foods, and those who produce it deserve encouragement and support.—*British-Friesian Journal.*

The Farmer His Own Blacksmith

THE past few years which have seen the incoming of millions of automobiles and the consequent growth of garages have also seen the decline of the blacksmith shop. What memories are brought back at the thought of the old blacksmith shop surrounded by a variety of carts and wagons—not unlike a parking place for cars today—belonging to the customers whose horses are within awaiting their turn to be "calked up" or "sharpened."

The sound of iron upon iron, the shower of sparks and the smell of scorched hoofs as well as the loitering crowd always free to give advice regarding a refractory horse are all memories which are becoming less and less.

A rainy day was apt to find business more brisk with the horse shoer as well as the time of the advent of an ice storm and the approach of the time of hay harvest. Today the hard surface roads have rendered the necessity of giving a horse sure footing and the lessened number of farriers has in a measure been compensated by the shoes equipped with drive calks.

The memories of blacksmith shops brings to mind the farmer, who accompanied by his small son brought a rather irritable horse to a shop to be shod. The smith observing the temperament of the animal inquired of the owner if he was not rather difficult to handle to which the owner replied, "No, he never gives me a bit of trouble."

Having business elsewhere the farmer left his son at the shop and the smith was soon engaged in shoeing the horse as well as a battle for supremacy. After this had gone on for a while the smith paused in the struggle, wiped his brow and remarked to the boy, "I thought your father said he never had any trouble with this horse," to which he replied, "Why don't you take a neck yoke and knock him down, that is what dad does." Evidently when down the horse was not troublesome.

The time has now come when more farmers must be their own blacksmiths. To meet this necessity and give important information explaining the handling of shoes and the necessary care of horses hoofs, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a new illustrated bulletin for the purpose. The pamphlet is known as Farmers' Bulletin 1533F and is free for the asking or is obtainable from local Farm Bureaus.

Minnesota State Champion

WITH her purebred yearling calf, Maisell Colantha Artis 1177360, Avis Wilson, of Hazel Run, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, placed first in the 4-H Club class for yearling Holsteins at the Minnesota State Fair and Northwest Dairy Exposition. There were 17 purebred yearling Holsteins in the class, which was one of the largest in the dairy calf club show of 200 animals.

"This is only my second year in club work," Avis says. "I got my calf from my father who has Holstein cattle, and this being the nicest one he had, he gave it to me to take care of.



AVIS WILSON AND HER PRIZE WINNING CALF

"I fed my calf at the same time every day. She had 12 pounds of ground oats and barley, a pound of oilmeal and all the alfalfa hay she could eat. I gave her thirty pounds of skim milk a day to drink, but when she became fat enough I substituted water for the milk."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Maple Grove Stock Farm

MR. CHARLES JONES, owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm writes us as follows:

"This is to advise you that we recently sold to Mr. J. W. Blair, Bellefonte, Penna., two fine young heifers which had been advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

"No. 1—Maple Grove Mabel Dinah Glista, calved Sept. 29, 1926, sired by our 34 lb. Clever Model Glista; dam, Maple Grove Glista Dinah 632233; milk, 358.60; butter, 14.74.



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA

"No. 2—Maple Grove Mable Spofford Glista, calved Oct. 6, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista; Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford 255324, milk 485.70; butter, 18.36.

"They were a fine pair of heifers, backed by a good pedigree and of good type and should be a credit in any herd.

"Mr. Blair wrote to my brother that they arrived at their destination in good shape and that he was well pleased with them."

Careful Buying, Wise Elimination, Good Feeding, Build Leading Herd

By J. H. LEWIS

THE Bloomington Cow Testing Association was organized but two years ago. The village and town of Bloomington is situated in Western Grant County in hill country, with rugged bluffs and deep valleys scattered about by the lavish hand of nature in the sculpturing process of the earth's construction. Dairy farming formed a part of the general agricultural program pursued by the farmers of this area. But little was known outside of Bloomington who were the dairy farmers and who really had real dairy herds. The Cow Testing Association has changed all this. The dairy farmers realize they were drifting about on an unchartered sea. Now they know what each member of the herd is doing. The result is a constant process of careful selection, careful elimination, sensible feeding and records in writing that show the wisdom of good accounting in farming as much as in any other industry. This program makes for better herds, better profits, more contented dairy farmers, a greater ambition to own good cows and care for them in a manner befitting their station.

Alvin Enke, a member of the Bloomington Cow Testing Association started in the dairy branch of farming only a short time ago. He used good judgment in buying cows for his herd. He watched his records closely, the profit producers were first choice cows and those not doing so well were sold and other and better cows were bought and added to the herd in their stead. That was the first big step in establishing the Enke herd of grade Holsteins. The next big step was feeding. Mr. Enke believes that you cannot reap dividends without first making good investments. He grains his cows the year through and feeds them an ordinary ration of ground oats, barley, bran and oilmeal and when the price is right adds cotton-seed meal for the gluten necessary to round out a well balanced ration. At all times this is a prime consideration in the care of the herd.

The Enke herd was the highest average butterfat producing herd in the association in the past year. The average earning power of each cow was $104.80. He also had the second high cow in the association with a butterfat production of 503.4 lb. fat, this cow's profit above her feed bill of $100.76 being $140.48: September 15, 1927, marked the fifteen month term in the association and in eight of the fifteen months his herd averaged 40 lb. butterfat each month or over. The records gives proof that after he had brought his herd up to the point where he was satisfied with it that he was then in a position to take the lead with the herd in the association.

Mr. Enke has an eye for beauty as well as serviceability. It is a combination that does not always work out in polite Holstein society circles but he has been able to accomplish this for he not only wants the distinction of having the best herd in the association he wants it to be a handsome herd as well and he has succeeded in this as well as in other ways. The cows are pretty and they are kept in clean wholesome quarters.

Mr. Pfaff, the official cow tester, has initiative. One of his good stunts at the Bloomington fair September 7th to 9th was a booth of his own, in which he quartered two very good looking cows. Here he asked for opinions from farmers as to which of the two cows was the better milk and butterfat producer. The register shows that the leaner cow of the two with a profit of about $50 per year received the larger number of endorsements as the better cow as against the cow that on the records of production shows a profit for the year considerably more than twice as much as the cow receiving the larger number of votes.

The stunt was convincing proof that even the expert dairy farmer cannot judge of the producing qualities of a dairy cow merely from observation. You actually must be in testing association work to arrive at the exact and correct production quality of a cow.

Aside from this Mr. Pfaff demonstrated and discussed rations for dairy cows and he distributed a large amount of literature on the care, and feeding of dairy calves.

One cow made a record for the month ending September 15, 1927, of 70.6 lb. butterfat. It too is proof of the value of a grain ration as there was practically very little green pasture anywhere in Grant County during this period due to the long hot, dry weather. In her year of association testing this cow produced 11,876 lb. milk and 392.9 lb. butterfat. Another cow

made 466.8 lb. fat in her year in testing with a profit above feed bill of $116.23.

Mr. Enke was busy filling silo at the time the tester made his visit to the Enke farm. While he is proud of the records of his cows he is not vain glorious about his success in building up the herd but is more anxious than ever to keep up this high quality and increase the size of the herd as well.

Dairy farming without a good tester on the job is on the very face of it a crude proceeding. The difference between dairy herds running at random and the herd under scrutiny is so palpably evident that discussion anent this topic is superfluous and useless.

Grant County dairy farmers are alert to the situation and keener than ever before to welcome the opportunity to get into the testing dairy circuit. There are now in operation in the county eleven such testing associations. On October 6, 1927 the dairy farmers of Wingville and Clifton townships in the northeast end of the county will meet to organize another Cow Testing Association. This will give us 12 such associations. And there is the immediate probability that more will soon be organized. The farmers in the Louisburg District have been meeting but to date have not succeeded in getting a sufficient number of signers to round out the ideal circuit, twenty-six herds but they will succeed eventually. Membership in a Cow Testing Association is highly contagious. The dairy farmer who has been in has been convinced, has eulogized the system and will not be without it. The new associations like the Platteville Cow Testing Association brings in dairy farmers who once get a taste of it lose no chance to tell their neighbors what a benefit it has proven to be. The County Agent who has been very successful in bringing about this large number of testing associations in one county has a strong ambition to encircle the entire county with testing associations. The southern part of the county is not organized but the dairy farmers have had some experience in the Cuba City-Hazel Green and in the Dickeyville-Tennyson Cow Testing Associations and it should not be surprising to find them back in the work before this year is over.

In Friesland

NO BETTER proof of the economic value of the Friesian dairy cow can be given than the fact that during 1926, with an area of about 660,000 acres in grazing and tillage land, more than 38 million lb. of butter and 110 million lb. of cheese were produced in the province of Friesland. The milk production of Friesland in 1926 is estimated as having been about 2,000 millions lb.—*British-Friesian Journal.*

He May Do the Trick

"WE DON'T know what President Coolidge is going to do when he gets out of office," remarks the Kearney (Neb.) *Hub,* "but our guess is that if he moves on a farm he will be able to make it pay without much help from congress."



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

A Twenty Year Old Maryland Herd

TWENTY years of time have marched across the pages of history since the three first pioneer breeders of Maryland started to breed and register Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. One of these three was Samuel A. Ensor of New Windsor, whose farm is to be found about one and one-half miles east of the highway leading from Westminister to Frederick known as route Number 31 and situated on a road leaving this highway about two miles south of the village of New Windsor.

The herd at the present time contains approximately thirty head, half of which are in milk the balance being bred heifers and a few calves.

The Ensor farm is pleasantly situated in a sheltered valley, the buildings of which create a very favorable impression as one approaches them from the hill top. On arriving, the stranger is impressed by a large spring house, and spring which supplies the house, barn and stock with an unfailing source of water. In the large stone house also will be found the comforts of a modern home including a radio which reaching out, brings the world at large to the Ensor fire side.

The present herd sire is Brooklandwood Big Boy a son of Brooklandwood King Pontiac, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. Big Boys' dam is Brooklandwood Queen Pietertje who has a 365 days record of 626.61 lb. butter from 15,170.40 lb. milk at two years, her dam being a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke and having a 365-day record of 679.15 lb. butter from 18,294.70 lb. milk at seven years.

Mr. Ensor, we regret to say, has been in ill health for some time past and consequently plans to disperse his herd November 5th and the balance of his stock and tools sometime later toward spring.

Regarding the health of the herd, Mr. Ensor states that for some time it has been fully accredited.

Boys and Girls Club Activities

AN EXAMPLE of the interest taken in dairying by farm boys and girls today is indicated by an announcement by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief of the Agricultural Education service of the Department of Agriculture.

Twenty-six states will be represented by teams of boys in the vocational contests which are to be held this year at the National Dairy Exposition at Memphis, Tenn., October 15-27. About 50 percent of the states will have their teams take part in a milk judging contest. These teams consist of three boys and an alternate, and are selected by a series of elimination contests which start in communities and become state wide. Boys on the official judging teams are required to have had at least one year systematic instruction in dairy husbandry at home under the supervision of an agricultural teacher.

Many of these boys have had dairy calf projects and experience in showing their cattle at local or state fairs.

Richard Goodwin and Murray Haines won first prize in the Dairy Demonstration Team contest at the New

EVENDALE FARM

FREDERICK COUNTY

WINCHESTER VIRGINIA

We are offering for sale a young show bull, ready for service. He is out of Klaver De Kol Segis 495427, and sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia 280370.

Accredited Herd

For further particulars and price, write

J. S. HALDEMAN & SON

OWNERS

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

MARYLAND LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25

Our Junior Herd Sire

ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY

is a son of

SIR INKA MAY

All American Jr. Yearling 1924. Son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, butter 1 year 1,523.24 lb.; milk 31,610.60 lb.

His dam is an almost 1,000 lb. four-year-old daughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, the famous foundation sire of the Homestead family.

Why not head your herd with a son of this great young bull ?

ACCREDITED HERD (7 Clean Tests)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

GAITHERSBURG - - - MARYLAND

York State Fair, thus giving them the honor of representing New York state at Memphis. They will be accompanied by H. L. Case, County Club Agent, their expenses being paid by the National Dairy Show Association.

Charles Goodwin and Ward Windsor for the second consecutive year, will have charge of all the animals, 38 in number, to be sent by Calf Club girls and boys from New York State.

Last year these same boys had charge of the New York State Calf Club herds which went to Detroit, Michigan, and returned with several national prizes. This year Ward is taking his Holstein heifer which captured the championship of all classes and over 60 other Holstein heifers shown in Calf Clubs at the State Fair this year. In all he won $72.00 in prize money at this years' Fair, $40.00 on the Champion Heifer, $12.00 on third prize cow in milk class and four other heifers with $5.00 each.

Goodwin Brothers got first, second and third on Brown Swiss Heifers, and $8.00 special on Brown Swiss Bull. Charles Goodwin will also take his champion Brown Swiss to Memphis.

The gold medal offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club to the boy or girl exhibiting the most skill in the fitting and showing of a Jersey heifer was won this year by a girl, Dorothy Harmon, on one of her pair of heifers. The medal was presented to Dorothy by a representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club at a banquet held at the Hotel Syracuse on Friday night of State Fair week.

Connecticut will be represented at Memphis by a team picked at Hartford. The members are Raymond Kelsey, Middletown; Arnold Manning, Lebanon; George Kingsbury, Coventry; with Earl Prout, Jr., Portland, as alternate.

Because of their excellent demonstration on producing clean milk, Ruth and Leroy Kinney, brother and sister from Amston, Connecticut, were selected the State Champion Dairy Demonstration Team.

Miss Mildred Merimear of Marshall County, West Virginia, gets a free trip to Memphis for all around individual achievement. Another trip will be awarded later from one of 3 who tied for second place.

Maryland will have as representatives at Memphis, Norman Pennington, Kent Co.; Cullum Barnsley, Montgomery County; Roger Kelly, Baltimore County, and John Stiles, Montgomery County.

That young farm people of Nebraska are showing a keener interest in agricultural problems is shown by the fact that eleven years ago their exhibits at the State Fair occupied a space of only ten feet square while this year almost 5,000 exhibits occupied over 80,000 square feet of space in a building of their own and this was insufficient room.

Fit to Head Any Herd

A grandson of Ormsby Sensation, Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad 501751.

This bull is ready for heavy service.

Priced right for quick sale.

S. T. WITMER

UNION DEPOSIT, PENNA.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Offers the following pair for sale

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Veronica Glista, Born, March 28, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb Clever Model Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista 532583, milk 388.80 lb., butter 16.95 lb. Price $75.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Ybma Glista, Born, May 3, 1927. Sired by our 27-lb. Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, milk 443.40 lb., butter 16.61. lb. Price $85.

This is a fine pair in every way, both more white than black.

F. JONES, Manager

Crawford County, R. D. 4

Centerville - - - Pennsylvania

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER

Dewart Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

In the Garden—Now

ALL seasons of the year bring certain work in the garden, if the best results are to be obtained, for even during the winter months, when outdoor work is out of the question, a certain amount of study should be given to gardening, not only as to plans and methods but to the ordering of the proper seeds and plants. By October, the results of spring and summer toil have been harvested. What could be canned has been canned—or dried, and bulky produce has been placed in cool dry storage, either in the root cellar or in outdoor pits. Unless proper care has been given all this garden stuff, a great deal of back-breaking work has gone for naught, and the winter diet will be a slim and unwholesome one.

Clean Up

But it is a great mistake to gather the harvest and simply walk out of the garden at the end of the season, leaving all the weeds and refuse to be there till the next spring. After everything usable has been taken from the garden, all the dead stalks and leaves should be gathered and burned, thus, in many instances, getting rid of garden pests which might otherwise survive the winter and be all ready for business in the spring. And since the garden spot is nearly always adjacent to the house, it should be cleaned up in the interests of beauty. Otherwise, until covered by a kindly mantle of snow, it lies there an eye-sore to all beholders. Better yet, it should be fertilized and plowed, ready for work next spring, for an evenly plowed field has a beauty all its own.

Fall Planting

Usually one thinks of the fall as the time for harvesting and not for planning or planting, yet the wise gardener realizes that some things may be done this fall that will hasten the flowers and vegetables that come in the spring. Very often the rush of spring work—getting in the main farm crops for the men—and house-cleaning, sewing and getting the chickens started for the women—postpones the planting of the garden or causes one to forget the planting of some favorite flower until it is too late. Or bad spring weather may delay the work, so that even the early flowers and vegetables are late in being planted. Much of this might be avoided by fall planting. If it is thought unadvisable to prepare the entire garden in the fall, at least a strip at one end should be utilized, so that the family might have early lettuce, onions, radishes and spinach. These will be up and growing lustily in the spring long before one would even think of planting the seed. This is equally true of some of the flowering annuals like sweet peas, snapdragon, larkspur and colliopsis. Such varieties as cannot be transplanted should be sowed where they are intended to grow. This is also a good time to transplant perennials and biennials; for putting out new peonies, iris and oriental poppies, all of which should be planted not too deep, and should be well mulched as soon as winter comes.

Garden Bulbs

Above all, this is the time for planting garden bulbs—tulips, hyacinths, narcissuses, and snow-drops. These are the flowers that come peeping through long before any of the flowering shrubs are ready. Somehow, it always seems as though these first flowers of spring are the most beautiful; certainly they are the most welcome. It should also be remembered that the bulbs used for forcing in the house last winter cannot be used successfully again, but may be planted out-doors this fall, and will bloom next spring, continuing to do so and to spread.

For Indoors

Plants which have not fully developed, and therefore, have not spent their strength, may be taken up before frost comes, and potted for use in the house this winter. Of these the snap-dragon, pinks, calendulas, and African Daisy are the best, and lilies of the valley do well, though they are improved by a season's rest in cold storage. If one has grown the "everlasting" or "strawflower," they will be available for decorative purposes during the winter months. These flowers lend themselves admirably for use in ornamental baskets, or in some of the wall vases now so popular. Somehow or other, they have no great appeal as adornment for the dinner table. Dried plumes of the amaranthus, and the ornamental grasses combine well with the everlastings for winter bouquets.

The Lawn

It is just as well to leave the lawn unmowed along at the last, that the long grass may protect the roots during the winter months. If there are any bare patches, they should be seeded, then the whole lawn should be given a coat of lime, and a generous covering of manure. These should be left on all winter, and under the snow, the grass roots will get the benefit. When spring comes, a good raking will clean up the roughage of the manure and the dead grass, and the lawn will have a good start towards a prosperous summer.

A New Use for the Sprayer

When repapering rooms, it is usually wise, and often necessary to remove the previous layers of wall paper. The use of an ordinary garden sprayer greatly facilitates this work, as the moisture can be spread easily and evenly, over the walls and ceiling, and just the proper amount used to enable one to remove the wall paper with ease.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 11-12—Earlville, N. Y., Ninth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 12—Mankato, Minn., A. M. Brush and Son Dispersal, 60 Head.
Oct. 13—Wyocena, Wis., Columbia County Asylum, S. C. Cushman, Supt.
October 22—St. Martin, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeder's Association Semi-Annual Sale, J. C. Sargent, Sec'y, 308 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 24-Nov. 5—Madison, Wisconsin Holstein Sales Assn., Jas. R. Garver, Madison, Gen. Mgrs.
Nov. 1, 1927—Clarks Summit, Pa., George E. Stevenson. Sale—39 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
Nov. 5, 1927—New Windsor, Md., Samuel A. Ensor. Sale—30 Head Holsteins.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 17, 1928—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer. Sale—40 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

The Eleventh Annual Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Mass., was counted as one of the most successful in its entire history.

State exhibits this year were better than ever before as were the showing of the boys and girls clubs and the cattle show was probably the greatest ever held in the East.

Maine and Massachusetts have erected permanent buildings to house their state exhibits and New Hampshire and Vermont have plans for state buildings under way.

Maine this year concentrated upon showing the industrial enterprises and advancement within her borders. Vermont had a reproduction of the home of President Coolidge. Massachusetts' display was largely poultry by the state Department of Agriculture. New Hampshire showed a typical landscape scene and Connecticuts' exhibit embraced general agriculture.

This year's cattle exhibit numbered thirteen hundred and nine head. Holstein entries composed 155 of these, being about 100 short of the usual entries.

Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill., 1st on Bull Calf; 1-2 on Aged Bull; Senior Champion Bull; Grand Champion; 1-5 on Aged Cow; 1st on four-year-old cow; 1-5 on two-year-old Heifer; 1st on Senior Yearling Heifer; 3-4 on Junior Yearling Heifer; 1st on Graded Herd; 4th on Get of Sire; 2d on Produce of Dam; Senior Champion Female; Junior Champion Female; Grand Champion Female.

Overbrook Holstein Dairy, Cedar Grove, N. J., 2d on Bull Calf; 4th on Senior Yearling Bull; 4th on two-year-old bull; 3d on Aged Cow; 4th on four-year-old cow; 1st on three-year-old cow; 6th on Junior Yearling Heifer; 2d on Graded Herd; 2d on Get of Sire; 5th on Produce of Dam.

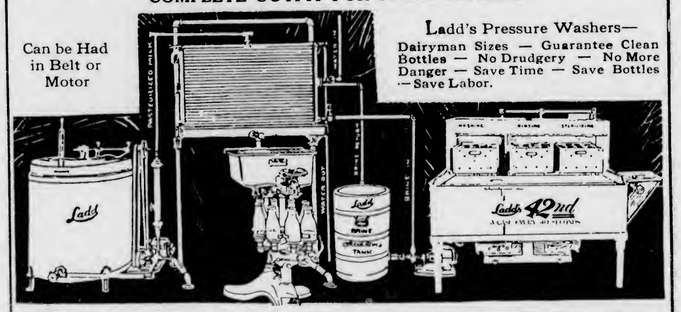
LADD LEADS THE WAY

Blue Line Pasteurizers provide the means of producing a High Quality Product — Recognized by authorities as the Pioneer.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SMALL DEALERS

Can be Had in Belt or Motor

Ladd's Pressure Washers—
Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles —Save Labor.



Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. *Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.*

JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass., 3d on Bull Calf; 1st on Senior Yearling Bull; Junior Champion Bull; 5th on Graded Herd.

Connecticut Reform, Cheshire, Conn., 4th on Bull Calf; 5th on three-year-old cow.

H. E. Robertson, York, Penna., 5th on Bull Calf; 1st on Junior Yearling Bull; 2d on Senior Yearling Bull; 3d on two-year-old bull; 4th on Aged Bull; 4th on two-year-old Heifer; 3d on Senior Yearling Heifer; 1st on Junior Yearling Heifer; 1-3 on Get of Sire; 3d on Produce of Dam.

Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., 6th on Bull Calf; 2d on Junior Yearling Bull; 6th on Aged Bull; 2-6 on Aged Cow; 3-4 on three-year-old cow; 3d on two-year-old Heifer; 4-5 on Senior Yearling Heifer; 5th on Get of Sire; 4th on Produce of Dam.

J. M. Dewey, Turin, N. Y., 3d on Junior Yearling Bull.

Baker Farm, Rockingham, N. H., 4th on Junior Yearling Bull; 5th on Senior Yearling Bull; 2d on two-year-old Bull; 3d on four-year-old cow; 2d on three-year-old cow; 2d on two-year-old Heifer; 2d on Senior Yearling Heifer; 5th on Junior Yearling Heifer; 3d on Graded Herd.

John Tuck, Auburn, Mass., 3d on Senior Yearling Bull; 1st on two-year-old Bull; 1st on Produce of Dam.

Northampton State Hospital, Northampton, Mass., 6th on Senior Yearling Bull.

Wildale Farm, East Longmeadow, Mass., 5th on two-year-old Bull.

The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., Rootstown, Ohio, 3d on Aged Bull; 5th on four-year-old Cow; 2d on Junior Yearling Heifer; 4th on Graded Herd.

E. P. West, Hadley, Mass., 5th on Aged Bull; Mass Dept. of Agriculture special.

F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass., 6th on Senior Yearling Heifer.

Osborndale Farm, Derby, Conn., 4th on Aged Cow; Mass. 1st on State Herd.

Stephen Bruseo, Jr., West Hatfield, Mass., 6th on four-year-old Cow.

MODERN METHODS OF TESTING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

The third revised edition of "Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products" by Lucius L. VanSlyke, chemist of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Dairy Chemistry at the New York State College of Agriculture, has just been printed. The book is intended as a handbook for the use of dairy students, butter makers, cheese makers, milk producers, managers of milk shipping stations, milk inspectors, and so on. However a person does not need to be a chemical expert in order to understand the book and to apply the methods described therein.

Among the important features added to the revised edition are chapters on the new methods for testing butter, skimmilk, buttermilk and ice cream. The book is printed in large type and carries many illustrations. It is published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc., New York City.

MORE COMPETITION

The rates charged by railroads on horses shipped for slaughter and ultimate consumption were attacked in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today on behalf of the Hugo Strauss Packing Company, Inc., of New York.

"At the present time," declared the brief, which was signed by Ernie Adamson as counsel, "complainant is in great need of horses in order to take care of current business, but freight rates appear to prevent the shipment of these animals for long distances. The source of local supply is, of course, the metropolitan district, but this course is, of course, limited."

The disappearance of Old Dobbin as a beast of burden and his debut as an article of food is referred to in the following manner:

"This case is a novelty. It is the first case to be formally placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission which involves the rates on horses for human consumption. After all the facts are considered there is nothing very surprising about the case.

"It appears that horses are really better suited to this purpose than other animals. The request of the complainant is merely a milestone in the march of progress. Just as horses displaced oxen for draft purposes so the gasoline engine is displacing horses. Horses are available for slaughtering purposes, but the freight rate adjustment has seriously interfered with this complainant's plant."

The Hugo Strauss Company, it was stated, is the first corporation to engage in the horse-slaughtering business. It was licensed several years ago by the Department of Agriculture.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT SHOWS TEETH IN INDICTMENT OF ST. JOSEPH ORDER BUYER

The Federal Grand Jury at St. Joseph, Mo., last week indicted C. L. Gallagher in twelve counts for frauds connected with the marketing of livestock. Gallagher is now at liberty under $3,000 bail and his trial has been set for the December term. This is the first criminal action for a direct violation of the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. Previous prosecutions under the act have been had on the ground of conspiracy to violate the act.

The frauds charged against Gallagher and on which he was indicted consisted in altering scale tickets and also in making false entries on invoices tendered to his principals. In altering the scale tickets it was charged that he raised the buying prices in some cases by as much as 40 cents a hundredweight and pocketed the difference. He was an employee of an order buying concern operating in the St. Joseph stockyards, and his employers are said to have been in no wise involved

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RAW FURS
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Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

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Lyman's Genuine
Grimm Alfalfa
Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.
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Does Not Winterkill

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Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

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THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

in the frauds. The fraud was discovered through the vigilance of Helim Hulbert, one of the auditors of the Department of Agriculture who detected the alteration of sales slips in the course of his routine duty. C. E. Miles of the office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture prepared the case for the Attorney-General and was appointed a special assistant to the Attorney-General to present the case to the Grand Jury.

The indictment was had under Section 402 of the Packers and Stockyards Act which incorporates as a part of the act several sections of the Federal Trade Commission Act, section 10 of which applies to the alteration or falsification of records, and the penalty for which is not more than 3 years imprisonment and a fine of not less than $1,000 and not more than $5,000 for each offense. The Department decided to press charges on 12 counts although many more could have been presented to the Grand Jury. Under the present action there might be a sentence of 36 years and a fine of from $12,000 to $60,000.

Supervisors of stockyards believe the present action will prove quite effective as a warning of the serious penalties prescribed by the Packers and Stockyards Act.

WHEN IS SWISS CHEESE NOT SWISS CHEESE

Swiss cheese made in Switzerland will hereafter be known as "Switzerland" cheese, to distinguish it from the Swiss type of cheese imported from other European countries as well as that made in America, according to the Consulate General of Switzerland in New York.

The change was made by the Switzerland Cheese Association, a cooperative society which comprises milk producers, cheese manufactures and exporters in Switzerland, having the governmental rights for the exportation of cheese. The new name has been recorded with the International Patent Union and the U. S. Patent Office, and will in the future be stamped on the rind of the cheese. First shipments with the name "Switzerland" stamped on the rind began September 1.

A national advertising campaign will be started in the United States to acquaint the public with the new branding of Switzerland cheese.

APPLE POMACE AS A DAIRY COW FEED

Use of apple pomace as a feed for dairy cows is advocated by the dairy department of the University of Idaho, following completion of two years' experiment. The results of the investigation are given by F. W. Atkeson and G. C. Anderson, experiment station dairy husbandmen, in Bulletin 150, which has just come from the press.

Apple pomace is a waste by-product resulting from the manufacture of cider or vinegar from apples. Approximately 1,500 tons of pomace was made in Idaho last year, representing the output from companies located at Moscow, Lewiston, Payette, Ustick and Twin Falls. Several other localities, the bulletin says, are equipped to manufacture pomace under favorable conditions.

Results of two trials comparing pomace to corn silage seemed to justify the following conclusions given in the bulletin:

Cows produced milk and butterfat equally well on the apple pomace and corn silage rations.

The cows approximately maintained their body weights on both rations during the experimental periods.

Apple pomace seemed equal, pound for pound, to corn silage in feeding dairy cows.

The special advantages of apple pomace, where it is easily available, are its cheapness, its palatability, and its storage qualities. At present pomace is usually either sold as a stock feed or as a fertilizer, or it is hauled to the dump as waste and by far the greater quantity is now handled under the last two methods. About half the Idaho manufacturers have a profitable outlet for the product selling to livestock owners at 1 or $2 a ton. The others have been unable to create a market.

Apple pomace is easily stored and keeps well with little spoilage for several months.—*Exchange.*

NEW FORDS ARRIVE IN PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

"Considerable interest was aroused here by the arrival of two new Fords." says an exclusive story in the *Prairie du Chien Courier.*

"While not ready for exhibition purposes, the Fords have been observed by several and much approval of their fitness and finish has been voiced.

"The bodies are finely lined and graced with pleasing curves. Their color job is of a quality that shows richness and well being, and their lines in general are wholly fitting for the work desired of them.

"Probably not without reason the design follows that of former models, but there are individual differences. They are generally quiet, but there is considerable sound when under heavy stress or exertion.

"Their speed and durability have not yet been tested, but their fuel consumption, at least at the present time, is surprisingly low. Methods of caring for the radiator overflow remain the same.

"While formed on the same general principles, there is much difference between the two models received here, which is not surprising when it is considered that one is a boy and the other a girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ford.

"The babies have not yet been named, but they and their mother are reported to be doing well."—*Elkhorn Independent.*

INTRODUCTION

The amount of milk and butterfat produced by a dairy herd depends upon two things: The first is the efficiency of the cows used, their natural capacity for producing milk. Natural capacity to give milk is born in a cow; it can not be put into her by feed and care. To get a herd of cows that are efficient milk producers requires (1) good breeding, and (2) a constant culling out of the unsatisfactory individuals. The second factor controlling milk production is feed and care. Proper attention to the selection of the individual and to good breeding insures animals that have the capacity to produce milk liberally when properly fed. Given the right kind of animals, the amount of product secured will depend upon how skillfully they are fed and cared for. The inherited ability of the cow to produce milk and the skill with which she is fed and managed, contribute about equally to the final result.

The average Minnesota cow produces not more than 160 pounds of fat a year. This average, entirely too low, results from lack of inherited ability to produce freely, on the one hand, and from too poor feeding, on the other. Even the cows now in use could readily average at least 200 pounds of fat if they were fed properly. An experiment by the Minnesota Experiment Station shows that this statement is conservative. Four cows were recently purchased from a Minnesota farmer. These cows had averaged 182 pounds of fat for two years. The following year they were fed with a suitable ration, entirely home-grown, and produced an average of 259 pounds of fat, an increase of 77 pounds of fat for the year. The added cost of feed was $11.96 for each cow. There was an increase in income, above cost of feed, of $25 an animal. It is not too much to say, then, that by feeding intelligently and by culling out some of the poorest cows, the average production of the cows of this state could within one year easily be raised to 258 pounds, which is the average of all cows in test associations in the state.—*Eckles.*

REPORT OF THE GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Out of 238 cows tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson, Penna., Cow Testing Association for the month of September, twenty-three exceeded the forty-pound butterfat mark. All of these were Holsteins, eight being registered purebreds.

First place went to "Spot," a grade Holstein belonging to C. E. Pickering of Thompson, Penna. Her record was 64.2 lb. fat from 1,605 lb. milk. Second place fell to "Big Bag," a registered Holstein also belonging to Mr. Pickering. Her figures were 63.6 lb. fat from 2,052 lb. milk.

The honors for the high herd fell to E. B. Gillette of Susquehanna, Penna., whose sixteen grade Holsteins average 26.2 lb. fat.

Records in this association have suffered somewhat from a steady sale of good producing cows.

WASHINGTON AND QUINCY CO. PA. C. T. A.

During the month of September, 292 cows were tested in the Association. Of this number 17 produced over 40 lb. butterfat and 2 cows produced over 50 lb. fat; 11 cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 14 produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

Owner	*Lb. Milk*	*Per cent Fat*	*Lb. Fat*
J. A. Gsell	1785	3.6	64.3
Cyrus Stauffer	1737	3.5	60.8
U. B. Orphanage ..	891	5.4	48.1
Cyrus Stauffer	1287	3.7	47.6
Herman Oller	747	6.0	44.8
C. Barnhart	1356	3.3	44.7
C. Bonebrake	1143	3.9	44.6
G. D. Baumgardner.	1038	4.2	43.6
C. Bonebrake	1074	4.0	43.0
J. A. Gsell	1023	4.2	43.0
Average of ten highest cows	12079	4.01	484.5

R. G. MILLER, *Tester.*

FORGET!

Forget the slander you have heard;
Forget the hasty, unkind word.
Forget to quarrel and the cause;
Forget the whole affair, because
Forgetting is the only way.
Forget the storms of yesterday;
Forget the chap whose sour face
Forgets to smile in any place.
Forget the weather if it's bad.
Forget the trials you have had;
Forget the knocker, he's a freak,
Forget him seven days a week.
Forget you're not a millionaire,
Forget the gray streaks in your hair.
Forget the coffee when it's cold—
Forget the kicks, forget he scold.
Forget the plumber's awful charge;
Forget the iceman's bill so large;
Forget the coal man and his weighs
Forget the heat in summer days.
Forget to ever get the blues.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

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MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by

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A Good Farm at a Bargain

I am offering for sale my farm, comprising

150 Acres,

located three and one-half miles East of Harrisburg, Penna., including my entire stock, crops and farm machinery.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are in the best of repair and equipped with all modern conveniences.

The stock consists of

Twenty [20] Head of Dairy Cattle and Two Span of Good Mules.

The Farm Machinery is practically new.

I will sell the farm, crops, machinery and stock together or the farm separate just to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars address

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Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

A PHILANTHROPIST

Sidney was only seventeen, but he had the air of seventy. Sauntering down the Strand, he took out a cigarette, only to find he had no matches.

So he made for a tobacconist and asked for a light.

"We don't give matches away," he was told, rather rudely, by the man behind the counter. "We sell them."

"How much?" asked Sidney.

"A penny a box."

Sidney paid up and lit his cigarette with dangerous calm. He put the matches back on the counter.

"Look here," he said coldly, "when next a gentleman asks for a light in this shop, kindly give him one of my matches."—Answers, London.

If you see stock advertised at a price lower than you can possibly raise it and make a profit, remember:

"There never was a product made,"
This truth you must confess,
But what some "bird" can make it worse,
And sell his "junk" for "less."
—*The International Dairy Goat Journal.*

Jones (out for the first time in his new car)—"Don't talk for a few minutes, my dear; here is a telephone pole coming."

Young son (to shoe clerk waiting upon his fastidious mother)—"No use showing her the first ten pairs—she won't take 'em."

"A detour," according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "is the roughest distance between two points."

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER
IMPROVED

No loose **Bulls** or horses. A Universal **SAFETY SNAP** no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze **$2.50**, nickel plated **$3.** Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12. nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. **CHAIN HALTERS,** fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. **Price $6.50,** Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. **(Clip this ad.)**



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My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

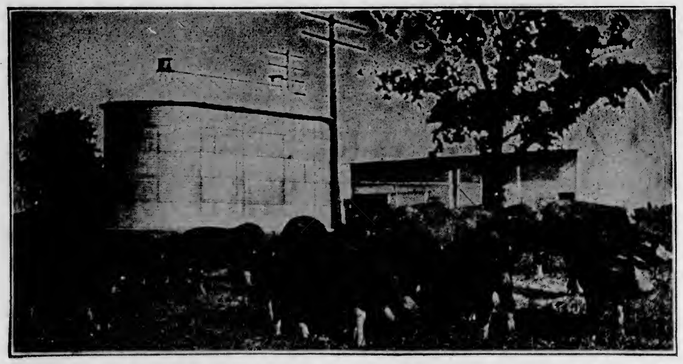
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Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

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LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.





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HEIFERS, YEARLING AND CALVES—Heifers, $150.00, yearlings and calves from $75.00 up. C. H. Beaumont, Rushford, N. Y.

BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS—5 months old, $27.00; 3 months, $15.00; 10 weeks, $12.00. Registered your name. C. A. REGAN, Senatobia, Miss.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS: 10 bred heifers; 1 world's champion cow; 2 daughters of state champion; 10 heifer calves; high yearly record bull ready for service, reasonable. W. A. Norris, 1566 Kearney, Denver, Colo.

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SEED WHEAT—Forward wheat has been giving the best results in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in experimental work and in farmers hands. The seed we are offering is from hand selected parent stock and Northern grown. Order at once. Stock limited. Price $3.50 per Bushel, send check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASS'N. 221 E. Durham St., Philadelphia, Penna. Dept. 5.



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FOR SALE—My four-year-old trained COONHOUND on any fair terms. C. SCOTT S47, Mayfield, Ky.

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ALFALFA

ALFALFA HAY—SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA for sale. Prompt shipment. Write for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel: Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. BUSH, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB CO., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE—Millions of field-grown cabbage plants; early and late varieties. 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. C. J. HOLCOMB, Courtland, Va.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

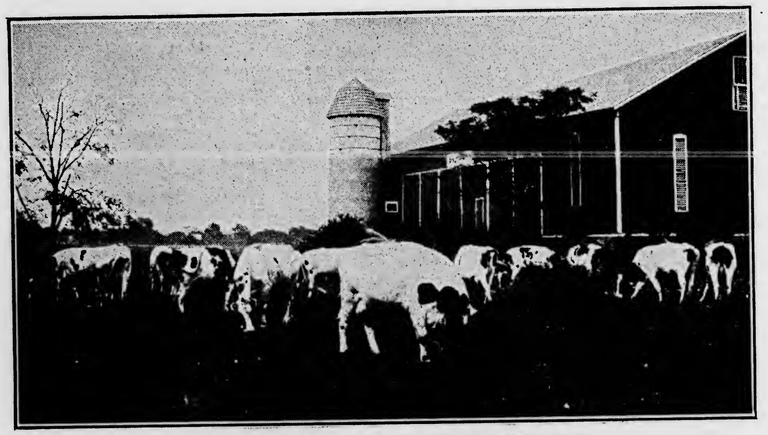
TOMATO, CABBAGE, COLLARD PLANTS, 200, 50c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid; 10,000, $10 expressed. Sweet peppers, celery, sweet potato, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

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SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

You Will Say the Same Thing

when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

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OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

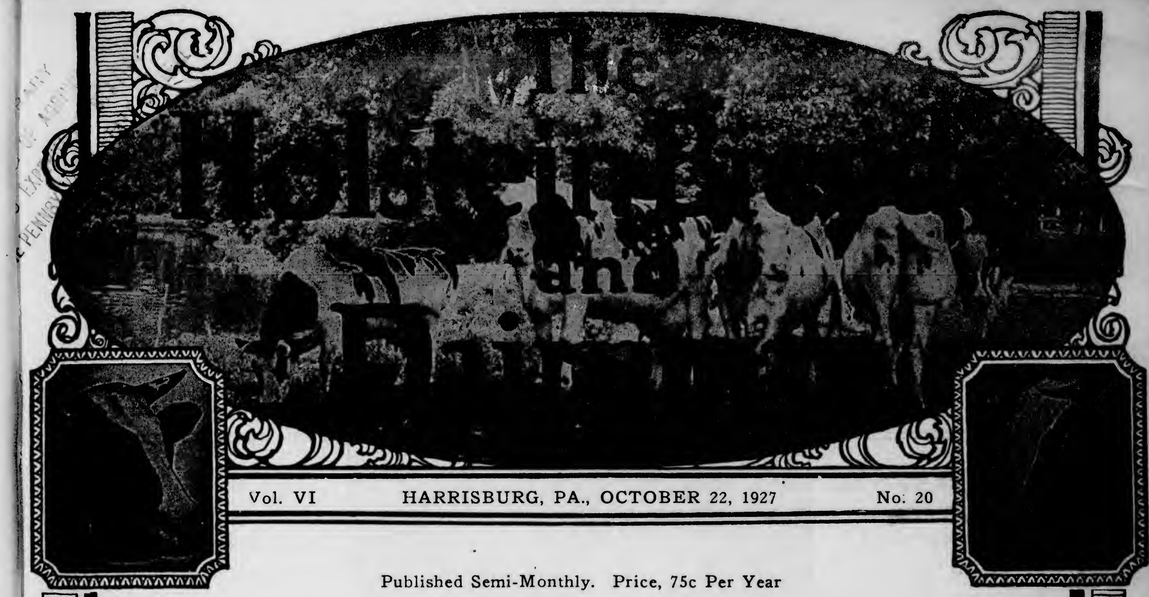
Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND **INDIANA**

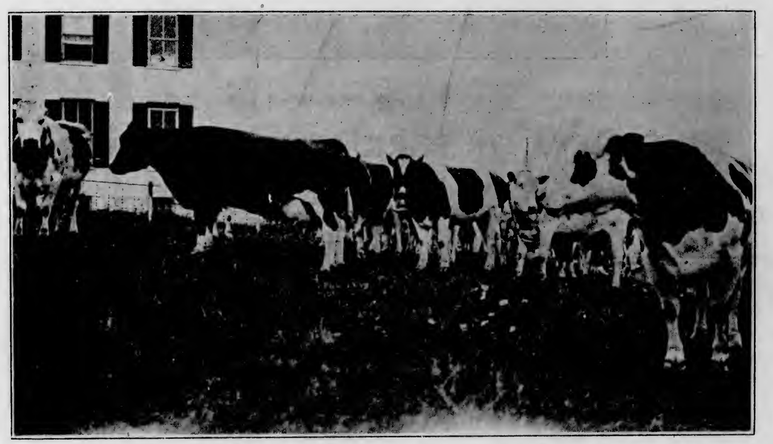


OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1927 No. 20

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PART OF THE DAIRY HERD AT EVENDALE FARM, owned by Paul M. Haldeman, Winchester, Va.



EVENDALE FARM BUILDINGS, (J. S. Haldeman & Son)

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

EVENDALE FARM SALE

55 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 55

Thursday, November 10, 1927

at 11.00 o'clock

Farm Located 4 Miles South of Winchester, on Front Royal Road.

I am offering **26 COWS,** 5 have records of over 100 lb. of fat in 30 days; 12 have milk records of over 75 lb. in a day. :: :: :: ::



All the cows in the herd have milked over 50 lb. a day in first milking period. State leaders in C. T. A. work. :: :: ::

EVENDALE ALLIQUIPPA ECHO SYLVIA
(11,884 lb. milk, 494 lb. butter)

KING PIEBE OF YORK MAIDA BOY 467652

my young herdsire, will also be sold. He is a double grandson of King Piebe of York, a son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King.

I am also offering eleven (11) heifers over 1 year old, thirteen (13) heifers under 1 year and five (5) male calves from 2 to 8 months old.



Many of the cows in my herd are daughters of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, half brother to Carnation King Sylvia. :: :: ::

LADY JEWEL LILITH JOHANNA
(2,160 lb. milk, 85 lb. butter in 30 days)

HERD FULLY ACCREDITED

S. R. MILLER, *Salesmanager*
Chambersburg, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, *Auctioneer*
East Aurora, N. Y.

For Further Particulars Write

PAUL M. HALDEMAN

WINCHESTER :-: VIRGINIA

SALE WILL BE HELD UNDER COVER

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1927 No. 20

Evendale Farm

By Leo B. Lamb

THE leading Holstein herd in Virginia and one of the leading herds below the Mason and Dixon line is Evendale Farm herd owned by Mr. Paul M. Haldeman.

Evendale herd is one of the oldest herds in Virginia and has attained a high point of perfection when judged from the standpoint of utility, type, production and health. It was one of the first accredited herds.

Evendale Farm comprises 365 acres of slightly rolling land, 100 acres of which are in timber and the balance in tillable land. The farm buildings are centrally located. There are three dwelling houses—the main dwelling house is occupied by the Haldemans and the other two are tenant houses.

A large barn containing modern equipment houses the dairy herd and handy to the barn is a sanitary and convenient dairy building where the milk from the herd is cared for before being marketed in Winchester.

The history of the Haldeman herd extends back for a period of over twenty years and we find the first animal to be registered in Mr. J. S. Haldeman's name, the father, was a daughter of Maud Boeyln 5th, born May 11, 1906. Other females were added from time

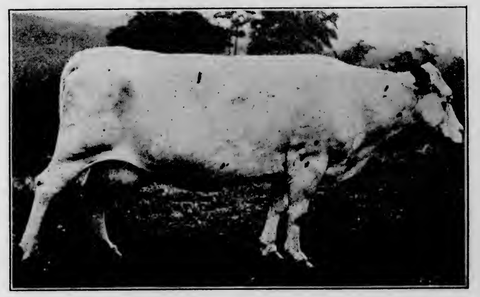


EVENDALE JEWEL SEGIS

to time forming a foundation herd and a study of the registrations made since that time is very interesting, showing consistant growth through sane breeding practices which is traceable through generations of female lines and successive sires.

One of the first herd sires was King of the Butter Boys, a close descendant of De Kol 2d. His sire, Butter Boy Pietertje, was a son of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, while his dam, Henrietta De Kol, was by a son of De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol.

Other sires seeing service in the herd were Hollins Howitzer, Johanna Alliquippa Segis, a grandson of Judge Segis; Sir Vale Segis Pietertje, who was by a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis; Dutchland Sir Rag Apple Canary, a son of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple, from a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad; Colantha Lilith Johanna Lad, who was by a son of K. S. P. Columbo, and Johanna Celeste, from a daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son, and Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, whose sire is a son of Avon Pontiac Echo, and Belle Model Johanna 2d, and his dam is



LADY ONA PONTIAC SEGIS

a 29-lb. daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 31-lb. daughter of the same sire.

The present herdsire is King Piebe of York Maida Boy, whose sire and dam are both by King Piebe of York, whose offspring are well known as show ring winners. The sire of King Piebe of York, is Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, also sire of the former yearly butter champion, May Walker Ollie Homestead, and his dam is a 1,032 lb. 3 year old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

An inspection of the present herd causes one to marvel at the individuality to be found among its members. Large square cows with broad backs, level rumps, large barrels and udders which account for the results that they show at the pail. The pictures shown in connection with this article will bear this out and give a better idea of these cows than mere printed words.

The Haldeman herd has long been enrolled in the Northern Valley Cow Testing Association, one of the leading Virginia Associations, and has always been a consistent leader, the herd average in 1926 being 417.60 lb. butterfat and one-half of the cows in the herd were heifers. There are about 9,000 cows in Virginia Cow Testing Associations.

Lady Jewel Lilith Johanna, produced in 30 days, 85 lb. fat from 2,160 lb. milk. Evendale Jewel Segis, maternal sister to the preceding produced in 30 days, 78 lb. fat from 1,680 lb. milk.

Evendale Alliquippa Echo Sylvia at first freshening produced 494 lb. fat from 11,884 lb. milk and now weighs 1,840 pounds.

Evendale Houwtje Sadie Vale Segis produced in May, 1927, 103.5 lb. fat from 2,353 lb. milk, 4.4 test.

Evendale Sadie Vale De Kol produced in June, 1926, 104.7 lb. fat from 2,053 lb. milk, 5.1 test.

These three heifers are daughters of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia.

Lady De Kol Johanna Lily produced in December, 1920, 101.0 lb. fat from 2,244 lb. milk, 4.5 test. She is a maternal sister to Evendale Sadie Vale De Kol.



J. S. HALDEMAN

Mr. Haldeman is a native son of Pennsylvania, having been born at Evendale, Juniata County, a small village, nine miles from Thompsontown in the Juniata Valley and took up his residence at Evendale Farm in 1884. Besides the son mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Haldeman have four daughters, three married and the other a teacher in California.

In addition to Mr. Haldeman's farm operations, he has built up an extensive business in butter, eggs and farm produce. The Haldeman Produce Company occupies two modern brick structures in the centre of the city of Winchester. He is identified with the commercial interests of the city of Winchester and has taken an active part in civic affairs. He has been President of the Chamber of Commerce, is head of the entertainment committee that staged the Apple Blossom Festival for which the city and community of Winchester is nationally known and at one time he was a candidate for Senator.

In 1920, the Senior Mr. Haldeman retired from ownership in the herd, having a dispersal March 23d. Sixty-three head of purebreds including 30 cows, 1 bull, 10 yearling heifers and 11 heifer calves brought $15,680.00, an average of $249.00 a head. Twenty-four grades brought $2,900.00. At that time Mr. Paul M. Haldeman purchased a small foundation herd and since that time has conducted the herd as his own property.

The excellent herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle which has been developed at Evendale Farm are of large size, and handsome individuals, heavy milk producers and are free from disease, right in line with the Haldeman high standard of doing everything. No one who attends the dispersal sale of this herd will be disappointed in the quality of the animals because it is a very high-class herd.



SOME OF THE GOOD ONES IN EVENDALE HERD
Paul H. Haldeman owner of Evandale Farm herd is at the left and in the center is the father, J. S. Haldeman

Mr. Haldeman, is a graduate of the Winchester schools and Handon Sydney College in West Virginia. He now plans to retire from the dairy industry to enter other lines of industry and consequently plans a dispersal of the herd.

"Well," said the dying business man, "you better put in a clause about my employees. To each man who has worked for me twenty years I give and bequeath $50,000."

"But," said the lawyer, "you haven't been in business twenty years."

"I know it, man, but it's good advertising."

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER

Dewart Penna.

Wisconsin Dairy Herd Activities

By J. H. Lewis

BLAIN G. PAULSON, field man for the Wisconsin Dairy Association for the western district of Wisconsin made the announcement here October 10th that dairy herd circuits heretofore known as "Cow Testing Associations" will in the future be known as "Dairy Herd Improvement Associations."

Mr. Paulson informed the local correspondent for the Holstein Breeder & Dairyman that the new title met with unanimous endorsement at a conference of field men and executive officials held at Madison October 1, 1927.

The old name attached significance to the business of testing for butterfat only while in fact this is but one of many items in the matter of operating a dairy herd association.

Fieldman Paulson was in this district to help organize the new Montfort-Livingston Dairy Herd Improvement Association at a meeting held in the Citizens State Bank at Montfort. The new officers elected are Allie Andrews, president; Reuben Johnston vice-president, and Harvey DiVall, secretary-treasurer. The association supplants the former Rewey association. Arthur Hesse the tester for two years has gone to his home at Mendora, in LaCrosse county. A successor will be appointed. A brother, Arnold Hesse, is tester for the Platteville Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Special Course to Train Testers

There is admittedly a growing demand for young men properly trained to serve as cow testers in Wisconsin. The College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin will make available a special short course beginning November 14, 1927, of five week's duration along with the usual 12 week's winter course. All high school graduates are eligible and those who have had practical training. The work pays satisfactory compensation and it is expected a large number of Wisconsin farm youths will take advantage of the present offer.

The cow tester and the dairy farmer discuss matters over the feed box. The tester gets to know the cows and their needs, understands the real trials of the farmer and as his preachments come from very near and not afar they have value rapidly being recognized as well worth all it costs the individual member of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

It is recognized that training of the right kind is needed. A good tester, farmers have learned from experience, is not alone the man who can figure butterfat recovery down to the "steenth" point of a decimal point but the one who can give good advice in the matter of care and feed. There have been far too few testers who have emphasized this fact sufficiently and they are coming to know it as well as the owner of the "bossies."

Holstein Makes Phenomenal Record

Annetta Johanna Ormsby, a purebred Holstein cow, in the herd owned by the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, Wis., has just completed a record as a senior three-year-old which ranks among the highest of the breed. She produced in 365 days 26,853 lb. milk and 1,228.75 lb. butter on an average test of 3.66 butterfat for the year.

This great young cow stood in her stanchion with 99 other milkers during the entire period and was fed the regular herd ration, except that she was given a considerable amount of oats and peas cut green from the plots set out in the spring. The cow shows an excess of $250.00 profit over and above her feed bill.

Annetta Johanna Ormsby is a natural producer. As a two-year-old in cow testing association work she milked 15,074 lb. milk and made 555.1 lb. butterfat under the most ordinary farm conditions. On the last day of her yearly test she milked 70 lb. and in the last 22 days of her yearly test was credited with 42.95 lb. butterfat. The dam of this wonderful Holstein cow is a full sister to Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and also a full sister to the world's famous sire "Creator." There is also on the dam's side King of the Pontiac blood. The cow was purchased at a very low price and her yearling calf by a son of the state champion ten-month-old cow and also maternal brother to the world champion cow, is in the Waukesha herd.

September Association Reports

The only redeeming feature of the reports for the month of September in the cow testing associations of Grant county is the average price received for milk being over $2.00 per cwt.

The top herd in the Platteville Cow Testing Association owned by Tony Rosemeyer grade Holsteins made the highest average with a production of 629 lb. milk and 33.38 lb. butterfat.

The top herd in the Muscoda Castle Rock Cow Testing Association for September was Henry Kovars 17 grade Holsteins with a butterfat average of 24 lb. Frederic Thompson official tester apologized for his report by writing, "due to adverse weather conditions such as extreme drouth in the early part of the season and extreme hot and wet weather a very poor showing was made by the association during September."

In the Rewey Cow Testing Association for September Arthur Hesse official tester writes,—"September production is very low with an average of 19.8 lb. butterfat per cow." It is gratifying to note that the top cow in this association was "Lady" a registered Holstein owned by Sam Kemper who produced 1,032 lb. milk and 53.7 lb. butterfat. Indeed "Lady" is rightfully named for she deported herself in a most ladylike manner considering the tremendous handicap under which all cows were laboring.

The price of milk at cheese factories in Grant county on a close check-up of the 65 coöperatives producing American cheese was $2.25 per cwt. For the first week of October it rained incessantly, pastures and bottom lands were deluged and a trip made by automobile by the writer Sunday, October 9th, over the greater part of the county showed the finest grass for the entire year. Should the district be so fortunate as to have good weather over the remainder of the month and no sharp frosts the flow of milk will be greatly increased and more milk in the pail is more money in the milk check which means in its final analysis a better financial situation with our dairy farmers.

The price of milk throughout Wisconsin for the first

eight months of 1927 has been very satisfactory, and as follows by months: January, $2.25; February, $2.22; March, $2.11; April, $2.05; May, $1.98; June, $1.96; July, $1.98; August, $2.04. These figures are computed from the average prices paid throughout the state by all dispensers of dairy products including the cheese factories, the creamery, the condensory and the fluid milk distributors.

With practically similar conditions obtaining to keep the price of milk above the $2.00 mark, milk prices are expected to be above those for corresponding months in the past two years and relatively high over the remainder of 1927.

A Herd that is Different

THE following story of Origin Farms was contributed by Russel Howard who is helping prepare the Stevenson cattle for sale.—*Editor.*

A great many breeders of Holstein cattle establish their reputation by going out and purchasing a few animals for a foundation herd and then proceed to breed up a herd. Sometimes they are fortunate enough to develop an exceptionally good cow and then they seem to think that they are qualified for real constructive breeders of purebred Holsteins.

The old saying that "if you can do or produce a thing better than anyone else the world will make a beaten path to your door," holds true in breeding of purebred dairy cattle as much as it holds true in other things.

To develop a few outstanding individuals is the aim of many a breeder, but to develop a herd of reasonably large numbers that is radically different from any other herd of cattle in the world is a distinction that can be claimed by very few men.



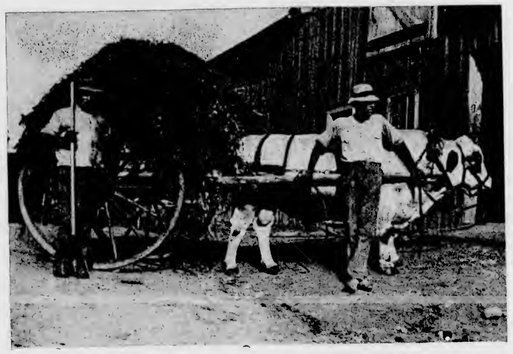
MR. STEVENSON AND ONE OF HIS FOUNDATION COWS, KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA
(World's Champion of her class for more than six years.)

There are certain characteristics that predominate in each and every breed of cattle, the Herefords are red with white faces, the Galloways have curley hair, the Ayrshires have long horns, and are red and white in color, and the Aberdeen Angus are solid black and naturally hornless.

Our own favorite breed, the Holstein is known by her black and white markings, etc., and, if any one had claimed that he could develop a strain of hornless Holsteins fifty years ago, he would have been branded crazy.

But such a thing has been accomplished within the past twenty years, and although the number of naturally hornless Holsteins is rather limited, there are enough of them to prove that they are just as good in every respect as their relatives who are born with horns.

At the present time there are several herds with a number of naturally hornless Holsteins but to the best



EVERYBODY WORKS AT STEVENSON'S
Two of the boys drawing in soiling crops. Joe, the oldest son, seems to be the chauffeur.

of our knowledge there is only one herd in the world that is composed of hornless Holsteins exclusively.

This herd is owned by Mr. George E. Stevenson, of Clarks Summit, Penna., and is one of the great herds of the Country. In 1883 Mr. Stevenson first conceived the idea of breeding a herd of naturally hornless dairy cattle and from that time until 1912 he devoted a great deal of time in developing a herd of polled grade Holsteins that were practically purebred.

In 1912 he disposed of the grades and scoured the country in search for naturally hornless purebreds and succeeded in finding about 40 head of females of good type and blood lines.

In 1912 Mr. Stevenson purchased two females from C. A. Pratt of LeRaysville, Pa., that later became famous. These two heifers were daughters of Cornucopia Plum Johanna who was purchased by Mr. Stevenson in 1914.

The most famous daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna was Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. As a 3-year-old she made 27.042 lb. butter, 568.0 lb. milk in 7 days, and 1,108.88 lb. butter, 22,496.6 lb. milk in 365 days.

As a 4-year-old she produced 32.875 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 501.58 lb. butter, 10,195.9 lb. milk in 120 days, 1,294.71 lb. butter, 25,787.5 lb. milk in 365 days in strictly official test qualifying in the 305-day division.

Unfortunately the daughters of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna were sold before they were developed, consequently she has no high record daughters.

Her most famous son was Napol Sir Keystone Beauty. He headed Mr. Stevenson's heard for many years, and was finally sold to Peter Small of Ohio at a large price. After Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna completed her 3-year-old record Mr. Stevenson decided to purchase her dam, Cornucopia Plum Johanna, then

an eight-year-old cow. She produced 1,056.78 lb. butter, 19,958.6 lb. milk in 365 days, which proves that she was a very good producer and a normally high tester.

Another daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, Keystone Plum Johanna, produced 708.13 lb. butterfat, 18,046.2 lb. milk in a year, testing 3.92% fat for the year.

Thus you can see that great family were very consistent producers, and high testers, and their type was very good.

Mr. Stevenson took out a show herd in 1917, and in very strong competition he was a very heavy winner, winning the blue ribbon in practically every class under two years of age.

The herd has always been run as a business proposition. During the past seven or eight years no A. R. O. testing has been carried on due to the lack of competent help. When the war broke out, Mr. Stevenson's sons answered the call of their country and gallantly defended our flag, and as they were very instrumental in building and developing the herd, Mr. Stevenson could not properly maintain the herd without their asssistance.

Only the best of the heifer calves have been raised, and the bull calves have found a ready market among the breeders.

Every animal in the herd is a direct descendent of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, and naturally hornless. All of the cows have either good A. R. O. records or C. T. A. records.

At the present time the herd numbers about 35 head, of which 25 are of milking age.

Milk from Origin Farm is sold to the Woodlawn Dairying Company at Scranton on a butterfat basis. The test from September, 1926, to September, 1927, was as follows:

Sept.	1926	3.8
Oct.	"	4.05
Nov.	"	4.00
Dec.	"	3.95
Jan.	1927	3.75
Feb.	"	3.55
Mar.	"	3.60
Apr.	"	3.7
May	"	3.5
June	"	3.5
July	"	3.8
Aug.	"	3.75
Sept.	"	3.75
13 months		47.0 —3.7%

There are no Jerseys or Guernseys adorning the Origin herd to bolster up the butterfat percentage which shows that Mr. Stevenson has been able to develop a strain of high testing as well as heavy producing Holsteins.

This is a wonderful accomplishment when we consider that he has been able to establish a polled strain and at the same time improve the butterfat test.

On Nov. 1, 1927, Mr. Stevenson will offer for sale 39 head.

There will be three bulls of serviceable age offered, and the writer assures you that they are fit to head high class herds.

Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Penna., are consigning five of the best cows you ever saw, they are the kind we all like to own. Both herds are accredited;



A GROUP OF YOUNG CALVES IN THE STEVENSON HERD

are right in every way and it behooves each and every breeder and lover of Holsteins to attend this great event, November 1, 1927.

"I'm going to marry a pretty girl and a good cook."
"You can't. That's bigamy."

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Offers the following pair for sale

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Veronica Glista, Born, March 28, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb Clever Model Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista 532583, milk 388.80 lb., butter 16.95 lb. Price $75.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Ybma Glista, Born, May 3, 1927. Sired by our 27-lb. Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, milk 443.40 lb., butter 16.61. lb. Price $85.

This is a fine pair in every way, both more white than black.

F. JONES, Manager
Crawford County, R. D. 4
Centerville - - - Pennsylvania

BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN ADS ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS

The Show Game Versus Practical Dairying

SHOWING dairy cattle is often considered a pastime or game that can only be indulged in by wealthy men who simply breed and show cattle as a hobby.

To a certain extent this is true, but there are exceptions to all rules, and I am going to try and present both sides of the question and prove that real honest-to-goodness dairy type and show type are one and that they go hand in hand with practical dairying.

During my experience in the cattle show ring, and fitting for shows, I have handled some very heavy producing cows and some that were not profitable producers, but in most cases the best winners in the ring were our best producers at the pail.

Take the 1926 New York and Maryland Grand Champion Holstein cow for instance. The Judge in explaining why he placed her at the top said that he did so because she looked like a real hard working cow and he was absolutely right in his judgment. During the week that she was at Syracuse she milked as high as ninety pounds per day on three milkings after being fresh for six weeks.

K. M. D. K. S. Colantha, the cow that has won the Alasa Farms Trophy for two consecutive years at the New York State Fair for the highest amount of butterfat produced there in seventy-two hours is one of the greatest dairy cows that I have ever seen. She placed second at the Sesqui-Centennial Show in a very strong class of aged cows, and was Grand Champion at the New York State Fair this year.

Westview De Kol Walker, one of the greatest show cows in America, is a very heavy milker. Under ordinary feeding conditions she produced sixty pounds of milk per day for several months, and she was of good enough type so that she did not have to be fat to show at a good advantage.

I could name a lot more cows that are of show type and are also profitable producers and reproducers. Don't be misled to think that those overfed "Black and White Herefords" are real Holsteins. Most judges "give them the gate" if they can. A real showman will not exhibit an animal that has to have a multitude of faults covered with fat, but of course he will not jeopardize his reputation by taking an animal into the ring that is below par in condition.

One reason that we see mostly wealthy breeders showing cattle is that the average breeder and dairyman cannot afford to spend the time and money to properly fit and show a herd. The extra cost of fitting is not so heavy, but very few farmers have the time to fit a herd and spend a couple of months on the circuit.

It takes a good show herd to make expenses, therefore the average breeder and dairyman must be a very keen student of breeding and type before he dares to compete in the big show rings of the country.

A great many think that fitting and showing a cow ruins her for profitable dairy production. If she is not over fitted and doped barring accidents in shipping she will not be injured.

I was fortunate in learning the fitting and showing business from a practical breeder, dairyman, farmer and showman. He knew how to fit an animal properly and not injure her as a producer and reproducer and while I have seen a lot of animals ruined on the show circuit in most cases they would not have been ruined if they had been handled in a practical manner.

I think that when an animal is over fitted, she should be put out of the money just as quickly as an animal that is below good dairy conditions, and I also think that an animal that is almost perfect in type should not be put out of the money on account of lameness that is caused by defective feet caused by improper care of the feet.

Compelling an exhibitor to show only cattle of his own breeding would also be a great help in putting the show business on a practical basis, and make it fair for the small breeder as well as the wealthy cattle fancier, and when a class does not show one animal worthy of a ribbon, the judge should refuse to make an award, it would cause considerable trouble with the exhibitors but the spectator would have a better opportunity to learn what constitutes real dairy type.

We will never be able to formulate a set of rules that will please everybody, but I honestly believe that we can put the so-called show game on a basis that will prove that type and production go together, and that production will follow type, but type will not follow production

RUSSEL HOWARD.

First Eskimo—You should pull the curtain down when you kiss your wife. I saw you last night.

Second Eskimo—The joke is on you, I was out last night.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

MARYLAND LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25

Our Junior Herd Sire
ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY
is a son of
SIR INKA MAY

All American Jr. Yearling 1924. Son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, butter 1 year 1,523.24 lb.; milk 31,610.60 lb.

His dam is an almost 1,000 lb. four-year-old daughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, the famous foundation sire of the Homestead family.

Why not head your herd with a son of this great young bull ?

ACCREDITED HERD (7 Clean Tests)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

GAITHERSBURG - - - MARYLAND

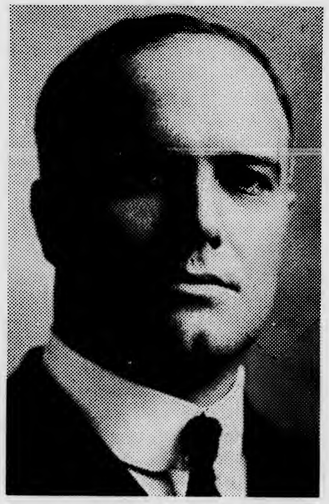
New Association Activities

IMPORTANT Association business has called the Secretary of the New Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., to the Middle West.

His first stop will be at Columbus, Ohio, where he will call on some of his old school friends. Secretary Reynolds is an alumnus of Ohio State University, having graduated in the class of 1904. Secretary Reynolds will then join President Weidler at South Bend, Indiana, and together they will visit groups representing important Holstein interests who are desirous to have first-hand information regarding the wonderful success of the New Registry Association.

Of the thirty-five (35) states represented in the membership of the New Association, Wisconsin and Minnesota rank second to Pennsylvania in number of members and number of animals registered.

President Charles Weidler is a very prominent and influential man in South Bend and Northern Indiana. He is an extensive breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle and has a wide acquaintance among the Central Western Holstein Breeders.



CHARLES WEIDLER
South Bend, Ind., President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.



HOWARD C. REYNOLDS
Secretary-Treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Meal Made From Alfalfa Stems Misbranded if Sold as "Alfalfa Meal"

THE product made by grinding alfalfa stems should be sold under a name which accurately describes the article and is not deceptive, such, for example, as "alfalfa stem meal," according to a recent statement of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture charged with the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act. The statement follows:

"It has come to the attention of the Administration that certain manufacturers of alfalfa meal are separating the leafy portion, either before or after grinding, and selling the ground leaves under the name of "Ground Alfalfa Leaves" or a similar designation.

"From this separation there results a by-product consisting of stems from which the leaves have been partially or wholly removed. Although this by-product has a recognized feeding value and when ground has some of the physical characteristics of alfalfa meal it is not alfalfa meal and to ship it in interstate commerce and sell it under that name constitutes a violation of the

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

Federal food and drugs act. No objection will be offered to the sale of this product under a name which accurately describes the article and is not deceptive, such, for example, as alfalfa stem meal."

The National Dairy Union

ARRANGEMENTS for the annual meeting of the National Dairy Union have been completed and a change is announced, the place of the meeting being moved from Minneapolis to Chicago and the date changed from November 29 to December 1. A legal notice will be mailed to all members on or before November 1. The reason for this change is the unfortunate conflict of dates which arose between the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association and the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers. Both of these organizations found it necessary to hold their annual meetings on November 29. Officers of the National Dairy Union wished to hold their meeting in connection with the annual meeting of the National Association of Creamery Buttermakers, but as many members of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers are also members of the National Dairy Union, and several of the members of the National Dairy Union Board of Directors found it necessary to attend the American Association meeting in Chicago, it became necessary to select a date for the National Dairy Union meeting which did not conflict with either of the other meetings.

There is some important business to come before the National Dairy Union meeting this year in relation to state legislation. Some efforts have been made to call a conference on this subject, and it is possible that this will be done even at this late date. Whether representatives of the various state dairy organizations will find it possible to attend or not, the general subject of state legislation will be considered, at least informally, along the lines outlined a year ago when the secretary was authorized to prepare, and did prepare, and issue suggestions for uniform state legislation. Other business at the meeting will include consideration of Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, and the election of a Board of Directors.

The meeting date which has been selected is the same as the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council. The Dairy Union meeting will follow the meeting of the National Dairy Council. By having these two events on the same day, it is thought most likely that there will be a larger attendance than usual at the National Dairy Union meeting. The hotel where the meeting will be held and the exact hour, will be announced in the legal notice which will soon be mailed out.

Here is More Real Cooperation

A COOPERATIVE deal of the right kind is carried on at the farm of H. N. Paul near Mabton in the Yakima Valley. That is probably one reason the farm is officially called Happy Home farm.

During the year 1926, Harold, Vance and Allen Paul, ages 15, 17 and 20 years, respectively, fed, cared for and milked the purebred Holstein herd that represented Happy Home farm in the Yakima County Cow Testing Association and won the honor of lead herd.

"We share the cream checks with the boys, so they really are interested in giving the cows good care," writes Mr. Paul. "This is our first year in the cow testing association, and we are expecting, by selection and breeding, to raise our production average in the near future."

The production record that is expected to be raised is an average of 14,110 lb. milk and an average of 415.8 lb. butterfat per year per cow for the herd, which, throughout the year, averaged eight and one-half cows. These cows consumed feed at an average value of $120.78 per cow last year, while their product was worth $199.68, leaving a profit above feed cost of $78.90 per cow.

One way the Pauls propose to improve this excellent record is by the use of purebred sire now in the herd, whose six nearest dams have an average yearly production record of 1054.59 lb. butter, or nearly double the production of the present excellent herd.—*Wash. Farmer.*

Maple Grove Stock Farm

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, owned by Charles Jones of Chicago, Illinois, and managed by Frank Jones at Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, report activities in their herd as follows:

"THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN,
"Harrisburg, Pa.

"Dear Sir:

"This is to advise you that our herd was given their annual T. B. test and we are pleased to let the readers and our many customers know through the HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN that as usual they passed the test 100% clean, and that our herd has been on the accredited list for several years.

"We recently sold a fine young bull calf to Mr. J. N. Lyons, Union City, Penna. This calf was sired by a good son of King Champion Jannek, sire of 71 A. R. O. daughters. The dam of Mr. Lyon's young sire is out of an untested cow that was sired by a son of our 34-lb. senior sire, Clever Model Glista.

"We consider this to be a very well bred calf and are sure that he will give good satisfaction in Mr. Lyon's herd.

"Yours very truly,
"CHARLES JONES."

Wisconsin Holsteins to Mexico

"LOUIS the Mexican" who last year visited Wisconsin to purchase swine for the Mexican government, returned this year for cattle. About 200 head of Holsteins were purchased from different breeders and shipped to Mexico where they will be used as seed stock to build up the quality of dairy animals in that country.

This buyer is said to be a keen judge of live stock and picked out quality animals, the matter of price being of secondary consideration when the animals were up to his standard.

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad 501751

Born November 20, 1925

His sire is a brother to Ormsby Sensation Abbekerk, World's Champion 305-day butter producer in Junior two-year-old class.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

British Friesian Notes

THE following items were taken from the British-Friesian Journal published in London. We believe they will be found interesting for two reasons. First, they are instructive; second, they give the viewpoint of breeders across the waters on subjects that are of equal importance and of vital interest to us here in America.—*Editor.*

Butterfat

I often hear statements, with which I cannot agree, as to the low butterfat of our breed. My experience with dairy cattle, although I admit that they have not been tested as have my Friesians, does not lead me to believe that we are inferior in any way. Admittedly we have more animals disqualified at shows than other breeds, but this will always be so as long as we maintain our energy of the past, and do what other breeders do not, viz., enter a large number of animals all of which we hope will give at least 7 gallons. I mean that the heavy yielder whatever its breed may be, will be more subject to be down in butterfat than the low yielder. So far as my experience has been, it has been quite the exception to have even one cow out of 50 below Government standard, and if I had had another breed giving the same quantities of milk, I believe I should not have done so well.

I am writing you on this subject as a good many people seem to think that what we want is a high butterfat percentage. This is quite right provided that the quantity of milk is maintained, but if we attempt, which it is perfectly easy to do, to raise our butterfat percentage by lowering the milk yield, we shall take away the whole value of the Friesian cow, which makes it as it is the milk cow of the World bar this country. To aim, for instance, at a 1,000 gallon 4% cow, would mean that we should more easily found a herd of this standard by using another breed of cattle. On the other hand, to aim at 1,250 gallons 3.3, means that Friesians, and Friesians alone, will fulfill the demand. To aim at increasing our butterfat by the use of butterfat bulls, and bred from butterfat animals is quite another matter.

As I have often said, I believe we compare very well, even regardless of quantity, with other breeds, and my opinion is substantiated by various figures which I had to take out to illustrate a paper which I read some months ago on "Three Times Milking" at the Farmers' Club. As I have previously stated, our cows were very much higher yielders than any others.

For average results in the Butter Tests at the Dairy Show, the Friesian again stands high, especially when one takes into account that they were all heavy yielders.

All Dairy Show tests are judged on quality and quantity, and when we win so constantly there, and in addition win practically all the Open Milking Trials every year, it will be seen that we have no reason to be anything but proud of our breed. I am certain that if we increase butterfat at the expense of the milk yield, we shall certainly lose these competitions as readily as we have won them in the past. Personally, I don't want a thousand-gallon 4 per cent cow, but the day that I do require it I can quite easily obtain it from several other breeds of cattle.

Yours faithfully,
G. Holt-Thomas.

Giving Color to Milk by Feeding

Further to the interesting notes on this subject which have appeared in recent issues of the *Journal,* Mr. W. Sutton, the manager of the Hache Herd, states that he is not certain that cotton and linseed cakes are the most economical for the two first grass months. His choice would be Clarendo, dried grains, and bran, with a small portion of cake. Mr. Sutton hopes that Mr. Smalley will be good enough to give Clarendo cooked flake maize a trial for coloring milk, as nothing gives butter a richer color. Mr. Sutton seems to prefer it to raw maize meal.

Butterfat Enthusiasts

Mr. C. W. H. Glossop writes that Mr. F. W. Palmer has purchased for his Bentham Herd, near Cheltenham, a bull calf with a remarkable butterfat and milk ancestry. It carries 8 crosses of 2,000 gallon blood; and its seven nearest dams averaged 1,446 gallons with 3.37 per cent butterfat. It is a beautiful calf, out of a first prize winner at the Royal Show, and got by a bull who was second at the Royal. Capt. Place has also purchased for his Rawcliffe herd, near York, a butterfat and milk bull calf with wonderful butterfat and milk backing. It is out of a cow which, as a second calver, produced the equivalent of 1,140 lb. butter, and in addition it carries 9 crosses of 2,000 gallon blood, 4 on the dam's side and 5 on the sire's, while the butterfat percentage of five of the seven nearest dams who were tested averages no less than 4.2%. Capt. Place is a believer in volume, but he also insists on butterfat.

A Good Butterfat Test

Mr. John Prentice of Raithhill announces that on September 8th, when his herd was visited by the Recorder, two of his British Friesian cows showed a butterfat percentage test of over 6 per cent. No less than 17 animals in the herd tested over 4 per cent of butterfat and the whole herd of 33 averaged 3.89 per cent. This should help to open the eyes of those dairymen who insist that the milk of Friesian cows must of necessity be deficient in quality.

Drying Off Dairy Cows—A Warning

With reference to a description in a recent issue of the *Journal* of a new method of drying off dairy cows, I am always ready to adopt fresh ideas and especially one which might get rid of our perpetual difficulty of drying off heavy milking Friesians, and any novelty recommended by Mr. Budget and Mr. Boutflour is worth a trial. I must, however, as a result of trying the suggested method on two cows, warn Friesian breeders to be chary of adopting it. I carefully followed the method in every way, with the following results: One cow, giving 25 lb. milk when sealed up, developed a very bad quarter on the sixth day, but with a good deal of trouble I got it right by throwing up this whole method and milking her out. The second cow tried was giving only 10 lb. milk when dried off. Her teats were sealed up on the Monday, and she apparently went on all right until the Sunday following, when two quarters were very bad indeed, the cow herself blown up, and in a very serious condition. However, with constant attention night and day, I have got the cow right, but for several days one quarter was very hard and showed signs of garget.

I find August and September the worst time for udders, possibly due to flies, and I may be told that when sealing up I sealed up some infection, which, whilst not noticeable when the cow was milking became worse after being sealed up; if that is so it is one of the risks. In any case, with the first two cases going wrong, I am not trying this method until more experience is gained and think it well to warn all breeders of heavy milking strains. Mr. Budget is probably talking of Jerseys, in which breed he is so well known, but a Friesian, being a heavier milker, the quality of milk given when drying off is very different. Unfortunately it is our heaviest milkers that we have the most trouble with, and where the method would be most useful, if satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. Wilcox.

Teacher—If there are any dumb-bells in this room, please stand up.

A pause, then finally Johnny stood up.

Teacher—What, do you consider yourself a dumb-bell?

Johnny—Well, not exactly that, teacher, but I hate to see you standing all alone.



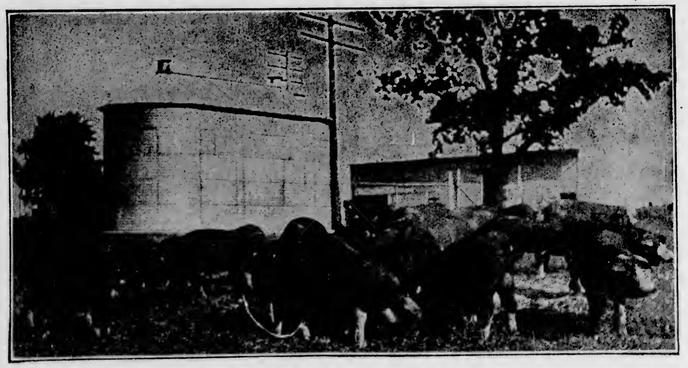
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free---Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, $1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

OCTOBER 22, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Our Best Wishes

THE last real breeder and dairyman President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was Mr. A. A. Hartshorn of Hamilton, New York, who served as President of that Association from June, 1912, to June, 1914.

Mr. Hartshorn received the nomination of candidate for the State Legislature of Madison County.

The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN wishes Mr. Hartshorn well in his new field and trust that he will receive the desired number of supporters on election day.

Changes in Personnel at the Pennsylvania State College

MR. CLETUS L. GOODING who has been superintendent of the College farms for the past 17 years left that institution last May to become director of the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa. Dr. Charles F. Noll, for many years in charge of the experimental work in agronomy has been appointed to fill his place. Dr. Noll has made an enviable record in his field, having developed through untiring and painstaking methods a number of new superior types of grains and vegetables especially tomatoes and the famous 44 wheat.

Professor F. L. Bently, who for the past two years has been acting head of the department of Animal Husbandry has been appointed to succeed Professor W. H. Tomhave as head of that department. Professor Tomhave is now national secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. Professor Bently came from the University of Missouri to Penn State in 1916 as instructor in animal husbandry. He earned his master's degree in 1918.

Our Cover Page

OUR cover page carries a cut of the Haldeman herd. Without any reservations we believe this is one of the finest herds to be found anywhere.

Mr. J. S. Haldeman, the father, began breeding operations years ago. He bought some of the best animals of the breed and tried to breed them better. He was always conservative, always trying to keep his farm and his breeding operations within the limit of profitable and economical dairying.

In 1920 his business in Winchester became so extensive that he dispersed his herd. About that time his son, Paul M. Haldeman, graduated from Handon Sydney College in West Virginia and decided that he would like to farm and breed Holsteins so he bought some foundation cattle at his father's dispersal and left them on the farm. Like the father he is quiet and conservative, yet energetic and although at College he did not take an agricultural course he has given the subject of agriculture careful study and has become a very efficient farmer and breeder.

He now feels that he would like to go into some other kind of business,—possibly he will again enter College and therefore he has decided to disperse the herd.

Thinking Out Loud

ALL Holstein breeders do not have the privilege of voicing their personal views in the public press. The Editor of the *American Agriculturist,* in a recent issue, tells of his experience on a 2,400 mile round trip journey to attend a public auction. After looking over the offerings he made the following public announcment:

" 'Creation' was the bull which lured me to this sale in the hopes that he might prove to be what I wanted. I studied him and his daughters very carefully. I asked the opinion and advice of a half dozen breeders as to the advisability of my purchasing this bull. The tail setting and the udders of the daughters of 'Creation' were not up to the standard that I have set for the herd of Fishkill Farms, and for this reason, I decided not to bid on 'Creation.' I left before he was sold so I do not even know what he brought or who bought him.

"It was very hard for me to decide not to buy this bull, as after one has made such a long trip, all of one's inclinations are to buy and get the task over with, rather than to come home empty-handed and out of pocket on account of the great travel expense involved."

Holstein Breeders Refuse to be Taxed

TAXING the Holstein breeders through membership and transfer fees to employ a Field Secretary to look after the political interests of the management of the Old Association is being resented by Holstein breeders everywhere. They are refusing to join State Associations and support a Paid Secretary.

IOWA BREEDERS REFUSE TO PAY STATE ASSOCIATION DUES

The following report comes to us from Iowa. It shows that the local associations are dissatisfied:

"Enclosed herewith are the reports of the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Field Secretary. You will note that there is still quite a large number of unpaid members for this year that were members last year. We are inclined to believe that much of this will be cleared up before the end of the year. Wright and Kossuth Counties have not sent in their reports yet. Quite a number will be paid through the Fall Sale account. Delaware County dropped the state association last year entirely, thinking they would have smooth sailing with only half the fees. They have not found going so very good and we believe they will be back with us next year. Jones County needs some more repair work done on their organization."

QUIETLY MILKING THE BREEDERS

In the larger Holstein states, such as New York and Wisconsin, where the tax on the transfer fee nets the tidy little sum of $6,000.00, to $8,000.00 or $10,000.00 per year, the Field Secretary and the State Association officers, with this tidy little income, have been able to live on the "Fat of the Lamb" at the expense of the dairymen and they are keeping pretty quiet evidently in hopes that the Holstein breeders will forget that every time they transfer an animal in the Old Association they contribute 50 cents toward the support of this inside ring.

INSIDE RING

Up in Wisconsin a few years ago the state Association was a charge upon the Holstein breeders. WHIRLWIND begging campaigns were constantly in order and the practice of getting breeders together and soliciting money became so common that it was reported that breeders avoided congregating for fear one of these "Begging Buzzards" would swoop down upon them. If three breeders should happen to meet it was understood that one of them should quietly retire.

In 1921 it would appear an alliance was formed between the State Association Secretaries and the political management of the Old Association. These State Secretaries took care of the political welfare of the management of the Old Association with the understanding that a tax of 50 cents was collected on each transfer. Thereupon the members of the Old Association were deprived of their right to a direct vote by the adoption of the Frank O. Lowden political form of government and the transfer fee was boosted from 50 cents to $1.50.

We do not believe it is generally known how perfect the little inside cliques in New York, Wisconsin, Illinois and other states are quietly milking the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

To show you how cunningly the Millionaire Political Management of the Old Association work the breeders through the State Associations it is only necessary to mention that the President of the Wisconsin Association is and has been for some years, farm manager for one of the Pabst big breeding establishments. The President and the State Secretary have been working hand and glove to keep the little fellows lined up and the high fees coming in while they are living from the proceeds of the 50 cent tax on each transfer, and helping to advertise and sell their master's cattle.

Out in the State of Illinois another inside ring has been perfected: The manager of Rock River Farms, said to be owned by Mrs. Medill McCormick, has been elected President of the Illinois State Association, while Mrs. McCormick is a Director of the National Association. With her farm manager as President of the State Association and that association receiving a 50 cent tax on each transfer fee collected from breeders by the Old Association, Rock River Farms and Certified Milk interests no doubt will come before the public's notice in a way that it never has before—more particularly now that its owner is a candidate for Congressman-at-large.

The Old Registry Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, we believe, is the first Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association that has fallen into the hands of politics and millionaries. It is the only dairy cattle Registry Association where the members do not have a right to vote direct for its officers, fix fees and formulate the policies of the Association. It is because the members have been deprived of their rights that has made it possible for Politicians to exploit the Association.

In Pennsylvania the fee for recording a deed and change of ownership of a farm or city block which may be worth many thousands of dollars is $2.75.

The fee for registering and recording a change of ownership of a yearling bull in the Old Registry Association in Vermont is now $7.00. Non-members are required to pay $14.00.

The New Association charges members $3.00 for this same service and with it, ENTIRELY FREE, is Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service.

Winter Courses

FOR the farm boy who has completed the course in his local schools and wishes to become a farmer or identified with other dairy interests or in manufacture of dairy products; and because of one reason or another can not spend a long period in preparation for such duties, an opportunity is offered by practically all of our leading agricultural colleges during the winter months in the shape of short courses.

These courses vary slightly in length of duration dependent upon the institution which offers them, and offer intensive training, which may be pursued with profit by those whose work lies along the lines which they cover.

Owing to the vast amount of subject matter that is available for presentation and the short time in which the student has to acquire it, it behooves any person contemplating such a course to realize that the work must be undertaken with a resolve to put forth all possible effort in order to derive the maximum benefits therefrom and to realize that it should not be construed as a vacation.

The courses are not confined alone to farm boys as mentioned but also to practical farmers who can arrange their work that they may come closer in touch with the leading men and the latest developments along their line of industry; also any who are taking up lines allied to agriculture and many colleges are offering training to girls and to women who might wish to accompany their husbands.

The State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will open the winter term No-



Production

Origin Farm Hornless Holsteins



Persistency

The Original Home of Polled Holsteins offers

39 -- HEAD -- 39

at Public Auction, Tuesday, Nover 1, 1927, Clarks Summit, Penna.

1lock.

I established the original strain of Polled Holsteins and have bred many bulls and heifers in which the polled instinct dominated—all of their calves being polled.

Origin Farm herd has led the world with records of milk and butter production as the Blue Books will show.

The herd is also noted for its high testing females—3.8 and 4.0 per cent fat as an average test under working dairy conditions.



Supremacy

Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, are consigning five head of females. They represent the blood of Sir Veeman Hengerveld and King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

The animals I am offering possess a combination of desirable characteristics: ***Individuality, Producing Ability, Persistency and Hornlessness.***

They are descendants of such World's record cows as ***Cornucopia Plum Johanna,*** 1,056.78 lb. butter from 19,958.60 lb. milk in a year.



Type

Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1,294.76 lb. butter from 25,787.50 lb. milk in a year as a Senior four-year-old. World's Champion of her class for more than 6 years.

Keystone Plum Johanna, 1,052.96 lb. butter from 22,190.70 lb. milk in a year.

My herdsire, Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty 469367, was sired by Onanco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty, a son of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty who has 19 A. R. O. daughters and 2 Proven Sons. His dam, Napol Plum Daisy Beauty 452715, has a record of 540.08 lb. butter from 12,406.90 lb. milk in a year made at 3½ years of age. Most of the females are bred to Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty.



Individu ality

S. R. MILLER, Sales Manager
Chambersburg, Pa.

For Catalog address

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

Scranton, 727 Connell Bldg., Penna.



Hornlessness

TIGHT BINDING

vember 9, and close February 17, with a three-day vacation at Thanksgiving and a fifteen day period at Christmas time. Courses covering commercial handling of market milk and dairy manufacture, poultry raising, farm dairying, power machinery and farm mechanics, floriculture and vegetable gardening are offered as well as subjects in general agriculture.

Information regarding any of the courses may be secured by addressing O. W. Smith, secretary of the State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, stating the nature of the course interested in.

Short courses at the Pennsylvania State College, at State College, are announced as follows, Sawmill Week, October 27 to 29; the Pennsylvania Coöperative Conference, November 4 and 5; Horticulture Week, November 28 to 30, and Poultry Week, December 5 to 9.

Complete programs will be sent by the school to any who signify an interest in these events.

In addition to those enumerated, winter courses will be offered beginning January 5 and ending March 2, 1928. Twenty-nine courses are offered by this institution under the same instructors and in exactly the same classrooms and with the same apparatus and facilities as those used by students taking the full time courses.

Stuck in the Mud

"NEARLY the entire membership of the Walworth County Holstein Breeder's Association attended the Pabst Holstein sale last week," says the Elkhorn, Wisconsin, *Independent*. Strange to say they report their greatest thrill was not in seeing the cattle sold but in getting stuck in their parking space after the downpour on Monday. A sod field of about forty acres was nearly parked full of cars and every one had difficulty in leaving and getting on the concrete. By getting a crowd around the light cars and lifting they were able to make solid ground. Heavier cars required teams of horses and tractors to assist them. Wheels went down to the running boards and this made traction difficult. It was an experience that will be remembered!

Feeling the Way in Dairying

THE South offers the greatest opportunity to the future dairy farmer of any section in the United States.

Prof. C. W. Holdaway, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, of the Virginia Agricultural College has written an excellent article published in the *Southern Planter*, the leading farm and agricultural paper south of the Mason-Dixon line, which will be of interest to dairymen everywhere.

Prof. Holdaway writes:

"In some sections of Virginia farmers and others are thinking a lot about the possibilities in the dairy industry as an aid in making their farming system more profitable. Business men in the smaller cities and towns are interested also, because of the value of this industry in bringing larger cash incomes to the farmers; in its recognized value as a farming system that uses labor profitably winter and summer; in its adaptability as an enterprise that 'ties in' with other money making enterprises such as raising hogs and poultry, and in its conservation value as a method of farming that has the effect of producing prosperity in communities wherever it is practiced.

"Of all farming enterprises dairying seems to be the one that can not catch up with the demand for its products. Ever since 1840 the population of the United States has been running ahead of the supply of dairy products. In other words, since 1840 the number of dairy cows on farms for every 1,000 persons in the United States has been decreasing steadily. On the other hand, the amount of milk, cream, butter and cheese consumed by each person in the country has been steadily increasing since 1917.

"These conditions have produced a developing market for dairy products that has gradually become more and more profitable, and so it will continue as long as the demand outruns the supply.

"Another great factor which favors future dairying is the great national and international expansion in the use of various dairy products. The growth of the ice cream industry, the condensed milk and milk powder production, the city buttermilk and soda fountain trades, the soft cheese development, the casein and milk sugar production and other outlets, all of which are in a state of rapid growth, illustrate this expansion.

"The future seems to be exceedingly bright particularly in those sections of the United States that are favored with conditions suitable for economical dairying.

Requirements for Economical Dairying

"Farmers are interested in dairying if it will pay, but sometimes there is a tendency to rush into a business like this one without considering those things that are necessary for success in the undertaking.

Experience Necessary

"This first thing that is important is experience in handling a dairy herd. An inexperienced man who goes into the business heavily is quite apt to lose a lot of money. Any business man knows that it is best to grow into a business gradually and to increase the size of the business only when it is on a paying basis. The farmer who is thinking of going into dairying should keep this in mind and should begin with a few good cows.

"He must learn how the cows should be fed winter and summer to give the greatest returns; what to grow on the farm for feeding the cows; and how to plan his farm operations so that the crops needed by the cows will be produced most economically, both from the standpoint of the labor and land that he has available.

Take Time to Get Good Cows

"By good cows is meant cows that will pay a profit on the feed and labor and in addition pay the farmer well for his time and capital invested. When poor cows are kept they are forcing their owners to take a low price for the crops fed, to get small returns for the capital invested, and to take a low wage for their labor.

"The recent results from one of the Cow Testing Associations in Virginia gave a splendid illustration of the profits made from cows that produced different amounts of milk during the year.

Cost of feed and income from cows producing different quantities of milk yearly

Gallons of milk produced in one year	*Cost of feed*	*Income after paying for feed*
200	$85.00	$1.57
300	90.00	45.00
400	96.00	74.00
500	101.00	95.00
600	109.00	118.00
700	114.00	143.00
800	120.00	163.00

"In this association cows that produced only 200 gallons of milk per year just paid the feed bill. Nothing was left to pay the farmer for his labor in milking these cows and he received nothing for the capital he had invested in the cows. Cows that averaged about one gallon per day or 300 gallons per year about broke even and cows that were better than this made good profits. The real good cows that averaged two gallons and over daily, made handsome profits because the cost of labor and the interest on the capital invested is almost the same for a poor cow as for a good one.

"Another lesson learned from this table is that it pays to spend more money in feeding a good cow. The cost of feed for the 200 gallon cows was only $85.00, whereas the 600 gallon cows consumed over $100 worth of feed. The farmer had to handle only one 600 gallon cow instead of three 200 gallon cows to make the same profit above feed cost.

Use Suitable Feed

"Good cows will not do their best on corn stalks or timothy hay. The skill in getting the most out of a cow very often lies in the way she is fed and the basis of successful feeding is to supply all the good clover, alfalfa or soybean hay that the cow will eat after being fed a moderate ration of silage once or twice daily. On such a ration, all of which should be produced on the farm, cows will keep in good condition and will be able to produce from one to two gallons of milk without any extra grain. When more than one gallon of milk is produced it is best to feed one pound daily of a good twenty per cent protein grain mixture for each three to four pounds of milk given in excess of the first gallon. This would mean one pound of grain for twelve pounds of milk, two for fifteen, three for eighteen, four for twenty-one, and so on. The Experiment Station workers will send recommendations regarding suitable grain mixtures if requests are made for them, stating what feeds can be secured in the nearest town and also what grains such as corn, oats or bran can be provided on the farm. If the farmer is so unfortunate as to be without any of these good legume hays and has to feed poor hay and corn stalks to his milking cows he will be compelled to feed more of the costly grain. In some parts of the state cane sorghum can be grown very successfully and this forage gives excellent results as a substitute for corn silage if cut up and dampened before feeding. Finally, feed a variety of good roughages, include a legume, feed all the cows will eat, and in addition feed grain in proportion to the milk flow when the cow gives enough milk to justify it.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville **Michigan**

We have never had a reactor in the herd

BREED FOR THE FUTURE

"When a man has once had the opportunity of observing what a real producing bull will do in improving the production of a herd of cows, he will never forget the lesson. The transformation that such an animal will make in a herd is truly wonderful. It is a source of great satisfaction, interest and pleasure for a dairyman to possess such an animal. The bull may be likened to the key that opens the door for future success in dairying, likewise he may be the cause of complete failure.

"Purebred bulls transmit their dairy qualities more surely than scrubs. Their dairy characteristics are developed to a greater degree. The qualities of their ancestors are known and recorded. *It is true that purebreds cost more than scrub bulls, but if the scrub bull had what he deserved, there would be a law passed making it a crime to keep one on a dairy farm.*

"Here is an illustration of the value of one good bull to a dairyman in northern Virginia. Five cows in this herd produced a total of 31,998 lb. milk and 1,245 lb. butterfat in one year. These cows were bred to a purebred Holstein sire and in 1923 five daughters came into milk and records were kept of their production. The five daughters produced 51,857 lb. milk and 2,086 lb. butterfat. Thus the daughters exceeded the production of their dams by sixty-two per cent, and the value of the increased amount of milk in the Washington market at twenty-five cents per gallon was $600 for five daughters, or $120 each.

GUESS WORK DOES NOT PAY

"The farmer who owned the bull and cows mentioned above kept records and was able to find out the true value of his bull. These records also enable him to prove the value of the bull and also of the heifers which is a great advantage in selling the surplus livestock of the herd. Buyers of livestock are always willing to pay more for cows that have cow test association records or other authentic barn records. Therefore, when a farmer starts a dairy he should make every effort to join a cow test association, so that his records will be kept properly by a man who understands the job."

Coming Walworth County, Wisconsin Holstein Sale

AT A meeting of the Walworth County Holstein Association held recently at Elkhorn it was decided, if possible, to hold a sale the second week in November. A survey showed about 40 head available and it is hoped enough more may be secured to bring the total offerings up to 60 head.

A report of the county show herd committee in charge of the show herd, advertising the county Holsteins which exhibited at Janesville, Evansville, Milwaukee and Elkhorn revealed that although about $250 in prize money was received, the expenses incurred in shipping and caring for the herd was about $100 in excess of this amount and was cared for by a temporary loan.

Says Sam: "Contentment is the smother of invention."



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

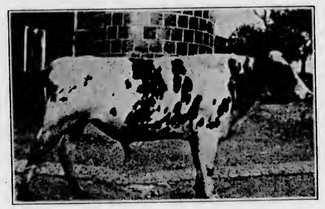
A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE

To Avoid Inbreeding I must offer for sale my 29.42-lb. herdsire

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

A Profitable Herd

THE accompanying cut shows a part of the Holstein herd of cows owned by Marvin Brubaker, New Holland, Penna. Most of the cows in the herd are registered animals and all the heifer calves are raised. A purebred bull is used. The herd is tuberculin tested and Mr. Brubaker is deeply interested in dairying.



The herd finished Cow Testing Association work in June with an average of 9,656 lb. milk and 304.2 lb. butterfat.

The milk is bottled and sold in a near-by town. The milk house can be seen in the background.

American Dairying Federation Asks for Appropriation

DR. C. W. LARSON, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has presented to the House Committee on appropriations, a request for appropriations totaling $99,500.00 to cover a program based on joint recommendations worked out by the American Dairy Federation Committee on relations with the Department of Agriculture.

The program of work asked for is as follows:

1—Nutrition of dairy cows $22,000.00.

2—Breeding $21,000.00 covering proven sire investigations inbreeding, outbreeding and cross breeding and general data.

3—Dairy products and by-products $20,000.00. Including chemistry and bacteriology of milk, milk powder work, research in by products manufacture and ice cream research.

4—Market milk investigations, $5,000.00.

5—Temperature and humidity of barns, $7,000.00.

6—Maintainance of dairy herd, $9,500.00.

7—Construction of buildings at Beltsville, Md., $15,000.00.

The request is characterized as being very modest in view of the magnitude of the industry it represents.

Vocational Work Helps Dairying

THE vocational agriculture work of Mississippi is doing much to promote the dairy interest in that state. Even the Negroes are turning to dairy farming. In July, 1927, 4,831,810 pounds of milk was delivered to the Borden Condensery at Starkville, from 1,300 dairies. Twenty-five per cent of the dairymen are Negroes. A Negro vocational agricultural teacher in this community instructs the farmers how to produce and handle the product so as to make a profitable enterprise out of it.—*Exchange.*

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Hallowe'en

ONCE more Hallowe'en will soon be here, and should not be allowed to pass unobserved. There is less of historical and educational interest in connection with this holiday than with most of the special days observed throughout the year, but for old and young, there is a fascination in the weird legends and time-honored symbols. This is one of the times, when older folks should lay aside their dignity and join the youngsters in their fun. Unconventionality should be the keynote of any Hallowe'en celebration; everything should be different from the usual, for no other season offers so wide a choice in things appropriate. Typical Hallowe'en invitations may be bought in the shops, or very clever ones may be made at home. An ordinary post card, or better yet, a correspondence card may be decorated with small jack o' lanterns, witches or black cats cut out of old magazines, and the invitation may be written in doggerel rhyme. Since black and yellow seem to be the recognized colors for Hallowe'en decorations, black cats and yellow jack o' lanterns may be used generously, and autumn leaves and golden ears of corn also lend themselves beautifully to carrying out such a color scheme. As to

Entertainment

Nothing is any more fun than a masquerade, with suitable prizes to stimulate the efforts to have the costumes pretty, comic or unique. Not much other entertainment need be provided, for under the friendly shelter of anonymily, people will cut capers never dreamed of otherwise. But, if a masquerade is not desired, there are many other games in which all can share—fortune telling, carrying out many of the old superstitions peculiar to the day, or just plain romping games, such as the older ones have not enjoyed for years. The main thing is to have every one join in the fun. For refreshments, one might serve plenty of sandwiches, doughnuts, pumpkin pie, cheese and coffee, with cocoa for the youngsters. The good humor engendered by the evening's fun will see that such a supper is easily digested. Paper napkins of appropriate design add the finishing touch.

An Appetizing Supper Dish

Sometime, when you simply cannot think what to have for supper, and there does not seem to be anything on hand, try the following, the ingredients of which are pretty apt to be in the pantry of every home. Open a can of salmon and a can of peas. Remove any bone or skin in the salmon, and pick the fish to pieces. Make a rich cream sauce with one cup of cream and one cup of milk, one beaten egg, two tablespoons of flour and salt and pepper to taste. When the sauce is well cooked, add the salmon and peas and serve on toasted bread or large soda crackers. If the meal has to wait, pour the combined foods into a suitable pan, cover with cracker crumbs and set in the oven to brown.

Pointers

Before putting away the screens for the winter, give them a coat of linseed oil which will preserve them from rust.

Dishes that have contained eggs or milk should be soaked in cold water before being washed.

To overcome the disagreeable smell of cooking onions or cabbage, put a piece of dried orange peel on the top of the stove and let it burn slowly. In a sick room, burn the peel on a shovel of hot coals and it will dispel the sick room odors.

When cooking green vegetables, add a pinch of soda to the water in which they are cooked, and the bright-green color will be retained. Boil with the lid off.

Before boiling eggs in the shells, dip them in cold water. You can then pour boiling water on them and they will not crack. This is a great help in timing a soft boiled egg. If the eggs are boiled hard, and the shells are removed, drop in cold water at the end of the boiling, and the shells will peel off easily.

Laundry Helps

Wicker clothes baskets should have a good scrubbing every few months, and are further improved by a coat of white paint. Very often, perfectly clean clothes are soiled by contact with the sides or edges of a dirty basket. The clothes pins also should be given a good cleaning at stated intervals.

At some time or other, every one has been embarrassed by unfolding what appeared to be a perfectly good handkerchief, only to find it worn into tatters. In a certain household, the handkerchiefs that are fit to make an appearance in society, are folded in a triangle when they are ironed, while the dubious ones, which may still be used in the privacy of the home, are folded square, and many an embarrassing predicament is avoided.

When a large ironing has to be done, one's feet should be given due consideration, and only the most comfortable shoes and stockings should be worn. Very often, a change of shoes will rest the feet a great deal.

If the clothes line is any distance from the house, a child's wagon may be used for carrying the basket of wet clothes to the line, and in winter, a sled may be substituted.

In cold weather, place the clothes pins in a pan in the warming oven, in plenty of time for them to get good and warm before being used. Not only will they warm the cold fingers when being used, but will help keep the corners from freezing too much in hanging the clothes straight.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 24-Nov. 5—Madison, Wisconsin Holstein Sales Assn., Jas. R. Garver, Madison, Gen. Mgrs.
Nov. 1, 1927—Clarks Summit, Pa., George E. Stevenson. Sale—39 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
November 2—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.
Nov. 5, 1927—New Windsor, Md., Samuel A. Ensor. Sale—30 Head Holsteins.
November 8-9—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Manager.
Nov. 10, 1927—Winchester, Va., Paul M. Haldeman. Sale—55 head, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 17, 1928—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer. Sale—40 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 21, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller. 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

THE WATERLOO DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

The Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress which was organized in 1910, was up to standard this year in respect to quantity and quality of exhibits although low in attendance as Jupiter Pluvius was on the job day and night the entire week of the Congress, September 26th—October 2nd.

Occupying two buildings were manufacturers of barn equipment and dealers in dairy appliances and a general display by merchants and manufacturers of Waterloo and vicinity. Milking machines, cream separators and dairy utensils formed a large portion of these exhibits and in one of the buildings the dairy extension department of the Iowa State College operated a model dairy.

This year's show was opened by the Collegiate Judging Contest, the ninth contest to be held in connection with the Dairy Congress. Iowa State College which has a reputation of winning on alternate years maintained this record by winning this year's contest after losing last year's.

Iowa's score was 1652 points out of a possible 1800. Kansas scored 1584 points for second place; Wisconsin being very close with 1582 for 3d place; Missouri had 1565 for 4th place and Minnesota 1563 for fifth. Nebraska, South Dakota, Purdue and Illinois followed in the order named.

Two Iowa men led in individual scoring. Clarence Thompson was the first with 563 points out of a possible 600 and Ted Besh second with 549 points. Following them were, Howard Vernon, Kansas, third; Lloyd Turk, Missouri, fourth; and Harold Myers, Kansas, fifth.

The teams were required to place two classes in four breeds, Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshires. High place in Holstein judging was taken by Iowa followed by Missouri and South Dakota. The highest individual scores was made by Clarence Thompson, Iowa, with Harold Myers, Kansas second, and Ted Besh, Iowa, third.

(Continued on Page 632.)

LADD LEADS THE WAY

Blue Line Pasteurizers provide the means of producing a High Quality Product — Recognized by authorities as the Pioneer.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SMALL DEALERS

Can be Had in Belt or Motor

Ladd's Pressure Washers—
Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles — Save Labor.



Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. *Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.*

JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

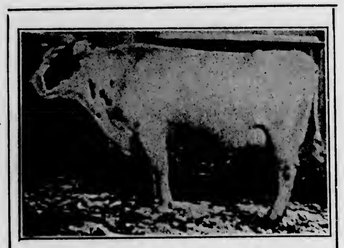
Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Double the Value
of your alfalfa and other crops for hay and seed, by using Bradley's Patented Folding Curing Racks, 6 feet tall, hay off the ground and ventilated.
Manufactured by
J. D. THOMPSON
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THEO. FAVRE & SON
RAW FURS
Tomkins Cove, N. Y.
Dealers in GINSENG ROOT GOLDEN SEAL
Dressers—Furs Made Up
Price List Mailed on Request



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

Lyman's Genuine GrimmAlfalfa
Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.
A. B. LYMAN, INTRODUCER
230 Water Street Excelsior, Minn.
Does Not Winterkill

THE WATERLOO DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 631.)

A dairy judging contest between teams from Iowa counties took part in a dairy judging contest the same day. The winning team came from Franklin County, the second time that they have held that honor. Their score was 1436 points. Fayette County placed second with 1401 points, Webster County third with 1388 points, Green County fourth with 1385 points and Black Hawk fifth with 1353. Individual placement gave Erwin Oldfather, Fayette, first with 502 points; Ralph Thompson, Franklin and Robert Ward, Webster, tied for second place with 493 points and fourth and fifth places were taken by Robert Mallory, Franklin and Rex Pieplow, Fayette, respectively.

Dairy Judging Contests were held between vocational high schools in which Hudson won with 1374 points.

Another feature was a cow testers judging contest in which any tester in charge of an association could compete. Fifty testers were in this year's contest and first place was won by G. M. Refle with a score of 304 points, John Sivesind, Iowa, placed second with 301 points, Arthur Porter, Iowa, placed third with 290 points. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded these winners as named.

The Holstein exhibit at this year's Dairy Cattle Congress numbered 190 head, being smaller than previous years but in the opinion of many made up in quality for smaller numbers and was probably the best Holstein show ever held at Waterloo. Forty-one exhibitors from 6 States were present, 22 being from Iowa.

Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, shown by Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Illinois, last years' senior and grand champion, repeated again this year, also taking first in aged bull class.

Colantha Hark Delaphene also owned by Elmwood Farm placed first in a very strong aged cow class later taking senior and grand champion:

The list of prize winners are as follows:

Aged bulls (9 shown)—1 and 8, Elmwood Farm on Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld and De Kol Pabst Korndyke Star; 2, Paul P. Stewart on Tritomia Ormsby Pietertje; 3, H. O. Larsen on Forum Patriarch; 4 and 9, Rock River Farm on Rock River Sir Johanna Hengerveld and Rock River Sir Johanna Tula Withoorn; 5, University of Illinois on Illini Homestead Pietertje Piebe; 6, Hargrove & Arnold on King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke; 7, Board of Control on Cherokee Piebe Ericka; 10, Jefferson County Asylum Farm on Creamelle Prince Artis.

Three-year-olds (6 shown)—1, Femco Farms on Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; 2, Carl E. Rudolph on Tower Hill King; 3, McDonald on Oldenburg Ormsby Pontiac Walker; 4, Jones on Count Paul Calamity Veeman; 5, Hargrove & Arnold on King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 51st; 6, Orville Hamer on Pietertje Boy Creator; 7, Bayne on Netherland Ormsby Prince.

Two-year-olds—1, McDonald on King Homestead Piebe Lad; 2, Chapman Farms on Triune Ormsby Piebe 59th; 3, Maxwell on Ormsby Pietertje Piebe of Merrymax; 4, Buhl on Admiral Traverse Pride; 5, Rock River Farms on Rock River Star Joe; 6, Larsen on Forum Triune Ormsby; 7, Board of Control on Ormsby Lyons; 8, Stewart on Ormsby Clothilde Piebe King; 9, Hargrave & Arnold on Triune Ormsby Piebe 56th.

Senior yearlings—1, Femco Farms on Femco Pride; 2, Rock River Farm on Rock River Peter Prophet; 3, McDonald on King Polkadot Segis Milcoaggie; 4, Jefferson County Asylum Farm on Sarcastic Lad Creamelle; 5 and 6, Hargrove & Arnold on Triune Friend Piebe and Triune Ormsby Piebe 66th; 7, H. R. Arneson & Son & Theo. N. Thompson; 8, Board of Control on Ormsby Alban.

Junior yearlings—1, Detroit Creamery Co. on King Posch Bess Burke; 2, H. O. Larsen on Forum Diamond Designer; 3, Wipperman, Schneider & Benchel on Nirvana Ormsby Lad; 4, University of Illinois on Illini Homestead Bess Prince; 5, P. P. Stewart on Unnamed Entry; 6, Board of Control on Clarinda King Sethje Ormsby.

Senior and grand champion, Elmwood Farm on Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld; junior champion, Detroit Creamery Co. on De Creama Co. Calamity Posch.

Aged cows (20 shown)—1 and 7, Elmwood Farm on Colantha Hark Delaphene and Queen Mercedes Ormsby; 2, Michigan Reformatory, on Tulip Beauty; 3, Detroit Creamery Co., on Bell Farm Hattie; 4, A. H. Buhl on Bess Ormsby Korndyke; 5, Femco Farm on De Kol Clothilde Monona; 6, H. O. Larson on Forum Pontiac Queen; 8, Board of Control, Des Moines on Rhoda Johanna Pietertje; 9, Carl Rudolph on Canary Longfield Pet Oak 2d; 10, McDonald on Dairy Longfield Pontiac.



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS
For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.
Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.
Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

Four-year-olds (9 shown)—1, H. O. Larsen on Mercedes 4th; 2, Elmwood Farm on Oakwood Piebe Ollie; 3 and 5, McDonald on King Mercedes Bess Ormsby and Calamo Nancy Segis; 4, P. P. Stewart on Miss Pontiac Pietertje Ormsby; 6, University of Illinois on Illini Segis Homestead; 7, 8 and 9, Rock River Farms on Rock River Johanna Changeling, Rock River Johanna Midzie and Star Gelschecola Champion.

Three-year-olds (11 shown)—1, Jefferson County Asylum Farm on Johanna Pietertje Artis Creamelle; 2, Chapman Farms on Winnemaug Pauline Korndyke; 3 and 10, Stewart on Miss Pontiac Aaggie Ormsby and Twilight Tritomia Ormsby; 4, Larsen on Forum Floa Madison; 5, Maytag Farms on M. B. Ormsby Wayne; 6, Elmwood Farm on Nettie Korndyke Star De Kol 4th; 7, McDonald on Ruda Home Piebe De Kol; 8, Board of Control on Cherokee Wayne Ormsby; 9, Rock River Farms on Johanna Fayne Segis Pontiac.

Two-year-olds (17 shown)—1, McDonald on Aaggie Segis Pontiac Piebe; 2 and 4, Larsen on Forum Diana Masterpiece and Forum Patricia; 3, Jefferson County Asylum Farm on Inka Creamelle Colantha; 5, Stewart on Lucy Sweet Butter Maid; 6, Detroit Creamery Co. on Alcartra Pride Fobes; 7 and 8, Elmwood Farms on Forum Vesta Diamond and Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld Maid; 9, Buhl on Pietertje Maid Pontiac Ormsby 2nd; 10, E. M. Bayne on Juliet Sunnybrook Ormsby.

Senior yearlings (25 shown)—1 and 3, Hargrove & Arnold on Triune Papoose Piebe and Pansy Pietertje Piebe; 2, Jefferson Co. Asylum on Artis Madam Wayne Denver; 4, Femco Farms on Grahamholm Goldie Colantha; 5, Elmwood Farm on Highland J. P. P. 2nd; 6, Larsen on Forum Betty Skylark; 7, Buhl on Minita Ormsby Pride; 8, Rudolph on Billiwack Princess Creamelle; 9, Jones on Princess Schuiling Tensen; 10, Christ & Braman.

Junior yearlings (18 shown)—1, Jefferson Co. Asylum on Inka Wayne Creamelle; 2, McDonald on Dressie Pontiac Segis; 3, Femco Farms on Arlene Inka May; 4 and 8, Larsen on Forum Josie Ormsby and Forum Lillian Ormsby; 5, Maytag Farms on Maudlene Superior Segis; 6 and 7, Rasmussen on Mildred C. Pietertje Ormsby and Miss Pietertje Maid Mixture; 9, Hargrove & Arnold on Miss Piebe Josephine; 10, Stewart on Flossie Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby.

Calves (39 shown)—1 and 8, Rasmussen on Black Pearl Ormsby Korndyke and Black Kathlene Ormsby; 2, Cain on Mountain Ash Colantha Ormsby; 3, Chapman on LJaiCee Beauty Walker; 4 and 6, McDonald on Beets Walker Creamelle and Bonnie Walker Goodlands; 5, Rudolph on Mystic Sunnybrook Segis; 7, Maytag Farms on Maribess Ormsby Pontiac; 9, Detroit Creamery on DeCream Co. Myla Fobes; 10, Jefferson Co. Asylum on Empress Korndyke Canary.

Senior and grand champion, Elmwood Farm on Colantha Hark Delaphene; junior champion, Hargrove & Arnold on Triune Papoose Piebe.

Young herds (10 shown)—1, Jefferson County Asylum; 2 and 8, Larsen; 3, Elmwood Farms; 4, McDonald; 5, Hargrove & Arnold; 6, Stewart; 7, Rock River Farms; 9, University of Illinois; 10, Board of Control.

Get of sire (13 shown)—1 and 7, Larsen; 2, Stewart; 3, McDonald; 4 and 8, Hargrove & Arnold; 5, Jefferson Co. Asylum; 6, Elmwood Farm; 9 and 10, Rock River Farms.

Produce of dam (14 shown)—1, McDonald; 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10, Larsen; 3, Christ & Braman; 5, Stewart; 6, Chapman Farms; 7, Elmwood Farm.

Advanced registry cows (7 shown)—1, 2, 4 and 6, Larsen; 3, Chapman Farms; 5, Stewart.

Dairy herds (8 shown)—1, Larsen; 2, Elmwood Farms; 3, McDonald; 4, Stewart; 5, Hargrove & Arnold; 6, Rock River Farms; 7, Board of Control; 8, University of Illinois.

Get of sire—1, Stewart; 2, Rock River Farms.

GUSTAVE PABST DISPERSAL

Gustave Pabst's herd of 108 head of Holstein-Friesians was sold at the farm at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, October 3 and 4, the offerings being taken by fifty-one buyers from seventeen states. The highest price for a female passing through the sale ring since 1920 was paid for Hollyhock Piebe Fobes, the National grand champion who was struck down to R. V. Rasmussen for $10,000. Twenty head passed through the ring for better than $1,000 each, the sales total being $90,225 an average of $835 per head.

Following is a list of the buyers and their purchases:

Purchased by Wm. Allen & Son, Livingston, Wis.:	
Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 77th	$200
Purchased by C. H. Anderson, Baltimore, Md.:	
Hollyhock Molly Creation	700
Pride De Kol Milk Maid	1,350
Purchased by John R. Armsted, Duluth, Minn.:	
Male, Creation	1,400
Purchased by E. A. Baker, Rockingham, N. H.:	
Hollyhock Johan Pontiac Fobes	1,050
Hollyhock Beauty Segis Fobes	1,700
Hollyhock Bess Rhoda	700
Hollyhock Bess Sadie Rhoda	3,050
Purchased by E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich.:	
Hollyhock Creation Von Ormsby	300
Purchased by Elmer Behnke, New Holstein, Wis.:	
Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 71st	250
Purchased by Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.:	
Hollyhock Oak Lodge Fobes	500
Lucy Ormsby Bird De Kol	400
Purchased by Thos. S. Brown, Jr. Farm, Richmond, Ind.:	
Hollyhock Sadie Fobes	375
Hollyhock Reta Fobes	225

(Continued on Page 634.)

A Good Farm at a Bargain

I am offering for sale my farm, comprising

150 Acres,

located three and one-half miles East of Harrisburg, Penna., including my entire stock, crops and farm machinery.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are in the best of repair and equipped with all modern conveniences.

The stock consists of

Twenty [20] Head of Dairy Cattle and Two Span of Good Mules.

The Farm Machinery is practically new.

I will sell the farm, crops, machinery and stock together or the farm separate just to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars address

Jesse L. Lenker
232 State Street
Harrisburg, Penna.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER IMPROVED



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.

BELLEVUE FARM

Gaithersburg, Maryland

Offers registered and grade cows, fresh and springers, heifers, bred and open, also heifer calves.

Cows are bred to Plus Abbekerk Raymondale, the highest record bull in the world and to a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Herd is accredited and one hundred and fifty to choose from.

J. B. Diamond, Jr., Prop.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,

South Montrose Pennsylvania

GUSTAVE PABST DISPERSAL

(Continued from page 633.)

Purchased by Herman Buth, Oconomowoc, Wis.:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 66th $500

Purchased by John A. Carroll, Palos Park, Illinois:
- Hollyhock Fobes Alcartra 500
- Hollyhock Banostine Fobes 1,200
- Hollyhock Quoque Fobes 700
- Hollyhock Bess Rose 650

Purchased by Clausen Brothers, Pleasant Prairie, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Jacqueline Pietertje 325
- Crescent Beauty Segis Abigail 275
- Hollyhock Ashburn Fobes 425
- Priscilla Ormsby Jewel 325
- Hollyhock Ollie Ormsby 525
- Hollyhock Circe Ormsby Fobes 300

Purchased by B. H. Decker, Wallkill, N. Y.:
- Hollyhock Westmoreland Pride 700

Purchased by Paul Elmer, Brooklyn, Wis.:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 76th 350

Purchased by Oscar Engstrom, Wheaton, Ill.:
- Hollyhock Fobes Nockdair 500
- Hollyhock Bluebird Fobes 425

Purchased by Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.:
- May Pietertje Homestead Ormsby 6,000
- Daughter of May Pietertje Homestead Ormsby 1,025
- Wisconsin Pride 2d 5,800
- Westmoreland Colantha 2d 1,000
- Johan Pontiac De Schot 275
- Hollyhock Bess Colantha Fobes 625
- Hillvale Lady Alcartra Ormsby 575
- Hollyhock Alcartra Admiral 325
- Hollyhock Bess Sadie Alma 1,000
- Hollyhock Bess Mechthilde Segis 1,000
- Ouida Pontiac Trixie 1,300
- Ormsby Parthenca Bess 775
- Hollyhock Burke Rose Fobes 900

Purchased by E. Paul Ford, Nankin, Ohio:
- Hollyhock Bess Vashti 250

Purchased by A. J. Gafke, Woodstock, Ill.:
- Male, Hollyhock Admiral Bluebird 275

Purchased by Thomas Grant, Lowell, Indiana:
- Male, Hollyhock Sir Ashburn Creation 200

Purchased by R. W. Gust, Riley, Wis.:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 75th 400

Purchased by John G. Henrich, Richfield, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Vashti Fobes 250

Purchased by George Huber & Sons, Poynette, Wis.:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 64th 400

Purchased by John B. Irwin, Richfield Station, Minneapolis, Minn.:
- Onyx Maid Ormsby 400
- Hollyhock Onyx Fobes 225
- Hollyhock Fobes Queen 450
- Hollyhock Rhoda Creation 625

Purchased by Fred J. Kay, Monticello, Iowa:
- Oak Lodge Colantha Lady 350

Purchased by Waldo S. Kellogg, Derby, Conn.:
- Hollyhock Alma Coin Fobes 1,050
- Hollyhock Alcartra Bess 500
- Hollyhock Lady Bess Daw 2,000
- Hollyhock Circe Mercedes Dora 600

Purchased by Shaun Kelly, Richmond, Mass.:
- Hollyhock Blue Rose Fobes 400

Purchased by Dr. J. W. Kleinhoehl, Oconomowoc, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Superba Fobes 750
- Hollyhock Fobes Trixie 600

Purchased by Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.:
- Hollyhock Canary Girl Fobes 600
- Bonair Bess Ormsby 325

Purchased by Julian Larson, Capron, Ill.:
- Hollyhock Bess Sadie 325
- A W P Alma Colan 125

Purchased by Mission Farms, Highmore, South Dakota:
- Hollyhock Johan Creation 275
- Hollyhock Ward Bessie Fobes 525
- Hollyhock Canary Fobes 600
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 69th 2,600

Purchased by O. W. Moore, Gehring, Nebraska:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 78th 550

Purchased by Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Von Helm Fobes 425

Purchased by R. V. Rasmussen, Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.:
- Hollyhock Piebe Fobes 10,000
- Dell Lyons Model Korndyke 875
- Quoque Korndyke Sadie Vale 550

Purchased by R. L. Rote, Monroe, Wis.:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 72d 325

Purchased by Roufred Farms, North Prairie, Wis.:
- Lady Gracia Hengerveld 500
- Spring Valley May Johanna Ormsby 550

Purchased by Fred P. Schill, Jr., Liberty, Mo.:
- Hollyhock Bluebird Bess Burke 675

Purchased by H. F. Schroeder, West Bend, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Westmoreland Fobes 750

Purchased by Geo. A. Schumacher, Janesville, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Bessie Ward Fobes 600

Purchased by John H. Shirk, Lancaster, Pa.:
- Hollyhock Gracia Fobes 625
- Hollyhock Canary Creation 275
- Hollyhock Fobes Princess 400
- Male, Hollyhock Sir Rhoda Creation 500

Purchased by Shoreacres Farm, White Bear, Minn.:
- Hollyhock Della Fobes Ormsby 1,075
- Hollyhock Ladyjac Fobes 625
- Hollyhock Spring Valley Fobes 475
- Hollyhock Creation Burke 625

Purchased by G. C. Smith, Wauwatosa, Wis.:
- Male, Hollyhock Admiral Buttervelt 250

Purchased by Thomas Shover, Monticello, Iowa:
- Lady Piebe Ormsby Canary 500

Purchased by Sprecher Bros., Plain, Wis.:
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 68th 400
- Daughter of Hollyhock Canary Girl Fobes 125

Purchased by State Reformatory, Green Bay, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Fobes Crescent 525

Purchased by Stout & Selover, Roscoe, Ill.:
- Hollyhock Lady Alcartra $350
- Hollyhock Queen Pietertje Fobes 300
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 65th 500

Purchased by Franklin J. Strausby, Savannah, Ill.:
- Hollyhock Della Fobes 500
- Hollyhock Priscilla Fobes, ... 225
- Male, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 74th 500

Purchased by Clyde Thompson, Hopkinton, Iowa:
- Male, Hollyhock Sir Burke Creation 475

Purchased by Sara Van Hoosen Jones, Rochester, Minn.:
- Lady Jacqueline Buttervelt 625
- Hollyhock Buttervelt 500
- Superba Princess De Kol 525
- Hollyhock Vashti Korndyke Ormsby 350

Purchased by Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware:
- Hollyhock Piebe Creation 2,925

Purchased by Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.:
- Hollyhock Jacqueline Fobes 375
- Hollyhock Bess Lady Alcartra 300
- Hollyhock Princess Creation 150

Purchased by H. F. Wittig and Frank C. Klode, Janesville, Wis.:
- Princess Della 3d 3,000

Purchased by G. Zwaagstra, Whitewater, Wis.:
- Sadie Fobes of Home Farm 500
- Sadie Cornucopia White Bird 325

PENNA. C. T. A. REPORTS

On October 1st, the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association finished its third month with 302 cows in milk and 120 dry cows. Of the 302 milking cows, 25 gave over 1,000 lb. milk and 10 gave over 1,200 lb. Eighteen passed the 40 lb. fat mark. Of the 10 highest in butterfat, three were registered and 6 were grade Holsteins.

In July the butterfat record was held by "Seal 2nd" a registered Holstein owned by Arthur Roberts. She gave 1,832 lb. milk, testing 3.2 per cent making 58.6 lb. fat.

In August the record was held by "Buttercup Sr." a purebred Holstein owned by Bert Taylor. She gave 1643 lb. milk, testing 3.2%, making 52.6 lb. fat.

In September, "Star" a registered Holstein owned by Lathrop Farms held the record with 2013 lb. milk, testing 3.4 per cent making 68.4 lb. fat. Tom C. Davis, Tester in Charge.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (PA.) COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Cumberland County Cow Testing Association report compiled by I. O. Sidelmann, of Pennsylvania State College under date of October, 1927, is very interesting.

The Association finished its eighth year September 15th with 28 whole year members. There were 423 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The Association has made good progress during the time it has been in operation which will be seen by the following records. This year 24 herds out of 28 had an average production of over 300 lb. of butterfat, which is the highest number of 300-lb. herds in any one Association in the State, five of these herds averaged over 400 lb. of butterfat.

Twelve herds had an average production of over 10,000 lb. of milk and seven herds an average of over 9,000 lb. of milk.

Year	*Lb. of Milk*	*Lb. of Butterfat*
1919-1920	7,325	244.6
1920-1921	8 355	287.4
1921-1922	8,578	309.3
1922-1923	8,713	312.6
1923-1924	9,779	348.4
1924-1925	9,390	333.5
1925-1926	9,777	349.1
1926-1927	9,714	343.2

The purebred herd of Paul C. Gibble, Mechanicsburg, averaged 13,346 lb. milk and 457.1 lb. butterfat. Mr. Gibble had two cows in his herd that produced over 15,000 lb. milk.

Abraham N. Lehman, Carlisle, herd average was 12,106 lb. milk and 415.3 lb. butterfat. Mr. Lehman had five cows in his herd that produced over 400 lb. butterfat. Two produced over 15,000 lb.; one over 14,000 lb.; one over 13,000 lb. and two over 12.000 lb. milk. The two highest fat producers in the herd produced 575.7 lb. and 492.8 lb. butterfat.

The herd of Mr. Paul N. Lehman, Carlisle, averaged 10,364 lb. milk and 392.4 lb. butterfat. Two cows in the herd produced over 500 lb. butterfat one of them producing 601.2 lb. butterfat from 15,609 lb. milk. The other produced 542.0 lb. butterfat from 14,200 lb. milk.

The herd of George L. Snyder, Carlisle, averaged 10,983 lb. milk and 369.8 lb. butterfat.

The herd of J. H. Lear, Carlisle, averaged 10,442 lb. milk and 351.4 lb. butterfat. Three cows in the Lear herd produced over 400 lb. butterfat.

The herd of E. C. Ludt, Carlisle, averaged 11,167 lb. milk and 355.9 lb. butterfat. The high cow in the Ludt herd produced 4,553 lb. butterfat from 13,150 lb. milk.

The herd of C. G. Niesley, Mechanicsburg, averaged 9,751 lb. milk and 335.3 lb. butterfat. Two animals in the Niesley herd produced over 400 lb. butterfat.

F. B. Sellers, Jr., Carlisle, had a herd average of 8,425 lb. milk and 331.8 lb. butterfat. One cow in the Sellers' herd produced 10,468 lb. milk containing 418.3 lb. butterfat.

William S. Ker, Carlisle, herd average was 10,012 lb. milk and 330.8 lb. butterfat.

The herd of Abram E. Rider, Mechanicsburg, produced an average of 9,167 lb. milk and 325.8 lb. butterfat.

S. E. Raudabaugh & Son, Mechanicsburg, had a herd average of 9,323 lb. milk and 317.9 lb. butterfat.

The herd of L. D. Weary, Carlisle, averaged 9,502 lb. milk and 314.0 lb. butterfat.

The herd of John L. Basehore, Mechanicsburg, averaged 9,184 lb. milk and 301.2 lb. butterfat.

There are many other good cows and herds to be found in Cumberland County.

WANTED

A Breeder of

Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.

My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a $1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to

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Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

BURBACH CATTLE SALE BRINGS $6,020

The J. W. Burbach purebred herd of Holstein cattle was sold Thursday at public auction at the farm.

Buyers were present from New Glarus, Wisconsin, Libertyville, Missouri, and from all parts of the country says the *Freeman*.

Thirty-four head including calves a few weeks old and old cows brought a total of $6,020, an average of $180 per head all told. Animals over six months old averaged considerable over $200 per head.

The first prize calf at the Waukesha County round-up and third prize at the Wisconsin State Fair was purchased by H. E. Dickinson for $425. The grand champion bull of the Waukesha Dairy Show for 1927 was purchased by W. H. Swartz & Sons for $475.

Other large purchasers were the Wisconsin Industrial School of Waukesha, who bought some of the best animals and the Brook Hill farm of Waukesha.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. NEWS

The news letter of C. T. A. Work in Wisconsin for the month of September gives reports from 143 associations and 164 associations were listed operating October first.

There were 59,813 cows tested in 3,741 herds in the 143 associations reporting with an average of 18.7 lb. butterfat. High herd of 11 registered and grade Jerseys averaged 807 lb. milk and 44.5 lb. fat with a test of 5.5.

High cow, a grade Holstein, age six years produced 2,400 lb. milk and 96 lb. fat with a test of 4 per cent. This cow was retested. The Holman C. T. A. is high for September with 52 40-lb. butterfat cows. There were 2,198 40-lb. cows reported. Only six herds averaged over 40 lb. The Algoma C. T. A. has the highest average with 26.8 lb. butterfat, dry cows included. Eighty-five associations reported operating under retest rules.

The effect of hot weather, short pastures and reduced grain on summer production shows that the average Wisconsin C. T. A. cow produces about 60% as much butterfat in September as compared with June, when on good pasture and after liberal feeding was discontinued, although the number of cows on test was slightly higher, June cows produced on the average 30.3 lb. fat while September cows yielded only 18.7 lb. The 40 lb. herds dropped from 372 down to 6 and the 40 lb. cows from 13,295 down to 2,198 cows in the four months period.

That a good herdsire is half the herd and a poor herdsire the whole herd when his daughters fail to produce as well as their dams was clearly brought out by an exhibit at the Jefferson County Fair by the Fort Atkinson C. T. A.

Six daughters each of two sires were compared. The daughters of sire No. 1 produced 3,693 pounds less milk and 168.7 pounds less butterfat than their dams. This sire and his daughters were good looking but *looks* doesn't count at the pail.

The daughters of sire No. 2 produced 4,490 lb. more milk and 140.7 lb. more butterfat than their dams.

The necessity of building up production is shown by a comparison of the relation of butterfat production to value of production above feed cost as shown by 35,145 Wisconsin C. T. A. cows July 1, 1926 to July 1, 1927. Forty-five cows averaging 1,432 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat valued at $30.82 at a cost of $40.55 for feed or a loss of $9.73. One hundred and twenty-three other cows averaged 13,309 lb. milk, 544 lb. fat, valued at $305.45 at a cost of $93.83 for feed, showing a profit of $211.63. The average for all cows tested was 7,362 lb. milk 287 lb. fat valued at $154.45 at a cost of $61.60 for feed showing a profit of $92.85.

A proportionate increase is about the same ratio as the increase in milk and butterfat as indicated by the records. More dairymen were found who underfed than those who overfed beyond the economy of production.

If the average Wisconsin C. T. A. cow with 287 lb. butterfat returns a fair profit above feed cost ($92.85) and the feed cost is about half the cost of producing milk then a cow producing 200 lb. of fat is kept at a loss. The 300 pound herd average should be the aim.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WASHINGTON

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on October 1, 1927:

Creamery Butter—147,412,000 pounds compared with 125,342,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 117,161,000 pounds.

American Cheese—65,434,000 pounds compared with 77,646,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 68,248,000 pounds.

Swiss Including Block Cheese—7,744,000 pounds compared with 7,286,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 6,993,000 pounds.

Brick and Munster Cheese—1,858,000 pounds compared with 1,442,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 1,771,000 pounds.

Limberger Cheese—2,128,000 pounds compared with 1,829,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 1,406,000 pounds.

All Other Varieties of Cheese—7,944,000 pounds compared with 7,182,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 6,814,000 pounds.

Case Eggs—7,953,000 cases compared with 8,048,000 cases October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 8,146,000 cases.

Frozen Eggs—71,192,00 pounds compared with 51,062,000 pounds October 1, 1926 and a five-year average of 40,750,000 pounds.

Classification of frozen eggs on 79% of total holdings for October 1, 1927 is shown as follows: 32% whites, 19% yolks and 49% mixed.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULLETS, soon ready to lay, $1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Lithia Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—Quality stock. $30 per 100. Order now. DIAMOND HATCHERY, Box 5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. UHL HATCHERY, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. GUMSER WILLOW FARM, Holland, Mich.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns from culled, heavy laying stock. Write for lowest prices. MAURICE WARNER, R. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

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HONEY—Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat 5 lb., $1.10; 10 lb., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, WANTED—All Kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

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BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS—5 months old, $27.00; 3 months, $15.00; 10 weeks, $12.00. Registered your name. C. A. REGAN, Senatobia, Miss.

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COONHUNTERS—I am offering a high classed coonhound, four years old, for $45.00, deposit money anywhere, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, 28N, Mayfield, Ky.

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ALFALFA HAY—SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA for sale. Prompt shipment. Write for delivered prices. ALBERT MILLER & CO., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

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TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB CO., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE—Millions of field-grown cabbage plants; early and late varieties. 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. C. J. HOLCOMB, Courtland, Va.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

SEED WHEAT—Forward wheat has been giving the best results in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in experimental work and in farmers hands. The seed we are offering is from hand selected parent stock and Northern grown. Order at once. Stock limited. Price $3.50 per Bushel, send check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASS'N. 221 E. Durham St., Philadelphia, Penna. Dept. 5.

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MILK PRODUCTS GOOD TO USE IN SCHOOL LUNCHES

Among the many problems facing the mother who must prepare school lunches five days a week, is how to get enough milk or milk products into the noon meal to insure the health of the child. This is especially hard during the warm fall days when milk would sour or be too warm to drink if included in the lunch.

It is better to use one of the milk products, such as cheese, worked up in an appetizing form in the lunch right now, agrees Miss Florence D. Schertz, household science department of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. Some simple ones, which appeal to the children yet take little extra time, which she suggests are salads, puddings, prunes stuffed with cheese, pie and sandwiches.

Salad Well Liked

A good salad which can be carried in a covered jelly glass is made from peas, cheese and salad dressing. Miss Schertz suggests that a piece of waxed paper be put over the top of the glass before putting the cover on to insure that it does not spill. To make the salad, drain the liquid from a can of peas. Next cut the cheese which you buy at the store into little pieces the size of peas. Mix the cheese and peas and put over it a boiled dressing which is rather thick and sour enough to flavor the salad. Lemon juice instead of vinegar in the salad dressing will give it more food value and be better for the child's stomach. This salad is given a better flavor by adding chopped sweet pickle, but Miss Schertz does not recommend it for children.

Many children like part of their milk in a corn starch pudding with strawberry preserves used instead of chocolate for flavoring. Use a regular cornstarch pudding recipe but add a cup of strawberry preserves to each quart of milk. Leave out some or all of the sugar to prevent it from being too sweet.

Another way to use cream cheese is in the baked apple-and-cheese dessert. Bake the apples with sugar and raisins in the center. When they are cool, fill the empty core-space with creamed cheese and place in a jelly glass for the lunch. Nuts can be mixed with the cheese. Children love to eat this cheese with the apple at the end of their lunch.

"Of course," Miss Schertz says, "everyone knows about stuffing large sized prunes with cottage cheese in which nuts have been mixed. If the prunes are large and sweet, they need not be cooked, but can be stuffed after they have been carefully washed and soaked over night. The youngsters like to use them like candy at the end of the meal."

Once in a while she would use a cheese pie to serve two purposes, carry the cottage cheese and please the appetite of the child. Cottage cheese pie is made by putting fresh cottage cheese into an uncooked custard mixture and placing in a pie crust to bake. The oven must be slow or the cheese will become like leather. Some people enjoy adding raisins to the mixture.

Either cottage cheese or creamed cheese sandwiches are delicious when varied, now and then, by the addition of other foods such as nuts, chopped onion, chopped pimento, celery, green pepper, or certain preserved fruits such as peach or strawberry preserves. Miss Schertz believes the preserve mixtures are better if cottage cheese is used as the foundation sandwich filling.

HOLSTEINS WIN

A herd of nine Holsteins owned by Walter Baumberger, of the Rice Lake Angus Cow Testing Association, led the Association for the month of August.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for October 1, 1927.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Dauphin.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. M. Snyder, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, The Benn-Chester Publishing Company, P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: R. A. Baldwin, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Manager, E. M. Snyder, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

Benn-Chester Publishing Co.

Stockholders of The Benn-Chester Publishing Company are:

Eugene B. Bennett, New York City, N. Y.
Howard C. Reynolds, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. H. Campbell, Camp Hill, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. Snyder,
Signature of Business Manager.

Sworn to and Subscribed Before Me,
this 29th day of September, 1927.

F. F. Pendergast, Notary Public.
My commission expires Mar. 7, 1929.

HIS COWS WERE THE HIGHEST PRODUCERS

L. O. Hetrick, of Mahoning, had the honor of having the highest producing herd in the Clarion County Cow Testing Association for the fifth year of the association's work which ended July 31, 1927. The herd as a whole was unusually good from the standpoint of production; the average for the 300 cows in the association being 302 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Hetrick's herd of grade and purebred Guernseys, with some individuals of other breeds, averaged 9,617 pounds of milk and 460.1 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. Hetrick's own account of how he feeds and cares for his herd is of interest.

IDAHO OFFERS FIVE-MONTHS SHORT COURSE, COMMERCIAL DAIRYING

A five-months short course in commercial dairying is announced by the University of Idaho, College of Agriculture. The course, which extends from October 25 to March 28, will be the most complete of its kind offered by any institution in the west.

The curriculum of this long short course will include courses in cheesemaking, buttermaking, ice cream making, farm dairying, dairy bacteriology, dairy mechanics, dairy statistics, factory tests. milk production, market milk, factory management, dairy calculations, scoring of dairy products, market poultry and market eggs. The course is designed to give the student a sufficiently thorough training to enable him to step out into the commercial field and fill responsible positions. No tuition is charged.

Students are assisted in getting positions after they have earned their certificates. Of fifty-one graduates in recent years forty-five have taken up dairy manufacturing work, four entered the dairy production field, two continued in the four-year course in dairy husbandry. Three are already owners or part-owners of their plants and eleven are managers or superintendents.

The course has proved very popular with creamerymen and other manufacturers of dairy products in the northwest, some of them making it a practice to send one employee a year to take the course.

Prof. H. A. Theophilus, who succeeded H. A. Bendixen as associate professor of dairy manufacture, will have charge of the short course students. He will be assisted by the rest of the dairy husbandry faculty: Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head; G. C. Anderson and H. A. Hansen.

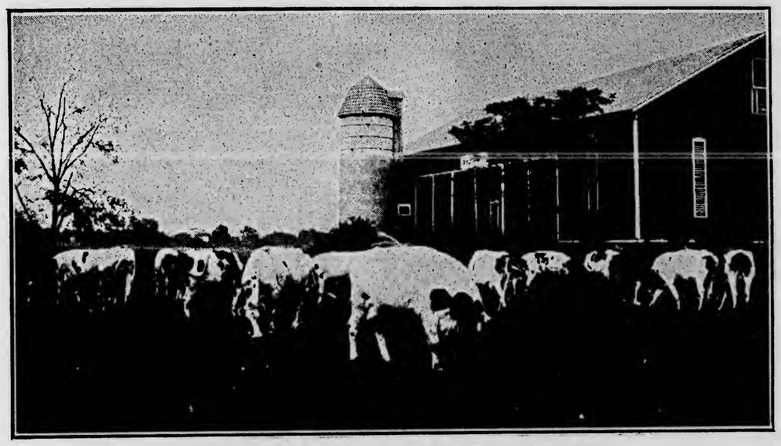
A Cooperstown farmer was awarded $100 damages because his neighbor's scrub bull broke the social barriers and kept company with his pure Jersey cows. The owner of the Jersey cows claimed that "half and half" might be all right as a beverage but it was a serious loss in calves.

A good dairy cow probably consumes more water than any other domestic animal. The more feed consumed, the more water the cow requires.

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

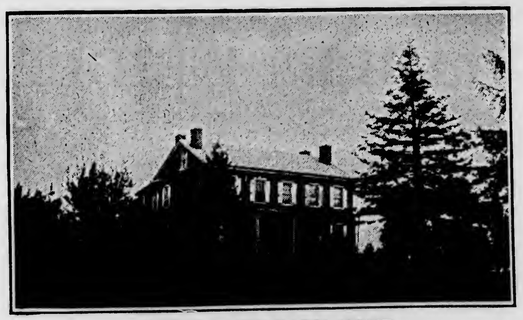
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SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. ***Just passed another clean test.***

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

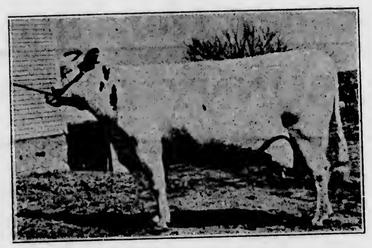
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The Holstein and Dairy

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1927 No. 21

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

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"Cannot Recommend Them"

November 8, 1927.

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Yours of November 4th with Registry papers received and I wish to thank you people for your *courtesy* and *promptness*. Its a pleasure to be able to get service and not have to wait for weeks for your papers back, as I have in the past.

I am a member of the National Association, but I can't recommend them, after the services I get from the Holstein-Friesian Registry, and I wish to again thank you.

Yours very truly,
OHIO BREEDER.

One of our many good letters.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*



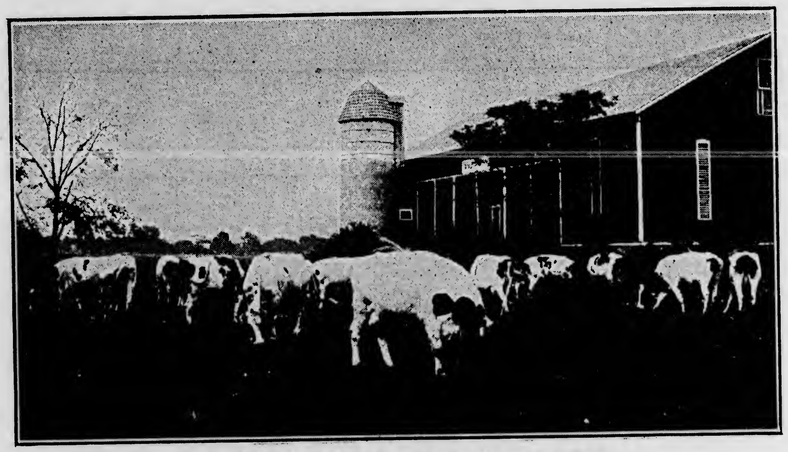
ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Northumberland County
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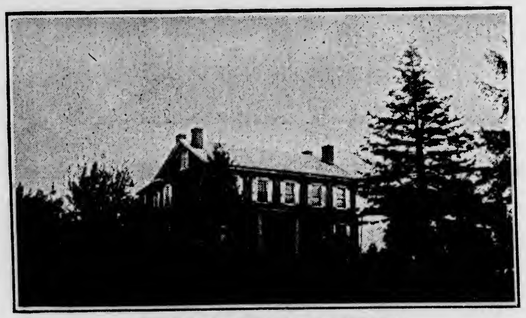
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MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1927 No. 21

Old Association Proposes New Scheme to Promote Sales

THE practice of the Old Association putting its stamp of approval on forced official records as a scheme to sell Purebred Holsteins has become so widely discredited, that, like the Florida real estate boom, some other scheme had to be devised if the work of fooling the public was to continue.

The climax in the matter of making official records was reached when the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN exposed the fraud that was being perpetrated at Springfield State Hospital in full knowledge of the machinery designed by the Old Association to certify to the honesty and accuracy of the records. This machinery, as was brought out in our exposure, was accepting fraudulent records, shielding those that made the records and keeping the public in the dark, while Calf Club leaders were innocently purchasing calves for Girls and Boys Calf Clubs from cows with fraudulent records.

If the Association's management had been able to clear itself or if the guilty parties had been exposed and removed from their position of trust, it might have stimulated public confidence but to have the same machinery that was permitting fraudulent records to be made, continue to make official records, we believe thoroughly discredits the system.

OFFICIAL RECORDS WANING

As official records have been growing less and less popular and as the dairy public began to realize that forced records which were given the widest publicity by the Association were the least reliable, they ceased to place confidence in the records and looked for some other method of measuring the milk producing qualities of the dairy cow.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION PLAN

The Cow Testing Association plan which was worked out by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Division of the Agricultural Colleges was the outgrowth of the desire to establish a practical and reliable method of determining the economical milk and butter production of dairy cattle. The system has proven to be of value in determining the economical milking qualities of the dairy cow and also her breeding qualities. In all respects the Cow Testing Association record has proven to be very satisfactory. The dairymen find Cow Testing Association records reliable. The records show his unprofitable cows and aid him in culling his herd. The records help him to select his highest producing animals both in milk production and in fat production, which is an aid in selecting breeding stock.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES RELY ON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS

Government authorities in early days when official records were first made and before the art of feeding and fitting made it possible to misrepresent a cow's economical milk producing qualities and butterfat percentage, relied on official records in compiling data with reference to different breeds of dairy cattle and the information thus compiled was used in carrying out breeding experiments.

The results obtained by relying on these official records have not been satisfactory. It was found that official records did not always represent the cow's economical milk producing qualities or normal hereditary butterfat percentage. As Cow Testing Association records became available they were substituted for official records by scientists for experiment purposes and have been found to be more accurate and more reliable as a true index into the animal's milk qualities, butterfat percentage and transmitting ability.

FACTORS THAT MAKE OFFICIAL RECORDS UNRELIABLE

Many of the official records represent the normal and economical milk and butter producing qualities of the animals but a large percentage of them represent forced and exaggerated production and in reporting records the normal records have not been marked as such and it is impossible by studying over the records to single out the reliable records from the unreliable ones. The only safe way is to discard them all.

In early days when the Advanced Registry plan was first adopted dairymen of the farmer type made it a practice to place their best animals on official test. They were tested with little or no fitting or preparation. Such records, no doubt, were a valuable index into the milk producing and breeding qualities of the animals. Later on the art of feeding and fitting a cow for the purpose of making official records was perfected to the point that a professional with a good cow and unlimited varieties and quantities of feed, under the most favorable conditions, could fit, feed and handle the animal while on test in such a way that her flow of milk would be greatly increased and her butterfat percentage also increased. This abnormal or forced increase impairs the animal's future usefulness as a milk producer

and as a breeder—as thousands of good cows that have been ruined in this manner now stand as proof.

Men who had acquired the art of feeding and fitting test cows successfully, at one time were in great demand and were paid a high salary—salaries in some cases equal to that of College Presidents. Dairy farmers who were not skilled in the art of feeding and fitting their cows for test or who could not afford the necessary feed, additional labor and equipment had to take a back seat in the cow-racing project regardless of the kind of cows he bred or owned.

The point which is to be remembered is that the highest official records of milk and butter production are produced by a combination of a good cow and an expert magician in the art of feeding and fitting the animals before and during the test, and who must have unlimited means at his disposal to supply the necessary foodstuffs. We might add that if he wished to continue it might be necessary to have a supply of cows to replace those that "Blow-out," "Blow-up" or otherwise go wrong under the heavy pressure of forced test.

At the large so-called breeding establishments that were built up during the high tide of official testing it was not uncommon to find a stable full of the "Blown-up" or "Blown-out" cows. Usually this stable was located in some out-of-the-way place and sometimes on an adjoining farm. These one-teat, two-teat or no-teat bovine cripples were kept for breeding purposes—mostly breeding because very few of them would get with calf.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been squandered and the many good cows that have been ruined, together with the many breeders who have become bankrupt by participating in this sort of swindle should stand as a monument warning the breeders of Holstein cattle against forced records.

The making of official records has been encouraged in the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity by an element that is tainted with politics and speculation and the whole procedure as carried on by the Association lends the appearance that unscrupulous and unprincipled element is using the Association, its resources and influence to promote the making of forced and exaggerated records and giving such records wide publicity—publicity of such a character that exaggerated records are made to appear as representing the normal and economical value of the animal and with this false standard they proceed to victimize men of wealth and others.

Herd Test Plan Invites Dishonesty

When the Advanced Registry Department was established it was the only system in existence of recording milk and butter records. The Agricultural Colleges were then in their infancy. The Cow Testing Association plan of recording records of milk and butter production as carried out by the State and Federal Government offers the breeder all that is necessary in the way of maintaining individual or herd records. It is not necessary for breeders to be taxed through registration and transfer fees to duplicate the work which the State and Federal Department is now carrying on.

The Herd Test Plan recently adopted by the Political management of the Old Association can only be looked upon as another scheme to exploit the herds of a few breeders who are in control of that Association and to make such exploitation more easily and with less possibility of detecting fraudulent methods if they were practiced, than under the old strictly official system. The Herd Test Plan provides that a Tester shall visit the owner's herd twelve times during the year for a twenty-four hour period with no check milking. The rules state that four-times-a-day milking is permissible thus encouraging "cow-racing." It is not necessary to milk a cow four times a day from an economical standpoint and when a dairyman attempts four-times-a-day milking he had better be watched and if watched closely you will find that he is putting into operation other trick methods so commonly practiced in making official records and which makes such records worthless.

The high official records which we read about are not the result of the owner or caretaker deliberately and dishonestly adding milk or cream before the samples are weighed and tested as many unexperienced and unfamiliar with making records might believe. The trick in making high official records, records that do not amount to anything from a dairy standpoint, is fitting and feeding the cow before and during the time she is on test and keeping her udder drained by milking her four or more times a day.

Scientists will tell us that it is possible through a process of feeding and fitting, to increase the butterfat percentage of a cow of the Holstein Breed so that she will test 5, 6, 7 or even higher. This high test cannot be maintained day after day or week after week throughout the year but the process of juggling the cow's butterfat percentage can be repeated at intervals throughout the year by giving her a little rest between spells.

With these facts at hand you can readily see that with the Herd Test Plan which permits four milkings a day, the professional feeder can stage a fat juggling performance every time the Tester comes around, let his cows rest up between spells and make the milk and butter records of the honest, legitimate dairyman who is in Cow Testing Association work, look like five cents.

Dairymen Should Protest Against Fakers Invading the Cow Testing Association Field

They should not only protest but should insist that all records be computed on a standard of two milkings a day and that all butterfat standards be based on normal percentage.

If a cow of the Holstein breed is capable of producing 12,000, 15,000 or 18,000 lb. milk with an average butterfat percentage in the neighborhood of 3.5; drops a living healthy calf within a year when fed and cared for in a working dairy under economical and profitable milk productions; returns her owner a profit and is ready to repeat the performance with the usual variation that we find in dairy cattle from year to year, what better record can a cow have and what better recommendation does the buyer require?

New Mexico is becoming famous for its milk goats. Reports indicate there were approximately 80,000 milk goats in New Mexico in 1926. Over 7 per cent of farms had milk goats and their popularity, usefulness and economy indicate that they will be more numerous.

Corn Borer Situation

ONE and a half as many borers in 1927 as in 1926 as compared with four times as many in 1926 as in 1925 or one-sixth of the normal increase in the number of borers in the western infested area is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture with the completion of its survey of the results of the $10,000,000 spring control campaign in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan authorized by Congress. The number of borers reported for the whole campaign area is 14 per one hundred stalks as compared with 9 in 1926. In Ohio and New York there were decreases in the number of borers per one hundred stalks. In Ohio the decrease was from 6 borers per hundred stalks in 1926 to 5 per hundred stalks in 1927. New York's decrease was from 12 borers per hundred stalks in 1926 to 10 in 1927. In Michigan and Pennsylvania there were increases as follows: In Michigan 27 borers per hundred stalks in 1927 as compared with 12 in 1926 and in Pennsylvania, 24 borers per 100 stalks as compared with 7 in 1926. None of the counties in Indiana was included in the survey as the infestation is as yet less than one borer per 100 stalks.

The reduction of the rate of increase in the number of borers this year to one-sixth of that in 1926, when no concerted control of the borer was attempted, indicates the effectiveness of the control measures employed in the recent spring campaign, but these results also show most emphatically that the borer is a serious menace. The department's opinion continues to be that the spread of the borer to the entire Corn Belt is inevitable and that it is a situation to which the farmers, the State departments of agriculture, and the State agricultural colleges must adjust their plans. At the same time the control measures used in the spring were sufficiently effective to lead the department to believe that serious commercial damage to the Nation's two billion dollar corn crop can be avoided to a considerable extent. The results of the 1927 campaign are in a very large measure due to the coöperation given by farmers in the infested area in carrying out the clean-up measures recommended. The continuation of such concerted and vigorous action by all farmers in the area in putting effective control measures into practice is the only immediate way in which commercial damage can be prevented. These measures include the destruction of all cornstalks, remnants of stalks, and corn cobs in the fields or around the premises, before the emergence of the corn borer moth. Effective methods of holding down the increase in the number of corn borers must be adopted into the farming practice generally or serious readjustment of the present system of farming in the corn belt area will become necessary as has already occurred in Canada since 1923.

It is estimated by the department that commercial damage from the borer usually does not begin until there are about 5 borers to the stalk or 500 borers per hundred stalks. The heaviest county wide infestation in the United States campaign area this year is 113 borers per hundred stalks in St. Clair County, Michigan. Although the infestation even in St. Clair County is not as yet generally severe over the whole county, the serious conditions prevailing over the Canadian line, according to the best information we have, indicates how rapidly the borers multiply and make it impossible to continue commercial corn production where effective control measures are not taken from the beginning of infestation. A concerted clean-up was made this year by the farmers in the infested area in Canada and the number of borers was markedly reduced. Despite the cleanup, the infestation is still heavy and necessitates the continuation for some time of the adjustment of the farming systems of the Canadian farmers in this area from a livestock basis to the production of tobacco, sugar beets, and vegetables. Our Canadian neighbors are coöperating in a very fine manner but this should not be taken as grounds for less vigilance on our part in combating the advance of the borer.

The joint spring campaign of the Federal and State forces having demonstrated the effectiveness of the control measures used in slowing down the increase of the number of borers, it is assumed that adequate control measures will be continued by the States affected. The department will continue to coöperate with the States in scouting to determine infestation, the maintenance of quarantines and in providing for necessary research and educational work in so far as the regular appropriations of the department for the purpose are available. There is a great need for adequate studies of the life history, habits and relation of the borer to environment, the breeding of varieties of corn adapted to corn borer conditions, the development of parasites of the borer, research in the use of different fertilizers, and the improvement of machinery for mechanical control.

It is believed that by the time the borer has spread over the Corn Belt, if not before, we will have developed the most effective and economicl control methods possible in keeping the damage by the borer to the minimum.

By way of meeting the competition of radio stations which sell groceries and other things over the air and name the prices, retailers in certain communities are now adopting for their slogan, "Your home merchant sells for less than the radio man."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Producing Clean Milk

By Luke W. Martin

CLEAN stables, clean cows, clean milker and clean utensils are the factors in producing clean milk and cream. Milk when pure and clean is one of the best and most healthful and nutritious foods, and it does not require expensive equipment, high priced cows or much extra work to produce clean milk.

With a healthy herd, in a stable and yard which can easily be kept clean and with careful attention to other details, milk can be produced which is both highly nutritious and wholesome. If cows are milked in a dark stable whose floor is saturated with manure and the ceilings filthy with dust and cobwebs, it is impossible to produce milk fit for human use.

The flanks and udder of the cow at least should be well brushed just before milking. Better yet it is to wash the cows udder with a clean sponge and then wipe dry with a clean cloth. Daily brushing off the cows during the winter months is a help toward cleanliness.

All Bulls in Craig County, Virginia, Now Purebred

CATTLE-BREEDING operations in Craig County, Virginia, are now on a 100 per cent purebred-bull basis following a systematic and aggressive campaign to eradicate the scrubs and grades. A cattle survey made 11 years ago revealed that the county had no purebred bulls whatever. The subsequent rise from zero to 100 per cent is largely the result of systematic extension work and a progressive sentiment for better livestock by farmers of the county.

Bulls Number 41—All Registered Purebreds

An official count on October 26 showed the county to contain 41 purebred bulls all of which are registered. The final check-up was conducted by W. O. Martin, County Agent, L. I. Case, Animal Husbandman of the State Extension Division, and D. S. Burch, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Beef cattle predominate in the county. Of the 41 purebred bulls 27 are Herefords, 12 Shorthorns, 1 an Aberdeen-Angus, and 1 a Guernsey. The cattle population of the county is approximately 5,000 head, and, though for a long period the region has produced good market livestock, improvement in the quality of cattle has been especially marked during the last few years.

Craig County is the second in the United States and the first in Virginia to eradicate all scrub and grade bulls. The first county to reach that goal was Union County, Kentucky, which disposed of its last inferior bulls early in 1926.

Livestock Industry Diversified

Although Craig County is scarcely half the size of the average county in the State, its activities in livestock production cover all the principal classes of animals, including sheep, swine, horses, goats, and poultry in addition to cattle. The production of lambs is an important industry, rivaling cattle raising. Turkey production is likewise a prominent feature of the county's agriculture.

Other counties in the State have been striving for the same purebred-sire goal under systematic agricultural programs developed by county agents in consultation with county agricultural advisory boards composed of leading farmers. This activity is sponsored by the State extension service, of which J. R. Hutcheson is director. Under this plan several counties are gradually eradicating scrub and grade sires of all kinds and replacing them with purebreds.

Market Returns for Well-Bred Stock are Impressive

Much of the success of Craig County in eradicating scrub and grade bulls is attributed by County Agent Martin to the good market prices received for young stock sired by purebred bulls used in recent years. One breeder stated that his purbred bull, costing less than $150, had already sired more than 75 calves. These calves brought, on the average, $10 per head more than calves sired by a former grade bull. He estimated that the purebred bull, which is still in service, had already earned more than five times its original cost. Other instances likewise have impressed cattle owners of the county with the value of carefully selected, purebred, herdsires.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Watering Cows in the Barn

ONE of the most useful features of modern barn construction and equipment is provision for watering the dairy herd in the barn. The outstanding advantage is the possibility it affords for the cow, requiring as she does such large quantities of water to drink a small amount at a time and at frequent intervals. There is no question but that when the plan is followed of watering at an outside tank once or twice a day, the heavy producing cows during the winter especially often fail to consume as much water as they need for best results.

The economy of labor is also an important factor to be considered because provision for watering inside avoids the necessity of turning the cows loose for the purpose of watering. The first plan introduced for watering in the barn was that of building the manger in the form of a continuous trough with a drain to carry away the surplus. When the cows were to be watered the manger was swept clean of feed and filled with water. This plan has its advantages but is also objectionable from the standpoint of the spread of tuberculosis, and at the best it is only practical to offer the animals water twice daily. In recent years the plan has become general in well equipped barns to provide individual drinking cups. These are constructed so that the animal opens the valve by pressing with the nose or by raising the cover and water continues to run so long as she drinks. When the animal drinks small quantities at a time the necessity for warming the water is removed.

Perhaps no part of the modern barn equipment yields more return on its cost price than well constructed individual drinking cups. When properly installed about the only difficulty experienced is from freezing, if the barn is not so constructed as to keep the temperature above the freezing point.—*Eckles.*

Dairyman's Opportunity

THERE is a great opportunity to extend the Holstein breed in the South. The dairymen in the northern states should take advantage of this opportunity. The best cows of the Holstein breed to be found anywhere in America are bred and owned by the plain breeders and dairymen.

It would be unfortunate for the southern dairymen who desire breeding stock and the northern dairymen who breed purebred cattle, to permit the promoters and speculators to invade the southern field. It would be much more satisfactory if the dairymen in the South who are desirous of purchasing breeding stock and the dairymen of the North who have desirable cattle if they could deal direct.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Offers the following pair for sale

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Veronica Glista, Born, March 28, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. Clever Model Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista 532583, milk 388.80 lb., butter 16.95 lb. Price $75.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Ybma Glista, Born, May 3, 1927. Sired by our 27-lb. Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, milk 443.40 lb., butter 16.61. lb. Price $85.

This is a fine pair in every way, both more white than black.

F. JONES, Manager

Crawford County, R. D. 4

Centerville - - - Pennsylvania

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad 501751

Born November 20, 1925

His sire is a brother to Ormsby Sensation Abbekerk, World's Champion 305-day butter producer in Junior two-year-old class.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

A New Virtue in Fat

THE conclusion supported by some remarkable evidence, that the eating of fat affords protection against tuberculosis, was recently presented in the *Lancet* by Dr. W. B. Vaile, medical officer to the Church Army sanatorium for boys, Health End, Aldershot. "The fat eaten has no absolute immunity; the fat-shy are not necessarily doomed, but the probability is always in that direction and in the long run probabilities will tell," he says. "Perhaps the best way to put it is this: 'when several persons are equally exposed to infection, those who habitually eat animal fat will probably escape—but may not, while those who avoid fat may escape—but probably will not.' That everyone can eat fat if he chooses is certain. For six years in every home where I have had a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, I have strongly advised the mother to insist upon every one eating fat and to give them liberal and frequent suet. I have no failures to record. In no home where this has been done have any further cases been brought to my notice."—*W. L. Schorman.*

Origin Farm Sale

THE sale of Origin Farm Herd with consignments from Mapleway Farm and Dennington Farm was held at Origin Farm, Clarks Summit, Penna., Tuesday, November 1, 1927.

The offerings comprised thirty-five head including six young males. There were few fresh cows or near springers in Origin herd but they sold well.

Three head from Mapleway Farm averaged $205.00; three head from Dennington Farm averaged $126.66.

Home Farm, Center Valley, Pennsylvania, took the largest number of any purchaser as follows: Lucinda Keystone Beauty No. 881593; Titusdale Beauty Tritomia 2d No. 888973; Origin Napol Keystone, No. 916913; Origin Napol Johanna, No. 942481.

A. C. Slifer of Lewisburg, purchased Napol Cornucopia Plum Beauty; Napol Cornucopia (Twin) and Napol Double Tritomia paying $165.00; $235.00 and $270.00 respectively.

Cecil L. A. Resseguie, Prop., of Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Penna., bought two near-by springers for $440.00. Fourteen other purchases took the balance of the offerings.

Livestock Fed By Red Cross During Mississippi Flood Relief

WHILE the American Red Cross cared for more than half a million humans made destitute by the Mississippi flood, these were not the only sufferers resulting from that calamity. Hundreds of thousands of animals also were affected.

In the course of the relief task necessitated by the flood, the Red Cross fed more than 200,000 head of livestock rescued along with their owners from the devastation. At the LaFayette, La., camp, the Red Cross cared for 30,000 head of cattle. Similar large herds were sheltered and fed at other points in the flood area.

Many thousands of animals were lost in the flood, approximately 60,000 carcasses having been counted at one period. When farmers were fortunate enough to save their cows, horses and mules, the Red Cross fed them during the emergency, then when the farmer left the refugee camp to return to his farm, his stock was sent along to. In case the farmer had lost essential farm animals and could not himself replace them, the Red Cross supplied new ones such as work animals and milk cows.

The Mississippi flood was the biggest disaster ever to claim the service of the Red Cross in peace times at home. While directing relief in this region, the organization also was administering relief in twelve other calamities in other parts of the country.

Disaster relief is one of the outstanding services of the Red Cross, for which it asks each year the support of the public through membership. Join during the Roll Call, November 11-24.—*Exchange.*

Wisconsin Testers' Course

A SPECIAL course for cow testers is offered each winter at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture as a part of the regular winter short course. This course, which opens November 14th and closes March 16th, is divided into three five-week terms.

Young men who have taken agricultural work in high school may finish the entire short course in one winter while two winters are required for others. The work offered includes instruction in all the work and duties of a tester and one may take work in other farming subjects at the same time.

Some Obvious Facts

THE Editor of *Farm and Ranch* has a logical way of analyzing the one-crop farm operations.

A merchant could not stay in business if he closed his store six months out of every twelve.

A factory could not make a profit and only operate half of the time.

Laborers, clerks, and salaried men in our cities, the most of them, would be in want if deprived of work two months in succession.

Skilled craftsmen in the various trades find that steady work is almost necessary to enable them to pay rent and provide the necessities of life for their families.

Professional men would lose experience and reputation if they applied themselves only half the time.

The bread earners in our cities must work regular hours, rain or shine, winter and summer, to make both ends meet. A week of sickness makes a serious cut in the income of the average citizen.

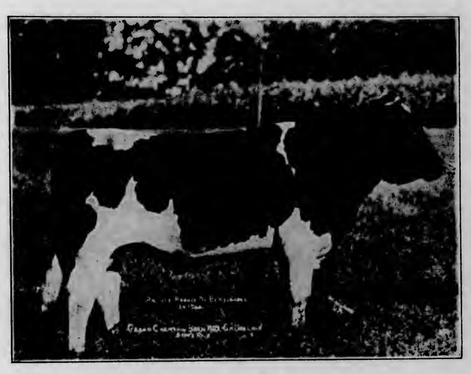
The only class of people who gets by by working with reasonable regularity only about half of each year is the one-crop farmer, and if he tells the truth, the kind of a living he makes for himself and family is nothing to brag about.

"Hello," called a femine voice over the telephone, "is this the Humane Society?"

"Yes," replied the official in charge.

"Well, there's a book agent sitting out here in a tree teasing my dog."

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

Shall We Register All the Bulls

THERE has been a tendency among dairymen and breeders of purebred dairy cattle to worship a purebred, whether it be male or female, and to preserve registered animals for breeding purposes merely because they were registered.

The following article written by Mr. Charles D. Cleveland, published in the *Guernsey Breeders Journal,* under date of October 15th brings out some very important facts:

"No breed of cattle can survive unless it be a breed that is profitable at the pail.

"Purebred cattle are presumed to be better in this respect than scrub cattle.

"The bull has more influence in increasing or lowering production than the cow in breeding operations.

"The cow has, on the average, one calf a year while the bull at the head of the herd sires as many calves as there are breeding cows.

"The importance of the bull has been recognized for centuries and his dominance over the future of any herd is, and has been, acknowledged.

"Good bulls will increase production while poor bulls will always decrease production.

"Let us start our train of thought with these terse and axiomatic phrases and then ask ourselves what we are going to do in our endeavor to increase and hold profitable production.

"We know that ever since the time when men began to think at all about this matter they have been trying to ascertain if there were any external characteristics which would stamp a bull as a sire of heavy milking daughters; what outward and visible signs were there to indicate with any certainty that the bull would transmit the ability on the part of his daughters to give an abundance of milk, as much as or more than the animal's own dam.

"While it is true that certain physical characteristics in the makeup of the male were found by experience to be associated with bulls that were prepotent for production, yet there were so many exceptions to the rule that the earmarks could only be said to exist in most cases. The handling and physical examination of a bull to determine with any degree of certainty what his daughters would do as producers was actually reduced to a guessing contest in which the most astute judge might come out right in perhaps fifty per cent of the cases.

"We heard, years ago, of the man who studied escutcheons and from their pattern and type could predict how many 'litres' of milk each cow would give and pick what sort of heifers a bull would sire, but that man is dead and his book is not in demand.

"We associate straight backs good middles; wide flat ribs, widely spread and widely sprung; masculine appearance; long, flat loins; good, strong rumps and a general look of vigor and strength of constitution with production bulls and in most cases we are correct. Yet we find that these characteristics are not conclusive or perhaps fifty per cent. accurate, since many of the bulls that do not have some or all of these outward characters are found to be sires of merit.

"In other words we find that we cannot judge our bulls for their productive ability by outward inspection —at least not well enough. We demand something more than that sort of conformation which is shown to be usually associated with prepotency for milk production.

"Naturally, the answer to the question as to whether a bull will sire productive heifers is, 'Try him and see.' This is conclusive; if he is the best looking bull in the world measured by outward physical examination and does not sire production, after a fair trial, he is not a desirable bull. But such a trial takes time—so much time that it is out of the question to apply this test to all our bulls, unless each of us is able to keep and use as many bulls as he has females.

"On the other hand, as no one can be positive on the question of the real production merit of a bull until he is proven, what other help or assistance can we get to assist us in determining which bulls we ought to use for breeding and what males should be sent to the butcher when they are calves?

"The obvious answer must be the productive ability of his ancestors shown by some record that may be relied upon as accurate and authentic. What evidence is there that the animal may inherit the ability to reproduce the milking qualities of his dam or granddam or great-granddam, either maternal or paternal? What does any record show where the characteristics of the animals to which he traces as to the ability to give milk?

"While it is true that he may not inherit all or most of the characteristics of his forebears in respect to production the chances of his doing so are greatly enhanced if he is descended from ancestors that have proven to be producers; and, more important still, our power to perdict his likelihood to reproduce milking ability is surely reduced to a pure guess if we can find no concrete evidence of such power in his pedigree.

"The most important factor in the 'milkiness' of a bull is the evidence given by his dam of her production, for if she is shown to be a poor producer we do not want her son, even though he be sired by a great bull. To get the best we must continue to breed from the best—in production just as much as in type.

"For the sake of brevity we must omit from the scope of this article any discussion of the increased possibility of securing good production from line-bred ancestors that have shown such production over the chance of obtaining it where the mated animals are not related in blood. We must content ourselves at this time with the statement of our unqualified belief in line breeding to secure and hold any desired characteristics and our assertion of the fact that by no other method of breeding can we hope for lasting success.

"The question now presented is 'Shall we register all the bulls?' Are all registered males fit to go into some herd? Shall we continue to sell males from dams that have no official records or that have not proven themselves prepotent enough to produce production progeny?

"In order to bring up the question in concrete form, let us give here the wording of a resolution which we offered at the last meeting of the executive committee of the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association.

"'After ....., 1928, no bull shall be registered unless his dam shall have an officially approved Advanced Register record or be a Great Producing Dam, or, if she is not so qualified, unless both her paternal and maternal dams shall either be Advanced Register or be Great Dams.' This resolution was adopted after an interesting discussion in which every member of the Board expressed his view.

"It will be noticed that (1) the dam need not necessarily be in the Advanced Register—if she is a Great Producing Dam she has sufficiently shown her worth; (2) no particular kind of record is specified—it may be single, double or triple letter; (3) three years is given within which this bull may be qualified for registration by filing a birth report when he is born and (4) that the date when such an amendment to the By-Laws as this shall take effect is left open.

"In offering such a resolution as the above we believe that a progressive step was made and we further believe that the time is now here when some precaution must be taken to rid our breed of the hundreds of undesirable males that are being sold to sire undesirable daughters, both grades and purebreds.

"No doubt we are familiar with methods used on the Island of Guernsey in qualifying bulls for service. The bull must not only bring with him evidence that his dam has exceeded her Advanced Register requirements but he must also pass a physical examination at the hands of a committee appointed for the purpose. May we not take heed of the good judgment shown by the originators of the breed in establishing such a rule regarding their service bulls, a rule which was at one time rescinded, but quickly restored with renewed evidence in its true soundness and worth?

"We have recently learned of the wonderful progress made by the breeders of Danish cattle in building up a native breed which is hardy to the rigors of the cold climate of that country and which has to subsist largely on scanty forage. The rules for registration there require that bulls must be from cows that have official records and registrations have increased wonderfully.

"Why, indeed, if we are to make progress with American Guernseys, should we not insist upon proof of productive ability in the dams of the bulls we are going to use and sell to build up the breed? There are plenty of bulls born each year out of Adanced Register dams to take care of every demand, especially where coöperation in the form of bull clubs can be enlisted if a possible shortage should exist at the present time. Is it right that we should keep the sons of Advanced Register cows for ourselves and sell the sons of unqualified dams to the unsuspecting beginner? Shall we sell the bull calves from unproven dams to those who have grade herds because they are 'good enough' and because we do not want them? How shall we stop the production of poor purebreds which, within the past few months, have been the subject of special comment in this *Journal?* Do we make any money or enhance our reputation by foisting on farmers or beginners bulls which we would not use ourselves under any circumstances or for the purposes to which we know they are to be put by their new owners? In selling bulls from unqualified dams are we shouldering the responsibility that rests upon every breeder of purebred cattle? Are we doing our best to raise the production level of our breed? Is a bull good enough simply because he is purebred? These are the questions we must ask ourselves.

"We have just concluded a three-day tour in one of the counties of the State of New Jersey where farmers' herds were visited. They were herds in which the men were dependent upon the milk from their cows for a living and in each herd there was a purebred, registered bull, in most cases well bred and a fair individual.

"The men who showed a profit on their operations had bulls from Advanced Registered dams and their stock looked and was productive. In the other herds the owners did not know anything about the production of the dams of their bulls and in many cases knew little or nothing about the animals in any way. The latter were run down and inferior—and wanted better bulls—yet they were raising every heifer in the hope that it might do something! What sort of purebreds will these purebred but inferior bulls sire? Answer: Inferior purebreds which will be passed from hand to hand and lower the estimation of every owner toward purebred Guernseys. In these same herds the poor grades are sent to the butcher without a thought, but the purebreds are sold for breeding simply because they are purebred. It is the same old story, and it is about time that the book was concluded and 'the End' written plainly on the last page.

"The only authentic proof of the production of our females is given by the Advanced Register and the cow testing record is in no way comparable to it. Therefore, while the cow testing associations are a fine thing for the owner of grades, they are not intended to be applied to purebreds. We must have our milk weighed every day and at every milking we must have check tests and the other safeguards that are a part of our Advanced Register system.

"If a cow passes through these tests she has given proof of the most positive character that she is a producer. The chances of her being a reproducer are surely greater by every test we know than if it were not shown that she could produce.

"Not all bulls from Advanced Register dams are good bulls, and, inversely, some bulls from unqualified dams have proven to be prepotent, but this is mere chance and while, perhaps, hundreds of bulls out of Advanced Register dams have shown themselves to be unworthy, it surely must be the case that thousands of males out of unqualified dams have proven worthless. In any event we must safeguard our future breeding operations and place the improvements of the breed upon such tests and trials as are now known in order to point the way to progress.

"We believe the adoption of some such rule of registration as the one suggested is inevitable within the next few years. Why not face the music and adopt it now? Such a plan will reduce registration of bulls for a while, perhaps, but it will increase Advanced Register work and surely any one can test today when the Farmers' Division is open to all.

"A bull sired by purebred ancestors and out of an Advanced Register cow is worth something—more than

he is bringing today—but the farmers need not pay a big price for him if his dam does not have a big record. It is far cheaper and better to slaughter at birth males from unqualified dams—cheaper for the breeder who usually does not get the cost of raising and better for the buyer because he does not buy a pure gamble.

"From every angle of our vision the proposal to decline registration to bulls that, measured by such tests as we now believe reliable are likely to be inferior sires, has merit and we hope to see the matter widely discussed and some action taken."

We entirely agree with Mr. Cleveland's views when he concludes that dairy animals should not be retained for breeding purposes merely because they are registered.

We do not, however, agree with him entirely in his suggested method of eliminating the Purebred scrub bull. We will not attempt to pass upon the Advanced Registry records of animals of the Guernsey breed but we do not believe the Advanced Registry records can be relied upon in selecting bulls of the Holstein breed because of the tendency to select low testing cows to make a high official record.

The bull of the Holstein breed whose dam's milk tests very low in butterfat should not be retained for breeding purposes.

The best results in herd improvement work will come about when proven sires are used for breeding purposes and the proof of such sires is not in their dam's or great granddam's records but in the bull's ability to sire heifers of the desired type, conformation and milk quality.

The National Dairy Show at Memphis

THE National Dairy Show was held at Memphis, Tennessee, on October 15-22 in connection with the Tri-State Fair.

This year was the first time that the National Dairy Exposition was ever held in the South.

The South offers a very prosperous future to the Dairy Industry and it is very fitting that the National Dairy Show be held in the South.

This year's show was different than former shows in that the Manufacturers of Dairy Equipment held their show at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Milk Dealers held their Annual Meeting in Columbus.

By holding the National Dairy Show in connection with the Tri-State Fair, it made both the Fair and the Show more interesting. There was a good attendance and a very keen interest particularly in the dairy cattle exhibits.

Dairy Cattle Exhibit

Over nine hundred animals competed in the ring at this year's show. They represented the finest of the country's herds. Jerseys led in number with 284; then came Holsteins with 216; Guernseys with 196; Ayrshires with 126 and Brown Swiss with 86.

The following were the awards in the Holstein classes:

Bull Calf class, (16) 1—King Sylvia Ormsby Piebe, Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill., 2—Sir Segis Bessie Walker, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—DeCremCo Bess Burke Fobes 4th, Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.; 4—

(Continued on page 660.)

Level Acres Farm

FOR SALE

I am offering eight richly bred females of excellent type, backed by some of the best blood lines of the breed.

They are all big producers.

Two of the cows are sisters to the State Champion four-year-old. Others are sired by her son.

Address all inquiries to

H. J. SHEFFER

Dewart Penna.

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25



Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND

Dr. Knight

DR. HENRY G. KNIGHT, dean of agriculture and director of the Experiment Station of the University of West Virginia, has been appointed chief of the new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is a man of broad training in chemistry, soils, and agronomy and has had much experience in directing work in these fields.

The new bureau includes work in chemistry, soils and fixed nitrogen. It will carry on the work formerly done by the old Bureau of Chemistry, the Bureau of Soils, and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory.

Frederick County, Maryland, Fair

ROLLING Knoll herd made a good showing at the Frederick County Fair held October 17th to 21st. The competition in the Holstein classes was very keen yet thirteen animals from Rolling Knoll herd won nine (9) first prizes, seven (7) second prizes, three (3) third prizes and one (1) Grand Championship.

Sons and daughters of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale and Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May, the two present herdsires at Rolling Knoll Farm, were outstanding in their classes. The straight top lines and the wonderful udder development on the daughters of the Rolling Knoll entries were outstanding features of the Holstein exhibits.

The following is a list of winnings of Rolling Knoll herd:

First—two-year-old; 1st—yearling; 2d—senior calf; 1st—junior calf and junior champion male; 2d and 3d—aged cow; 1st—three-year-old; 2d—two-year-old; 2d—senior yearling; 2d—junior yearling; 1st—senior calf; 1st and 2d—junior calf; 1st—aged herd; 2d—young herd; 1st—calf herd; 1st and 3d—produce of dam, and 3d—get of sire.

Placed in the Hall of Fame

IN CHICAGO'S newest and highest skyscraper, the new Chicago Mercantile Exchange Building, just being completed, the figure of Segis Pietertje Prospect is shown, carved in stone in the decorative friese. She was chosen because she is the world's champion milk producer. The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on the cow, says:

"Fame is eternal! The cow that produced over 37,000 lb. milk in one year is being chiseled in stone for a decorative friese in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Building. Don't care if she did produce 37,000 lb. milk. Bet every visitor that goes into the building will point at the cow and say: 'See that? That's Mrs. O'Leary's cow that started the Chicago fire.'"

A good purebred sire is an effective means of improving a dairy herd in both type and production.

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

NOVEMBER 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

National Show to St. Louis

IT IS rumored that a group of business men in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, have arranged to provide a permanent home for the National Dairy Exposition.

To locate the National Dairy Show permanently in St. Louis will provide a nucleus around which to build a large Annual Dairy Exposition and would mean much to the dairy interests in the South.

An Attempt to Debar South African Holsteins from England

THE British Friesian Society which maintains a Registry for Friesian cattle in England, has refused to accept for registry in the Herd Book, Purebred Friesian cattle imported from South Africa according to an article appearing in the *Agricultural Gazette*, London, England, under date of October 24th.

We are reprinting an account of the controversy as it appeared in the *Gazette*. It should be very apparent that the effort of the British Friesian Society to refuse registration to Purebred imported cattle from South Africa is purely for the purpose of maintaining a monoply and suppressing dairy herd improvement.

Editorially the *Gazette* makes reference to the fact that a rival Herd Book had been threatened and thinks that it is inevitable:

"The British Friesian Society has declined to recognize the recently imported animals from South Africa. This decision was arrived at by a meeting of members on Monday last in London.

"The meeting was largely attended, and the debate was a lengthy one. There was a strong feeling that the matter was akin to 'holding a pistol at their head,' and even a suggested compromise that some of the animals should be accepted was defeated. Below we give the official report of the proceedings.

"A well-attended special general meeting of the members of the Society was held in London on Tuesday, October 18th, the President, Mr. John Bromet, in the chair. The meeting had been called to determine what action the Society should take with reference to the animals sent from South Africa to this country without the consent of the Society.

"The President outlined the negotiations that had taken place between the South African and the British Societies on the subject of the former Society's desire to send a consignment of pedigree Friesians to this country.

"THE PREVIOUS NEGOTIATIONS

"The British Society only consented to consider the idea of importation in order to secure for the Society and its members protection against promiscuous and uncontrolled importation in the future. The South African Association had undertaken to provide safeguards affording the desired protection, and accordingly conditions and qualifications had been agreed between the two Societies to govern the contemplated importation.

"Subsequently the South African Association had experienced difficulties in providing the agreed safeguards and accordingly the British Society had resolved to abandon the contemplated arrangement.

"ANIMALS NOT UP TO STANDARD

"Notwithstanding the decision of the British Society, a consignment of South African Friesians had been sent to this country, and it had been ascertained that many of the animals so sent did not comply with the conditions and qualification that had been prepared and agreed. The British Society had not changed its policy or attitude and had not departed in any way from the agreed conditions.

"The Council, by 13 votes to 6, had decided to recommend the members to decide that the entries of none of these imported cattle should be registered in the Society's Herd Book.

"After a long debate Mr. William Carr moved, and Mr. John Wellwood seconded, a resolution to the effect that the Council's recommendation be approved, and that the Society should not register in its Herd Book the entries of these imported cattle.

"The following amendment was moved by Mr. G. Holt-Thomas and seconded by Mr. Eric Sykes:—

"That such of these imported cattle as comply with the conditions as laid down by the British Society be accepted and their entries registered in the Society's Herd Book; and that a small Committee be appointed to decide what number, if any, of the remaining imported cattle should be admitted to the Society's Herd Book, subject to a satisfactory agreement being made with the South African Association.

"On being put to the vote the amendment was defeated, and Mr. Carr's resolution adopted by a large majority.

"COUNCIL MEETING

"At the ordinary bi-monthly meeting of the Council Mr. John Bromet (President) in the chair, 41 new members were elected, bringing to 113 the number of members who have joined the Society during the current year.

"THE IMPORTATION

"After a debate Council decided, by 13 votes to 6, to recommend the members at the special general meeting not to permit the registration in the Society's Herd Book of the entry of any of the cattle sent to this country from South Africa without the consent of the British Society, and so sent after the South African Association had found itself unable to comply with certain of the conditions that had been mutually agreed upon between the two Societies as the basis of the contemplated importation.

"The official panel of judges was settled, no alteration being made in the constitution of such panel as decided for the shows held in 1927.

"MILKING OUT COWS AT ROYAL SHOW

"The Council resolved to ask the Royal Agricultural Society to continue the practice of milking out in the ring the in-milk British Friesian cows and heifers that competed for prizes in the Inspection classes at the Royal Show.

"It was further agreed to ask the Royal Agricultural Society to consider the possibility of providing better accommodation for the herdsmen at the Royal Show, and of arranging for an adequate and accessible water supply for dairy cattle exhibited at that show, particularly those competing in the milking trials."

It is a mistaken idea for the management of any Purebred Registry Association to assume a short-sited policy by attempting to use the Association to promote the interests of the few who are members. The real purpose of a Purebred Registry Association should be to serve the public by encouraging the increased use of improved registered livestock.

If England is in need of more and better dairy cows of the Friesian breed and breeders in South Africa have a surplus which they can sell at a profit and which can be imported to England and sold to the dairymen where they can immediately be put to practical use in the working dairy, why should this opportunity to speed up the improvement of dairy cattle in England be delayed that members of the British Friesian Society may sell their surplus breeding stock and exact an increased price?

Largest State Farm Products Show Planned

PLANS for the largest mid-winter farm products show ever held in the eastern half of the United States were approved recently by the State Farm Products Show Commission.

The show will be held in Harrisburg, January 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1928, and will cover more than 120,000 square feet of floor space.

Twenty-eight organizations representing the extensive dairy, fruit, livestock, poultry, farm crops, apiary and allied industries of the State will hold meetings during Show week and will encourage the exhibition of the finest crops and livestock produced in Pennsylvania.

More than 200 baby beef and dairy calves to be exhibited by the boys' and girls' clubs of Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry and Union Counties, and exhibits and contests by more than 300 boys and girls taking the vocational agricultural instruction in the high schools of Pennsylvania, will be among the outstanding features of the coming show.

Prize money, in addition to beautiful cups and medals, will total $10,000, more than has been offered to exhibitors at any of the previous eleven Shows.

The State Farm Products Show Commission in its recent meeting took favoroble action on the report and recommendations of the Show Committees which represent the various farm and allied organizations coöperating in the arrangements for the twelfth annual exhibition.

Test Comparison

IN MARCH of this year, the Missouri Experiment Station conducted a test comparing the cost of milking a 40-cow herd by machine and by hand. An accurate labor record, including the cleaning of the udders of the cows, stripping and cleaning the utensils used, was kept. For operating the mechanical milker two men were employed who used four single units of a standard machine. The average time required for milking the cows in this herd by machine, including the other work mentioned above, was 5.77 minutes, while 12.3 minutes were required for hand milking. The labor cost for hand milking was 5.5 cents per cow, while the cost of machine milking, including interest invested in the equipment and the use of motive power was 4.3 cents per cow, making a saving of 1.2 cents per cow milking or a saving of 48 cents for each milking of 40 cows or of 96 cents per day. For a herd of that size, therefore, the saving effected by a mechanical milker would be $350 a year. The saving would not be so large for a small herd, although the percentage of saving should be very similar for a herd of 20 cows using two single units for milking.

Dividing the Spoilers

WHEN the Politicians took over the management of the Old Registry Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, it was very clear to those on the inside that it was for the purpose of exploiting the Association and the surplus which the small breeders had accumulated over a period of years through careful and conservative management before the Association entered its "Wild Cat" schemes to Advertise Cattle Sales, Special Milk and Promote National Politics.

The people at Brattleboro, where the home office has been located for many years were and are desirous of retaining the offices in the present building which was especially built for the convenience of the Association.

Jimmy Reynolds, the Politician in Cleveland, who has been one of the leading spirits in the management that has raised the fees and deprived the members of a right to a direct vote, was father of the resolution to

move the Association offices. This resolution was once voted down but it seems that political greed is still working as the following clipping from the Brattleboro *Reformer* under date of October 19, 1927, will show:

"At some of our last meetings we have been working to provide every means possible to keep the Holstein-Friesian Association in town. Steps are being taken by the Holstein-Friesian Association to provide a permanent home of their own, either buying the building which they now occupy or moving to a more central geographical location in the Middle West. Many towns and cities are working to get them to locate in their respective communities. From the information available, our committee feels that, up to date, Brattleboro has offered the best inducements."

The citizens of Brattleboro, Vermont, can see very clearly the hand writing on the wall. They realize that with the strangle hold which the political group now have on the Old Association that the offices will eventually be moved and placed to a better political advantage of the management until the Association wanes and it becomes a liability instead of an asset—a condition which we believe, under the present management, will be arrived at at an early date.

Wisconsin Holsteins to Mexico

By J. H. Lewis

OF LATE years discriminating buyers of Holstein dairy cattle have appeared in Southwest Wisconsin for various consignments of "blacks and whites" to be delivered to Mexican plantations across the Rio Grande River. The writer had first hand contact and experience recently when Juan Escobar came into Grant County and purchased a carload of Holsteins from the farm of Jay F. Morse at Mount Hope. Like all good farmers in this section of Grant County, Mr. Morse has a name for his place and it is known as "Hope Farm."

Juan Escobar supplies milk, cream, buttermilk and cottage cheese to the inhabitants of the city of El Paso, Texas. His ranch is across the river in old Mexico. There was a time when Escobar and other buyers from old Mexico, or agents in this country delegated to select Holsteins for shipment to Mexico were very exacting in the quality and records of production of shipments of Holsteins made from the counties of southwest Wisconsin but they are not now so exacting. One reason the writer finds is that the Holstein dairy farmers will not misrepresent the cattle they have to sell. And this policy coupled with good producers sold in every instance has given southwest Wisconsin a reputation for honesty and fair dealing which in the end has resolved itself into a live business asset.

Mr. Escobar apparently buys more cattle than he employs in his business and it would seem is selling the best cows and heifers to other Mexican dairy farmers. Also it would seem from knowledge had over a period of years that the Mexican farmer who is learning the dairy business rapidly has found from experience that the big rugged Holstein cow stands up under the heat across the Rio Grande far better than any other dairy cow and we can look for Mexican buyers in the United States not as a diversion but as a matter of good business policy.

In the shipment sent out recently from "Hope Farm" were 24 animals. There were five cows, nine heifers under two years of age, nine heifers under the age of one year and one male calf ten months old. There was no special fitting to delude the buyer. The sale was made right from the pasture. There is on the producing cows some interest regarding production. The main desideratum is milk and the Holstein farmer who can show good milkers can sell to Mexican buyers with little or no effort.

Mr. Morse started with Purebred Holsteins in 1912, with a sire of Homestead breeding. His foundation stock came from the widely known herd of Jones at Watertown, Wisconsin, and sires of this breeding have been in service on the "Hope Farm" for most of the time since the dairy herd was started. The present herdsire is of Ormsby blood lines. Next to good breeding and the care and feed of his herd, Jay F. Morse believes in the Cow Testing Association, in the future to be regarded as the "Dairy Herd Improvement Association." In the seven years testing in association membership Mr. Morse has produced many 400 lb. butterfat cows. Also the herd is accredited having passed clean tests for five years. This too figures strongly in favor of Holstein cows and the time is not far off when the dairy farmer not on the accredited list will discover that he is out of the running entirely.

The "Hope Farm" consists of 280 acres. Mr. Morse comes of a family of pioneer settlers in this section of Wisconsin all useful citizens and well to do. They put intelligence back of their efforts in the matter of farming, endorse the Farmer's Institutes, and are good boosters for all the later day farm practices developed at the College of Agriculture at Madison. When there is a call for farm demonstration work they may be found there, intent, absorbing with deep interest new points being brought out and it is not for the mere enjoyment of the outing they put these new ideas to the test. There are some farmer folks a bit too skeptical, and allow some of their neighbors and friends to get the jump on them.

PART OF THE HERD AT HOPE FARM

In the present herd of Morse Holstein cows are six producers running well over 400 lb. butterfat on last year's testing.

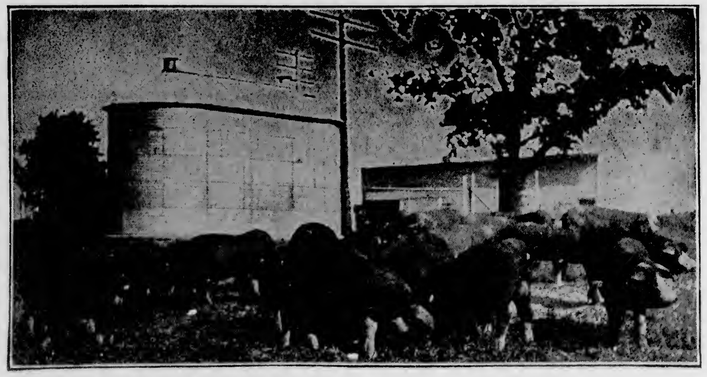
Several of the best cows in the herd are daughters of Longfield Tritoma Fobes 269536, a line bred Homestead tracing several times to Canary Fobes Homestead. He was one of the earlier herd sires on the "Hope Farm."

There are two large dairy barns on the farm both well equipped and two big silos. The herd is comfortable out of doors or in their stanchions. During the hot months there is a big shady retreat in a spot well wooded with fine oak trees.

The present herdsire is King Ormsby Hope 439993, a grandson of S. P. O. M. 41st. His dam has a seven-day official record of 826 lb. milk (a state record when made) and 29 lb. butter. This fine sire was bred by Lawton & Son, of Viola, Wis.

The well kept premises, the very good equipment, the fine comfort in the home, the utter air of simplicity about the Morse farm and every evidence of prosperity all attest to the value of the time honored adage, "the early bird gets the worm."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free---Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Wisconsin Holstein

During the 12 months ending October 1, 1927, Wisconsin dairymen shipped 73,680 head of cattle out of the state, a considerable increase over the report for 1926. Every state in the union except Nevada imported Wisconsin cattle and shipments were made to foreign countries. States equipped to furnish tuberculin free dairy cattle for the fluid milk markets will share in this ever increasing export business. Replacements annually are a smart item in the matter of keeping dairy herds at maximum efficiency and with milk at $2.25 per cwt. at cheese factories in Wisconsin at this hour on a 3.60 test it is not hard to understand that Wisconsin dairy farmers figure they can make more money by selling more rather than less milk in preference to selling goods cows for the benefit of other states.

Receipts for New York City and Metropolitan Area for September, 1927

State of Origin	Milk 40-qt. Units	Cream 40-qt. Units	Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units
New York	2,413,045	93,627	35,404
New Jersey	152,079	2,761	...
Pennsylvania	296,693	17,203	10,022
Connecticut	9,706	...	...
Vermont	105,475	6,586	...
Massachusetts	10,667	59	...
Maryland	1,874	...	...
Iowa	...	1,062	...
Delaware	389	...	...
Wisconsin	...	2,397	...
Minnesota	...	590	...
Indiana	...	200	80
Canada	...	1,782	...
Ohio	...	400	...
Totals	2,989,928	126,667	45,506
Sept. daily average	99,664	4,222	1,516

New York State furnished 80.6 per cent of the milk, and 42.4 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of September.

Improved Dairying in the Near East

AMERICA has made a rare contribution to the reestablishment of the dairy industry in the Near East. War completely wiped out the cattle in Armenia. In other sections, because of war-time conditions, the stock became very poor and antequated dairy methods of the natives and their ignorance of animal husbandry, also contributed to the low standing of the industry.

Near East Relief in the training of the 132,000 orphaned children who have passed through its hands since 1919, has established vocational training schools to prepare the children for self-support in lines of work native to their communities. Every phase of farm life creates a natural outlet for these children especially in Armenia where eighty per cent of the inhabitants are engaged in farming. This is almost equally true of

Greece which since 1922, when it opened its doors to 1,500,000 Christian deportees from Turkey has had to establish on the land a horde of refugees largely agricultural numbering one-fifth of its own population.

These countries in their efforts at reconstruction have been heroic, but there has had to be outside contributing help to enable them to accomplish their almost im-



DEMONSTRATION CLASS

possible tasks. Near East Relief in training a large proportion of the coming generation has tried to anticipate the needs of the countries by using modern methods in their schools and in helping the communities wherever possible to obtain equipment to assist progress.

The progeny of the herds brought into the countries from America are now being sold among the local farmers and this fact together with the modern dairy methods they are learning at the demonstration centers promises a general improvement in the industry.

It is Near East Relief's aim to contribute to the countries where they work something in addition to the man-and-woman power represented by its graduates that will assist the people themselves in raising their standard of living.

It is this Golden Rule principle employed by the organization which has won and held the enthusiastic support of people the world over, regardless of race or creed. International Golden Rule Sunday, which falls on December 4 this year, launches the winter campaign for funds to carry on the work. The observance consists of the eating of a simple meal of meat stew or macaroni with stewed fruit, dark bread and cocoa, such as is served in the orphanages of Near East Relief at a cost of four cents a child. Then the needs of the children whom America has promised to help are considered by the family or group and a suitable contribution is made to assist in carrying on the work for another year.

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse, rundown, jay town, do you?"

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come through from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here?"

***BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN* ADS ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS**

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Book Week

TO MOST of us, the year is divided into twelve months, and the weeks are designated as the first, second, third or fourth week of the month. But of late there seems to be a mania for giving nearly every week in the year, a special name, and dedicating it to some special cause, and so we have "Fire Prevention Week," "Education Week," "Apple Week," "Book Week" and countless others. While these things are all worthy of attention and it may be a good idea to set aside certain times during which they are stressed, the constant demand that we observe a week of some sort tends to weaken rather than strengthen the claims for attention. So great has become this craze for "weeks" that the most far-fetched subjects are put forward, until the absurdities of "Eat-a-Pancake-a-Day Week" or "Be-Kind-to-Husbands Week" bring ridicule on those topics well worth the special attention of such a celebration. So it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that November 13th to 19th has been set aside as the "Ninth Annual Book Week," and that plans for its proper celebration are being made in nearly every village, town or city in the United States. And if ever there was justification for the observance of a "week" of any sort, surely there is for "Book Week."

Coming, as it does, at the beginning of the long evenings, it is certainly a good time to call attention to the wealth of pleasure that may be found within the covers of a good book. And especially is this true for people living in the country. When winter comes in the city, there are many avenues of pleasure offered to the residents, the theater, the movies, lectures, winter sports and their immediate social activities. But in the country people have to depend more on themselves for amusement, and there is not a more easily accessible one than reading. All the world lies before one, and even though winter's storms may be raging outside, one may be transported in mind to the South Sea Islands or some other tropic clime. One may enjoy all the thrills of vicarious adventure while seated in the comfortable over-stuffed armchair, and no adventures are quite so enjoyable as those so undertaken. Who does not enjoy meeting the big people of the world, in an intimate way, and this may easily be done by the way of literature. Never were so many biographies being written as today. Many of them so graphically as to leave one with the feeling of actual contact with the great men and women of the world.

How To Get Books

First of all, they should be bought, and so become a permanent part of the household possessions. A certain part of the household money should be set aside for their purchase, not only as a source of pleasure, and an aid to culture but also as a part of the furnishings of a well kept home, for nothing adds such an atmosphere of rest and comfort as the presence of attractive books. Each member of the family, from the two-year-old up, should have his own individual books. In these days of ready money for automobiles and gasoline, for radios and movies, the purchase of books should not be neglected.

Libraries

If there is a public library within reach, by all means, there should be a family membership held, even if it means paying a fee, such as is usually necessary when one is not a resident of the town maintaining it. Such money is well invested, also, in some of the larger cities, there are libraries where one pays a small enrollment fee, (not enough to cover the cost of one book), and then by paying a weekly or monthly rental fee plus the postage both ways, one may secure the very latest and best books for the price of a very ordinary movie. These books are sent out in a container which simplifies the mailing of them.

A good plan is for four families to join such a library, and rent the books by the month, the rate being only twice that by the week, and, of course, the postage per book being the same. Then the books can be passed from family to family—each having each book one week. The books are then returned in the one container, and another supply ordered. Two extra days are allowed for the return of the books, so that one has them the full week. In this way, it is very often possible to read the worthwhile books only a couple of weeks after the issue of the first edition. When the membership is withdrawn, the original enrollment fee is returned, so that one pays only the rental and postage.

Then there is the county library, a movement more or less in its infancy but one well worth study and support. The County Library is operated from some central point, usually the county seat, and the distribution of books is made at stated intervals by automobile or wagon, and through the public schools. The work is financed by county funds. But there will have to be a lot of education of the public before county libraries are as numerous as they ought to be. But when one goes through the wonderful and ornate libraries in the cities and sees the numerous books, the efficient service and the beautiful buildings, it does seem very little to ask for the people in the country that they should have a small automobile, one worker and access to a few hundred books.

So, not only during this present "Book Week" but also through the other fifty-one, every man, woman and child should have access to such books as are necessary to make a well rounded life.

Matty—"Charlie, did you hear that joke about the Egyptian guide who showed some tourists two skulls of Cleopatra—one as a girl and one as a woman?"

Charlie—"No; let's hear it."

Malcolm H. Gardner Retires

M. H. GARDNER, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, a Department in the Old Registry Association, has retired after serving continuously since 1905. Mr. Gardner is past 70 years old and is deserving of relief from future responsibilities.

Mr. Gardner has been assisted in his work by his wife who has proven a most capable and efficient executive in handling the work of the Advanced Registry office.

Official records in early years were very popular and for many years Mr. and Mrs. Gardner enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Holstein breeders everywhere.

In later years the dairy public lost confidence in such records. The loss of confidence came about from the fact that certain tricks and methods of feeding and handling cows while on official test have been discovered which make it possible to greatly increase the animal's producing qualities—particularly the butterfat percentage.

We believe that both Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have always been opposed to the practice of making forced and exaggerated records but their opinions have been overruled causing a great deal of friction within the Department.

It is reported that Horace W. Norton, Jr., from Michigan, one of the hand picked Board of Directors that went into office at the Philadelphia meeting in June, 1919, and voted D. D. Aitkin his $12,000.00 salary, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gardner.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW AT MEMPHIS

(Continued from page 652.)

King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, Elmwood Farms; 5—Logan Bess Burke De Kol, John R. Logan, Seward, Ill.; 6—Carnation Romeo Hengerveld, Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 7—Carnation Inka Phoebe, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 8—Starlight Richmond Pietertje, Christ & Braman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; 9—Dukes Mixture 27th, Elmwood Farms; 10—Lad Pauline Fobes Ormsby, Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.

Junior Yearling Bulls (7) 1—DeCreamCo Calamity Posch, Detroit Creamery Co.; 2—Nirvana Ormsby Lad, Wippermann, Schreiber and Beuchel, Sheboygan, Wis.; 3—Forum Diamond Designer, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Iowa; 4—Carnation Romeo Colantha, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash; 5—Illini Homestead Bess Prince, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill; 6—Skylark Hengerveld Butter Boy, Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Iowa; 7—Minnow Brook Ormsby Isum, Henderson Bros., Shelbyville, Ky.

Senior Yearling Bulls (5) 1—Femco Pride, Femco Farms; 2—North Star Fayne Romeo, Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis., and Glen Ramsey, Ft. Atkinson, Wis; 3—King Rena of Firestone Farms, Harvey S. Firestone, Akron, Ohio; 4—Sarcastic Lad Creamelle, Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.; 5—Echo Segis Beechwood, Echo Farm, Long Run, Ky.

Two-Year-Old Bulls (9) 1—King Homestead Piebe Lad, J. D. McDonald, West Salem, Wis.; 2—Prince Tobe Johanna Beets, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle Wash; 3—Admiral Traverse Pride, A. H. Buhl, Oxford, Mich.; 4—Triune Ormsby Piebe 59th, Chapman Farms, Kansas City, Mo.; 5—Butter Boy Prince Ormsby, John R. Logan, Seward, Ill.; 6—Ormsby Pietertje Piebe of Merry-max, Rolland E. Maxwell, Urbana, Ill; 7—Ormsby Clothilde Piebe King, Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Iowa; 8—Forum Triune Ormsby, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Iowa; 9—Echo Segis Konigen Ormsby, Echo Farms.

Three-Year-Old Bulls (5) 1—Blue Earth Duke Ormsby, Femco Farms; 2—Canary Paul Anna Homestead, C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Oklahoma; 3—Tower Hill King, Carl E. Rudolph, Deerfield, Illinois; 4—Count Paul Calamity Veeman, J. B. Jones, Romeo, Mich.; 5—Fredmar Korndyke Lad, Fredmar Farms, St. Louis, Mo.

Aged Bulls (9) 1—Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, Elmwood Farms, 2—Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—Tritomia Ormsby Pietertje, Paul P. Stewart; 4—Forum Patriarch, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Iowa; 5—De Kol Pabst Korndyke Star, Elmwood Farms; 6—King Cna Jolie Fayne, Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, Rootstown, Ohio; 7—Lyon Mutual Burke, Echo Farms; 8—Illini Homestead Pietertje Piebe, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.; 9—Creamelle Prince Artis, Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.

Aged Cows, (20) 1—Tulip Beauty, Michigan Reformatory, Ionia, Mich.; 2—Nooksack Irma Segis, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—Clothilde Wayne Denver, Jefferson Co. Asylum; 4—Lily Segis Cornucopia, John R. Logan; 5—Bess Ormsby Korndyke Jewel, A. H. Buhl,. Oxford, Mich.; 6—Colantha Hark Delaphene, Elmwood Farms; 7—Bell Farm Hattie, Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.; 8—Canary Longfield Pet Oak 2d, Carl E. Rudolph; 9—Frieda Schuling Dutchland, Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 10—Queen Mercedes Ormsby De Kol, Elmwood Farms.

Four-Year-Olds (6) 1—Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Iowa; 2—Miss Pontiac Pietertje Ormsby, Paul P. Stewart; 3—Walcowis Mooie Creamelle Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 4—Oakwood Piebe Allie, Elmwood Farms; 5—Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d, C. E. Griffith; 6—Illini Segis Homestead, Uni. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Three-Year-Old Heifers (12) 1—Miss Lassie Ormsby, C. E. Griffith; 2—Johanna Pietertje Artis Creamelle, Jefferson County Asylum; 3—Canary Posch Dewdrop, Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 4—Winnemaug Pauline Korndyke, Chapman Farms, Kansas City, Mo.; 5—Hazelwood Segis Pauline Heilo, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 6—Miss Pontiac Aaggie Ormsby, Paul P. Stewart; 7—Forum Floa Madison, Forum Holstein Farms; 8—Lillian Tritomia Maid, Paul P. Stewart; 9—Twilight Tritomia Ormsby, Paul P. Stewart; 10—Walker Alcartra Segis De Kol, John R. Logan.

Two-Year-Old Heifers (16) 1—Lucy Sweet Buttermaid, Paul P. Stewart; 2—Inka Creamelle Colantha, Jefferson County Asylum; 3—Carnation Segis Inka, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 4—Forum Patricia, Forum Holstein Farm; 5—Sedgland K B Madam Homestead, State Board of Control, Madison, Wis.; 6—Alcartra Pride Fobes, Detroit Creamery Co.; 7—Forum Diana Masterpiece, Forum Holstein Farm; 8—Forum Vesta Diamond, Elmwood Farms; 9—Juliet Sunnybrook Ormsby, E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich.; 10—Echo Segis Colantha Carrie, Echo Farms.

Senior Yearling Heifers (18) 1—Artis Madam Wayne Denver, Jefferson County Asylum; 2—Carnation Houwtje Hattie, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—Mount Riga Piebe Heilo, C. E. Griffith; 4—Velvet Rose Pride, Detroit Creamery Co.; 5—Grahamholm Goldie Colantha, Femco Farms; 6—Highland Johanna P. P. 2d, Elmwood Farm; 7—Beauty Johanna Pontiac Pietertje, Christ and Braman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; 8—Echo Segis Colantha Dorothy, Echo Farms; 9—Minita Ormsby Pride, A. H. Buhl, Oxford, Mich.; 10—Forum Stylist Madison, Forum Holstein Farm.

Junior Yearling Heifers (13) 1—Inka Wayne Creamelle, Jefferson County Asylum; 2—Carnation Inka May, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—Forum Lillian Ormsby, Forum Holstein Farm; 4—Carnation Romeo Winifred Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 5—Rieck Farm Lavera Belle, Rieck Certified Dairy Farms; 6—Arlene Inka May, Femco Farms; 7—Forum Josie Ormsby, Forum Holstein Farm; 8—Mildred Pontiac Pietertje Ormsby, Elmwood Farms, 9—Mount Riga Bess Johanna, C. E. Griffith; 10—Illini Ladoga Tina Clay, University of Illinois.

Heifer Calves (36) 1—Carnation Inka Bonnie, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 2—Black Pearl Ormsby Korndyke, Elmwood Farms; 3—Rieck Farm Betty, Rieck Certified Dairy Farms; 4—DeCreamCo Myla Fobes, Detroit Creamery Co.; 5—Mountain Ash Colantha Ormsby, J. B. Cain, Glenbeulah, Wis.; 6—Mount Riga Sue, C. E. Griffith; 7—L-Jai-Cee Beauty Walker, Chapman Farms, Kansas City, Mo.; 8—L-Jai-Cee Sunrise Susie, Chapman Farms, 9—Carnation Inka Bracelet May, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 10—Logan Ollie De Kol Beauty, John R. Logan.

Get of Sire (12): 1—Get of Forum Patriarch, Forum Holstein Farm; 2—Get of Sir Inka May, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—Get of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, Paul P. Stewart; 4—Get of Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince, Jefferson County Asylum; 5—Get of Forum Patriarch, Forum Holstein Farms; 6—Get of Duke's Mixture, Elmwood Farms; 7—Get of Sir Johanna Bess Segis, C. E. Griffith; 8—Get of Wayside Sir Ollie De Kol Lad, John R. Logan; 9—Get of Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 10—Get of Segis Hengerveld Beechwood, Echo Farms.

Produce of Cow (15) 1—Produce of Pet Hengerveld Cornucopia, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 2—Produce of Star Johanna Pietertje Christ & Braman; 3—Produce of Daisy Calamo Clothilde, Paul P. Stewart; 4—Produce of Drosky Madison Jennie, Forum Holstein Farm; 5—Produce of Forum Johanna Skylark, Forum Holstein Farm; 6—Produce of Winifred Hengerveld Walker, Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 7—Produce of Lily Cornucopia of Pine View, John R. Logan; 8—Produce of Long Hollow Mercedes Butter, Boy, Forum Holstein Farm; 9—Produce of Forum Diamond Homeland, Forum Holstein Farm; 10—Produce of Korndyke Alcartra Albina, Chapman Farms, Kansas City, Mo.

Young Herd (7) 1—Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 2—Jefferson County Asylum; 3—Forum Holstein Farm; 4—Elmwood Farms; 5—Forum Holstein Farm; 6—Echo Farms; 7—University of Illinois.

Dairy Held (5) 1—Forum Holstein Farm; 2—Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3—Elmwood Farms; 4—Paul P. Stewart; 5—Uni. of Illinois.

Proven Sire Class—4 daughters of One A. R. Bull (1) 1—Four daughters of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Iowa.

State Herd Contest (4) 1—Wisconsin; 2—Illinois; 3—Iowa; 4—Michigan.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull, Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.

Junior Champion Bull, DeCreamCo Calmity Posch, Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Senior and Grand Champion Female, Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy, Forum Holstein Farm.

Junior Champion Female, Inka Wayne Creamelle, Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

OKLAHOMA FREE STATE FAIR

The Holstein awards at the Oklahoma Free State Fair were as follows:

Bull Four Years Old or Over—1—Carnation on Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac; 2—Larson on Forum Patriarch.

Bull Three Years Old or Over, 1—Griffith on Canary Paul Anna Homestead.

Bull Two Years Old and Under Three, 1—Carnation on Prince Tobe Johanna Beets; 2—Larson on Forum Triune Ormsby.

Bull, Senior Yearling, 1—Firestone on King Rena of Firestone Farm; 2—Carnation on North Star Fayne Romeo.

Bulls, Junior Yearling, 1—Carnation on Carnation Romeo Colantha; 2—Larson on Forum Diamond Designer; 3—Griffith on Mount Riga Sir Babe.

Bull Calf Under One Year; 1—Larson on Forum Royal Patriarch; 2—Carnation on Carnation Inka Phoebe; 3—Carnation on Sir Segis Bessie Walker; 4—Griffith on Mount Riga Bess Fobes.

Cow Four Years Old or Over, 1—Larson on Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; 2—Carnation on Nooksack Irma Segis; 3—Griffith on Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d; 4—Carnation on Madge Mercedes Beets.

Cow Three and Under Four, 1—Griffith on Miss Lassie Ormsby; 2—Carnation on Canary Posch Dewdrop; 3—Larson on Forum Floa Madison; 4—Carnation on Hazelwood Pauline Heilo Segis.

Cow, Two and Under Three, 1—Larson on Forum Patricia; 2—Larson on Forum Diana Masterpiece; 3—Carnation on Carnation Segis Inka; 4—Griffith on Miss Marathon Ormsby Segis.

Heifer, Senior Yearling, 1—Griffith on Mount Riga Piebe Heilo; 2—Larson on Forum Betty Skylark; 3—Carnation on Carnation Howtje Hatty; 4—Larson on Forum Stylist Madison.

Heifer, Junior Yearling, 1—Larson on Forum Josie Ormsby; 2—Carnation on Carnation Romeo Winifred; 3—Larson on Forum Lillian Ormsby; 4—Griffith on Mount Riga Bess Johanna.

Heifer Calf Under One Year, 1—Carnation on Carnation Inka Bonnie; 2—Larson on Forum Tiffany Patriarch; 3—Griffith on Mount Riga Sue; 4—Carnation on Carnation Inka Bracelet May.

Graded Herd, 1—Larson; 2—Carnation.

Yearling Herd, 1—Larson, 2—Carnation.

Calf Herd, 1—Carnation; 2—Larson.

Get of Sire, 1—Larson on Get of Forum Patriarch; 2—Carnation on Get of Sir Inka May.

Produce of Cow, 1—Carnation; 2—Larson.

SPUDS

The average person in the United States eats approximately 2⅔ bushels of potatoes annually after allowing for approximately one bushel per capita of culls, spoilage, and shrinkage. The average German eats about seven bushels, and the United States Department of Agriculture reports that this is only 28 per cent of the annual crop in Germany where the potato is used to feed livestock and for the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

With only low protein roughages to feed such as corn fodder, mixed hay or prairie hay, cows must be given high protein concentrate feeds in liberal quantities. Rations at the rate of one lb. grain per day for each three lb. milk produced for cows testing over 4 per cent and one lb. grain for each four lb. milk produced for cows testing under 4 per cent give best results.

REINDEER RANCH

A reindeer ranch has been established thirty-two miles north of Duluth. Six head of deer were shipped recently from Alaska by way of Seattle to stock the farm. The animals will be grazed on waste timberland and will be raised for their meat.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

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Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

November 10-11—Syracuse, New York. Second Annual International Breeders' Sale, Stevens Brothers, Liverpool, N. Y.
November 16—San Lorenzo, Calif., Stenzel Farms Dispersal.
November 16—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio Breeders' Consignment Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, I. D. Hadley, Field Secretary, 2-29 East 102d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
November 16—Wooster, Ohio, Breeders' Consignment Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Managers.
November 16—Fond du Lac, Wis., O. G. Clark & Co., Pure Bred Holstein Sale.
November 15-18—Waukesha, Wis., and Watertown, Wis. The U. S. National Sale, under the management of Haeger, Baird & Darcey.
November 16-17—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben H. F. Assn. Annual, C. H. Van Skiver, Jasper, Sec.
November 29-30—Earlville, N. Y., Tenth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, Manager.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
December 6—Reading, Pa., Berks Farm Dispersal, S. T. Wood, Sale Mgr. Liverpool, N. Y.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 17, 1928—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer. Sale—40 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 21, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Admix.
March 21, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller. 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meixel.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Pullman Company of Chicago, will again award $5,000 in twenty scholarships of $50 each to the agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada in proportion to their winnings in the judging contests and livestock classes of the International Livestock Exposition, which will be held in Chicago, November 26th to December 3d. These scholarships are to be assigned to deserving students who otherwise would not be able to secure a scientific training in agriculture or animal husbandry.

During the last three years the Pullman Company has distributed sixty scholarships at the International, among seventeen states and provincial agricultural colleges.

At the 1926 International three of the Pullman scholarships were won by the agricultural colleges of both Iowa and Kansas, two each by Oklahoma, Michigan and Missouri, and one each by California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylania. The Kansas teams ranked first in judging swine and crops, Missouri first in cattle and sheep, Nebraska in meats, Ohio in horses and Oklahoma in all species of livestock combined and these schools received one scholarship for each judging contest in which they were the victor. The other thirteen scholarships were allotted on the basis of winnings of the livestock entries of the various colleges in the open classes of the exposition.

Why are bells most disobedient?

Because they won't keep still when they are tolled (told).

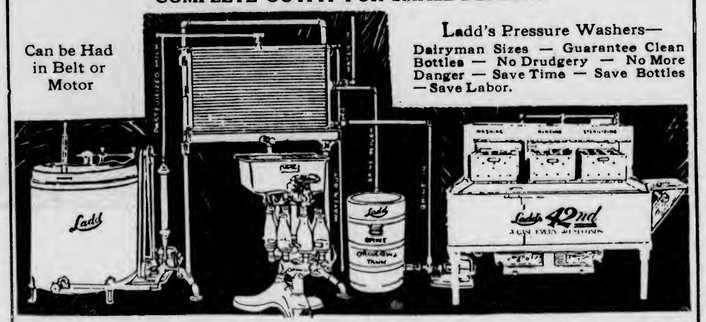
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JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
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DAIRY CALF CLUB MEMBERS HAVE BIG YEAR

One thousand and twenty-four Iowa farm boys and girls in 53 counties this year have joined a dairy calf club, according to a report just issued by the Iowa State Dairy Association, Waterloo, which is in charge of dairy club work in the state.

Interest in dairy calf clubs has grown rapidly, the report discloses, for there were but 389 club members in 1924, 504 in 1925 and 937 in 1926.

The majority of the club members this year, 624, have Holstein calves. Guernseys are second in number with 240, Jerseys third with 129, Brown Swiss fourth with 26 and Ayrshires fifth with 5. Most of the calves are purebreds. In Fayette County there is a bull club, but in all others the calves are heifers.

Most of the dairy calf clubs organized in Iowa are started on a three-year basis, so that by the time the three years are up, the club member has a milking cow instead of a young calf. This gives the juniors an opportunity to learn practically all phases of dairy management from calf feeding to feeding and care of the milking cow.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, FIGHTS JOHN A. BELL'S PARDON APPEAL

When the pardon application of John A. Bell, the former Pittsburgh banker whose embezzlements caused the closing of two banks, comes before the State Board of Pardons next Wednesday the board will have before it a letter from Governor Pinchot protesting any clemency. Bell was given six and a half years, but has not been in jail for more than one hour, his counsel contending that his health is too poor to permit confinement.

"To pardon John A. Bell" wrote the former Governor, who made a thorough investigation of Bell's affairs, "would cast lasting discredit on the administration of justice in this State and confirm in the minds of thousands of citizens the impression (already too prevalent) that no man prominent in politics can be punished for crime in Pennsylvania."

The former Governor then reviews the case, telling of Bell's conviction for wrecking the Carnegie Trust Company and two other banks and pointing out that he never had served an hour in a cell.

DELAYED BY APPEALS

"Execution of the penalty was delayed for more than a year by appeals," he said. "After both the Superior and Supreme Courts had upheld the verdict, Bell was left at liberty for more than two months longer, and then, on the day he surrendered to the prison warden an order was obtained from Judge Ford, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, transferring him to a hospital wholly unconnected with the Allegheny County Prison. Even during his brief sojourn in jail, said to be only one hour, he was allowed to remain in the warden's office.

"Sound public policy requires the Commonwealth to punish justly but fully, and without fear or favor, all who misuse its bank charters. In the case of Bell there are additional, special and urgent reasons why he should not escape."

Mr. Pinchot then outlined Bell's career as a "political banker," saying his chief business asset was his ability to procure deposits of public funds and that he misused his religious affiliations just as he did those which were political.

Among the depositors whose savings were looted were not only thousands of working people, many out of employment, whose families were suffering for the necessities of life, but also of 12,000 children, influenced in part to put their savings in Bell's care by his prominence as a Sunday-school superintendent, Bible class teacher and religious leader," the former Governor wrote.

"They got back only ten cents of every dollar of their savings they had put in the Carnegie Trust Company.

"Bell did not simply wreck a bank. He wrecked a community. His acts crippled the thrifty town of Carnegie.

"Bell's failure was directly due to his deliberate defiance of the rules of good banking and his misapplication of the funds entrusted to him."—*Harrisburg Evening News.*

TWO COWS GIVE BIRTH TO TWINS SAME NIGHT

Holstein cows of Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties have made many production records but on Sunday evening the herd of William Miller of Kasota Township is believed to have set a production record that will stand for some time. Two of Mr. Miller's cows gave birth to twin calves the same evening. That's what the experts would call building up a herd in a hurry. Evidently the epidemic of twins that swept Le Sueur County last spring is being revived again. As Mr. Miller is one of the progressive dairymen of his county, needless to say he is tickled with the new herd record.—*St. Peter Herald.*



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MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

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Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment. $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by

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Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

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Lyman's Genuine
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Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.
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A Good Farm at a Bargain

I am offering for sale my farm, comprising

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located three and one-half miles East of Harrisburg, Penna., including my entire stock, crops and farm machinery.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are in the best of repair and equipped with all modern conveniences.

The stock consists of

Twenty [20] Head of Dairy Cattle and Two Span of Good Mules.

The Farm Machinery is practically new.

I will sell the farm, crops, machinery and stock together or the farm separate just to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars address

Jesse L. Lenker

232 State Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

SKIM MILK IN DRY FORM HAS VARIOUS USES

Comparatively small quantities of skim milk are being manufactured into skim-milk powder. As yet the market for dry skim milk takes little more than 2 per cent of the dried powder that might be made from the milk resulting from buttermaking. Ten pounds of milk make nearly one pound of powder, which is an excellent food material composed of 38 per cent of proteins, 50 per cent of lactose or milk sugar, and 8 per cent of salts which are a valuable addition of the mineral part of the diet.

Recent experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated an improved method of drying the milk. This results in a product highly superior for bread baking purposes. In baking, the dried milk is a particularly desirable addition to the loaf. When used with good flour it is possible to get a loaf 10 per cent larger and about 4 per cent heavier than without it. An even more desirable advantage is the fact that the milk adds greatly to the nutritive value of the bread as well as to its flavor and physical characteristics. For bakers the added cost of the milk is balanced by the increased number of loaves which can be made from a barrel of flour.

Several other advantages of dried milk and a brief outline of the improved process of manufacture are outlined in Separate 940-Y from the 1926 Yearbook of Agriculture. This separate has just been published in pamphlet form and may be obtained by application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER PASTURE INSUFFICIENT FOR GOOD DAIRY COWS

One of the hardest-working animals on the farm is the high-producing dairy cow. Proper feeding to supply her with the nutrients necessary for milk production is essential at all times. The fact that proper feeding is neglected in summer more often perhaps than at any other season is due no doubt to the mistaken idea that pasture is an all-sufficient feed.

Some hints on the feeding of dairy cows in summer are presented by J. R. Dawson, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a six-page illustrated leaflet just issued by the department. It is known as Leaflet No. 7-L, and copies can be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A cow producing as much as 35 lb. milk a day, Mr. Dawson says, can not ordinarily eat and digest enough grass to furnish all the nutrients for her needs. A cow producing only 20 or 25 pounds per day will scarcely be able to get sufficient nutrient out of the good pasture grass which she can eat to keep up this amount of production. Yet thousands of farmers expect their dairy cows to produce more than this during the summer on poor pastures with no additional feed.

In addition to good pasture, cows producing more than 20 lb. milk daily should be given 1 lb. grain to each 4 to 6 lb. milk produced. The grain may be a mixture of the ordinary farm grains such as corn, oats, wheat, bran, or barley, and should always be ground. For cows producing more than 35 lb. milk daily a grain mixture should contain one high-protein concentrate, such as the oil meals; otherwise the ration will be too low in protein in comparison with the carbohydrates and fats.

When pastures are poor or dry, it is advisable to supplement them by other succulent feeds, such as summer silage or crops grown to be fed green. Plans should be made now for a supply of summer silage and green crops to supplement pastures.

MAKING AND STORING FARM BUTTER FOR WINTER USE

"Making and Storing Farm Butter for Winter Use" is the self-explanatory title of Leaflet No. 9-L, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designed for use in farm homes where there is a surplus of butter in the summer and where the winter supply is not always adequate for the needs. For butter which is to keep for months, it has been found by experiment that pasteurized, sweet cream should be used, and the butter churned at a fairly low temperature. After being churned it should be washed carefully, salted, wrapped in rolls or prints and covered in a strong brine and kept in a cool place. The brine method of preservation in stone crocks was found far superior to covering with parchment paper, storing in dry salt, or covering with paraffin. This leaflet is devoted primarily to suggestions for storage and supplements the more detailed bulletin No. 876-F, "Making Butter on the Farm." These publications may be obtained by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

STRANGE

A Scottish professor had returned from a long walk and his feet were very sore. He was told the best thing to do was to bathe them in hot water.

This he did. Then in the ordinary course of events, he proceeded to dry his feet. He dried one foot, then, without the slightest regard as to what he was doing, put it back in the basin. He then proceeded to dry the other foot, which he also redipped in the basin.

This went on for some time. Then he began to get puzzled.

"Good gracious!" he muttered at last; "I didn't know I had so many feet."

PAY $125 EACH FOR COWS

Holstein, Ia., Oct. 8.—In the first sale of the season, Col. Hugh E. McGuire disposed of nine head of purebred Holstein milch cows for Gus D. Wehnde, owner of the Holstein Coöperative Creamery. Five of the nine head were purchased by out of town buyers at an average of $125 a head.

POPULATION TO AND FROM FARMS

Numerous factors other than that of economic pressure have been responsible for the unprecedented migration from farms to cities in recent years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has learned in a survey of the situation. The opportunity for making a better living on the farm than in the city, however, was found to be the principal reason why persons move from cities to farms.

The survey disclosed that some farmers move to town because they can not make farming pay, or are drawn to the city by the lure of a larger income; others move because of better school facilities for their children; others because of being physically unable to continue farming, and a small number because of fiancial ability to retire.

Most of the persons moving from cities to farms were found to be former farmers who had been disillusioned by city life. They found they could make a better living on the farm than in the city. Some moved back to the farm because of better living conditions in the country; the high cost of living in cities drove others to the farm, and still others were induced to take up farming for the satisfaction of an independent life.

The bureau's survey covered 2,745 persons now in cities who had moved from farms scattered generally throughout the country; and 1,167 persons on farms who had recently moved from cities stated their reasons for giving up city life.

Summarizing the results of the survey the bureau declares that more than half the migrants from farms to cities still hold title to their farms. These migrants to cities had, on the average, between 1 and 2 of their children with them in the city, town or village home, the average number in each family being a little more than 3 children. The conclusion is drawn that in some cases one or more children were left to operate the farm, while the other members of the family moved to the city.

Most of the migrants to cities were found to be farmers of long standing. They were about equally divided among those who had never done anything but farm, and those who had tried other occupations. Most of them had been cultivators of moderately large farms. One-third of those who still owned farms after moving to town received over half their subsequent income from farms. About one-third of the farms of those who still own their farms are operated by tenants who are blood relations.

Reasons given for migrating to the city included "drawbacks" on the farm and "inducements" in village, town or city. Not being able to "make ends meet" while on the farm, was the chief reason that a third of the migrants gave for giving up farming. Physical disability caused the movement of one-fourth the number of migrants. To gain a better schooling for their children ranked high as an inducement with both owners and tenants. Financial ability to retire was the reason why one farmer out of every forty moved to the city.

Out of 1,166 persons who moved from cities to farms, 86.7 per cent or 1,011 persons, had had farm experience, either as a former farm owner, a tenant, or by having been born and raised on a farm. One-third and more of those who had previous farm experience had owned farms before, and one-third had tried their hand at being farm tenants.

Migrants from cities to farms were usually men in the early prime of life. They had an average of 2.1 children to the family. About two-thirds of them left the city because they believed that better health would be found for parents and children.

Many men who left the city to become hired men on farms said they did so because of the high cost of living in the city. Others who left the city said they were tired of city life. Still others declared that the independent life on a farm was their chief reason for leaving the city.

The survey indicates a steady weeding out of older people on the farm who are replaced in part at least by men and women in earlier life. Although the total farm population is reduced in numbers, the result is the development of a more vigorous and efficient agriculture. A detriment, however, is that those who retire take with them to the city a volume of financial wealth and experience, the loss of which retards rural institutional improvements.

Detailed results of the bureau's study have been published in a mimeograph report entitled "Analysis of Migration of Population to and from Farms," copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DOWN ON THE FARM

WHY ONE BOY LEFT THE FARM

"I left my Dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow;
I left my Dad, 'twas wrong, of course,
Because my colt became his horse;
I left my Dad, to sow and reap,
Because my lamb became his sheep;
I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork,
Because my pig became his pork;
The garden truck I made to grow,
Was his to sell and mine to hoe."

WHY ANOTHER ONE DIDN'T

"With Dad and me it's half and half,
The cow I own was once his calf;
No town for mine—I will not belt,
Because my horse was once his colt;
I'm going to stick right where I am,
Because my sheep was once his lamb;
I'll stay with Dad, he gets my vote,
Because my hog was once his shoat;
It's fifty-fifty with Dad and me,
A profit sharing company."

—*Selected.*

A dentist says that he had an absent-minded motorist in his chair the other day. "Will you take gas?" he asked.

"Yeah," replied the a-m patient, "and you'd better look at the oil, too."

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Cow Testing Association Reports

GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON C. T. A.

Two hundred and thirty-six cows were tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson, Penna., Cow Testing Association for the month of October. Of these, fifty-one exceeded the forty pound butterfat mark. Forty-six of the "honor cows" were Holsteins, twenty being registered purebreds.

First place went to Clothilde Konigen Creamelle, a registered Holstein belonging to Arthur Bowell of Thompson. Her figures were 72.5 lb. fat from 1,959 lb. milk. Jewel Konigen Segis, a registered Holstein, also belonging to Mr. Bowell, took second place with 70.5 lb. butterfat from 2,015 lb. milk.

The honors for the high herd fell to C. F. Whitney and Son of Susquehanna, Penna. Their herd of thirteen grade Holsteins averaged 33.5 lb. butterfat.

The association has finished its eleventh month of testing. At the close of the period, Was Korndyke Fayne, a registered Holstein belonging to Cordie Allen of Lenoxville, Penna., led the association for milk with 13,782 pounds.

B. E. Whitney, *Tester.*

MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENNA.

The Mifflin County Cow Testing Association finished its fifth year August 1, 1926, with 21 whole year members. There has been a general increase in both milk and butterfat production during the time the Association has been in operation. It has been obtained by using better methods of feeding and also by disposing of the unprofitable cows in the different herds. There are 271 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result of the Association work for the five years shows that there has been an increase in milk yield from 7,470 lb. to 7,955 lb. or an increase of 485 lb. milk, with the exception of the year 1922 when the average production of milk per cow in the Association fell slightly below the 7,000 lb. mark.

The average production of butterfat of cows in the Association for the year 1921 was 274.7 lb. The average the following year was 4 lb. less per cow. The next yearly report showed an increase in butterfat—the average yield being 280 lb. per cow. The next year was 305 lb. per cow and this past year 308 lb. per cow.

Twelve herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat.

The herd of Mr. Sam M. Yoder of Allensville, Pa., led in both milk and butterfat production with 12,339 lb. milk and 420.7 lb. butterfat.

The herd of J. B. Byler, also of Allensville, held second place in butterfat production with an average of 419.7 lb., while the herd of Mr. R. H. King of Belleville, was second in milk production with 12,281 lb. milk and 401.6 lb. butterfat.

Six cows in the Association averaged over 500 lb. butterfat; fifteen averaged between 400 and 500 lb. and sixty-one averaged between 300 and 400 lb. butterfat.

Mr. J. B. Byler had two cows above 500 lb. and three over 400 lb. butterfat one of which produced 493 lb.—nearly obtaining the 500 lb. mark. The five high producing butterfat cows in Mr. Byler's herd were also high milk producers, one producing 16,419 lb.; one over 15,000 lb.; one over 14,000 lb.; one over 12,000 lb. and one over 11,000 lb. milk.

The herd of Sam M. Yoder contained one cow in the 500 lb. class and four in the 400 lb. class. One of the four produced 494.7 lb. butterfat and another 488 lb. bringing them very close to the 500 lb. class. These five cows were also heavy milk producers—two of them gave over 16,000 lb.

Mr. R. H. King had two cows in the 500 lb. class and two in the 400 lb. class in butterfat. They were also creditable milkers, producing 15,000 lb., 14,000 lb. and 13,000 lb. milk respectively.

Stephen Peachey of Belleville, had one cow in the 500 lb. butterfat class that produced over 12,000 lb. milk.

John O. Wirt of McVeytown; J. C. Fleming of Belleville; Ralph McCullough; R. J. Yoder and U. K. Peachey had cows in the 400 lb. butterfat class.

D. C. Drake who is tester for Mifflin County Cow Testing Association and County Agent J. C. Thompson, should be highly commended for the excellent results of C. T. A. work in that county.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A RECORD

"Aaggie Pietertje of Livonia's Star," a purebred Holstein cow 10 years owned by George L. True of Adams Basin, N. Y., has the following C. T. A. records to her credit:

At 6 years, 15,587 pounds milk, 560.94 pounds fat; at 7 years, 17,300 pounds milk, 636.90 pounds fat; at 8 years, 17,437 pounds milk, 711.32 pounds fat; at 9 years, 18,328 pounds milk, 701.62 pounds fat.

These records and Mr. True's private records prior to his joining the C. T. A., show that she has produced to September 1, 1927, 95,410 lb milk and 3,988.9 lb. fat, 5 heifers and 3 bull calves, states Mr. L. E. Wells, county agent.

It is records that represent the cows ability to produce and reproduce economically that are valuable and every dairyman can keep such records. The Cow Testing Association offers the most simple and best solution to the keeping of records.

It is much more convenient for the dairymen to join a Cow Testing Association and coöperatively employ someone to check up on their dairy and give them a monthly and yearly report. It is not possible however for all dairymen to join a Cow Testing Association. This is no excuse for not keeping records especially owners of purebred dairy cattle.

A Cow Testing Association is not primarily a cow-racing organization. The promoters of the Cow Testing Association have unquestionably given too much publicity to the dariyman who had the highest producing herd as a result many associations have been disbanded because a few dairymen milked four times daily and resorted to other methods of forcing production that were uneconomical and therefore unfair.

What would you do if your banker would publish a statement each month listing the patrons of his bank that had deposited the largest amount of money or made the greatest profit? Your banker would soon be out of business.

GARDEN SPOT C. T. A.

The Garden Spot Penna., Cow Testing Association report for the month of October furnished by Luke W. Martin, tester, shows that the ten leading cows in butterfat production in the association for the month were owned by the following dairymen:

Owner	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
Ira M. Eby	1,659	3.9	64.7
Ira M. Eby	1,984	3.0	59.5
Elmer Stoltzfus ..	1,569	3.7	58.1
Mast Stoltzfus ...	1,299	4.3	55.9
Mast Stoltzfus ...	1,426	3.9	55.6
Ira M. Eby	1,426	3.8	54.2
H. R. Metzer	1,600	3.3	52.8
Elmer Stoltzfus ..	1,618	3.2	51.8
Mast Stoltzfus ...	1,522	3.4	51.7
Ira M. Eby	1,175	4.1	48.2
Average of 10 highest cows	1,528	3.6	55.3

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

The Cumberland County, Penna., Cow Testing Association report for the month of October furnished by Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh, tester, shows that the ten leading cows in butterfat production in the association for the month were owned by the following dairymen:

Owner	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Butterfat
Ivo V. Otto	1,809	3.7	66.6
C. G. Niesley	1,690	3.8	64.2
A. M. Lehman ...	1,587	3.8	60.3
J. H. Lear	1,705	3.5	59.7
L. D. Weary	1,987	3.0	59.6
Ivo V. Otto	1,056	5.0	52.8
I. Walter Rupp ..	1,461	3.6	52.6
J. H. Lear	1,683	3.1	52.2
A. E. Rider	1,854	2.8	51.9
L. D. Weary	1,848	2.8	51.7

Ivo V. Otto and J. H. Lear each had two animals among the highest ten.

This is one of the oldest C. T. A. in Pennsylvania having been in continuous operation since 1919 with Mr. Raudabaugh, as tester.

WESTERN SUSQUEHANNA CO. C. T. A.

Our association finished its fourth month on October 31st with 324 milking and 105 dry cows.

The honors for the month go to the registered Holstein herd belonging to W. H. Bush of Montrose. The herd made an average of 1,195 lb. milk and 42.6 lb. butterfat. A member of this herd, "Josie" was the high cow in the association for the month. She produced 1,820 lb. milk testing 3.5 per cent making 637 lb. butterfat.

Six cows in the association produced over 50 lb. and 35 produced over 40 lb. butterfat. Sixteen produced over 1,200 and 41 produced over 1,000 lb. milk.

Of the 25 herds in this association, 14 are registered and grade Holsteins. These herds contain some of the best blood lines of the breed and their excellent breeding is being clearly shown in their C. T. A. work thus far. Nine of the 14 Holstein herds are in Cow Testing Association work for the first time this year.

Tom C. Davis, *Tester in Charge.*

EVERY-OTHER-MONTH TESTING SUGGESTED FOR SMALL DAIRY HERDS

Dairymen owning small herds may obtain many of the benefits of association testing at a lower cost per cow than would be obtained by the regular dairy herd improvement association method. This fact is brought out in Circular 1-C entitled "Testing Cows for Production Every Other Month," by Dr. J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture. As the title suggests, the method involves testing every other month or six times a year, instead of every month or twelve times a year as in the regular association. In other respects the two methods are alike.

The figures used in the study on which the circular is based were those from a herd of 70 cows at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and included the day to day milking records for the year. With these figures as a basis, the feed, production, and income records were calculated for six test days and the errors were computed by comparison with the actual figures for the year. The average error due to testing one day in two months was 3.8 per cent as compared with an average error of 2.91 per cent in monthly tests. In 24 cases out of 70 the error was 5 per cent or more as compared with 16 cases out of 70 in the monthly method. The greatest error was 12.5 per cent as against 8.3 per cent on the monthly basis.

The circular concludes: "It is not expected that the method of testing every other month will take the place of the regular dairy-herd-improvement-association method but that it may find its own place in those districts where the dairy herds are small."

The circular may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

The Washington and Quincy Penna. Cow Testing Association of Franklin County of which Mr. R. G. Miller is official tester, reports a very successful month for October just past.

A cow in the herd of J. A. Gsell led the association in milk and butter production producing 1,699 lb. milk and 59.5 lb. fat with an average test of 3.5 per cent.

Irvin Barnhart had the second highest cow in milk production and butterfat. She produced 1,566 lb. milk and 57.9 lb. fat with an average test of 3.7 per cent.

Mr. Clarence Barnhart had the third highest producing cow with 1,414 lb. milk and 56.6 lb. butterfat with an average test of 4 per cent.

Cyrus Stauffer held fourth place having a cow that produced 1,386 lb. milk and 49.9 lb. butter testing 3.6 per cent.

There were twenty-six herds represented in the association containing 285 cows with forty-six dry cows.

Four profitable cows were sold and one purebred bull purchased.

Twelve cows produced over 40 lb. fat—three producing over 50 lb.

Eighteen cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk—seven produced over 1,200 lb.

None of the members of the association are attempting to milk four times a day.

There is a great value to be derived from Cow Testing Associations that are operated on a strictly commercial basis.

C. T. A. HONOR ROLL

More than 6,000 dairy herds are now included in the National Herd Honor Roll created by the National Dairy Association. This is an increase of 1,000 herds over last year. Herds of five or more cows which have produced at least 300 lb. butterfat per cow a year are eligible for the Honor Roll.

Wisconsin again leads the nation this year with approximately 1,400 herds, an increase of more than 175 herds. Michigan has 1,078 herds. Minnesota had 538 herds in 1926. This year the state has 659. Ohio jumped from 191 herds to 258 this year. Washington did not have a herd listed last year. This year the Apple State has registered 88 herds. Pennsylvania jumped from 335 to 426 herds. Idaho gained 38 herds. Massachusetts lists 70 herds this year against 9 in 1926.

Virginia predominates among the southern states with 105 herds, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over last year. Georgia has six herds.

Cow Testing Associations fostered by the National Dairy Association have been responsible for the growth of the Herd Honor Roll.

Why is a caterpillar like a pancake? Because it's the grub that makes the butter-fly.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

BELLEVUE FARM
Gaithersburg, Maryland

Offers registered and grade cows, fresh and springers, heifers, bred and open, also heifer calves.

Cows are bred to Plus Abbekerk Raymondale, the highest record bull in the world and to a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Herd is accredited and one hundred and fifty to choose from.

J. B. Diamond, Jr., Prop.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

THE NEW IMPROVED JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a $1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to Hondo, Texas

Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

WANTED

A Breeder of
Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

THE ADAMS COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION GOING STRONG

The Adams County Cow Testing Association is going strong at the end of the first three months of their testing year. All of the original twenty-six herds are still being tested monthly with many over the county waiting their turn to enter cow testing association work.

The higest producing herd for the first quarter is owned by R. M. Spangler, Secretary and Treasurer, Gettysburg, R. D. No. 7. This herd is comprised of seven registered and one grade Holstien.

The highest producing cow for the three months is a R. H. with 165.22 lb. fat, owned by Roy A. Weaner, Gettysburg, R. D. No. 7. The second highest cow is owned by Harry E. Brown, President, Fairfield, with a record of 157.37 lb. fat. Mr. Weaner's cow led the Association for July and Mr. Brown's cow led in August and September.

The average per cow of our Association is as follows:

July	673 lb. milk	24.43 lb. fat
Aug.	732 lb. milk	25.11 lb. fat
Sept.	728 lb. milk	24.68 lb. fat

The average per cow for the five highest herds of the Association are:

	Milk	*Fat*	*Breed*
R. M. Spangler	1,203	36.66	R. & G. H.
J. E. Bream	725	32.22	R. A. & Mix.
Roy A. Weaner	912	30.83	R. H.
Harry E. Brown	875	27.98	R. & G. H.
W. E. H. Cashman	820	27.80	R. H. & Mix.

These five along with ten other herds are T. B. tested.

Production by the month as reported:

	Over 1,000 lb. Milk	*Over 200 lb. Milk*	*Over 40 lb. Fat*	*Over 50 lb. Fat*
July	34	2	10	1
Aug.	50	34	16	3
Sept.	39	19	16	2

J. H. Phillipy, *Tester*.
R. E. Underwood, *Co. Agt.*

DATA FROM THE FIRST JEFFERSON COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Compiled by I. O. Sidelmann

The first Jefferson County Cow Testing Association finished its second year June 30, 1927, with twenty-eight full year members. In addition one member was in the association during part of the year. The total number of cows in the association during all the year was 398.

Through coöperation of the members with the tester it has been possible to raise the average production of butterfat in the association from 270.2 to 301.9 lb.

The 300 lb. herds have been increased from nine to seventeen.

Many of the members have disposed of a large number of their lower producing cows and also made use of better feeding and herd management suggestions offered by the tester.

Two herds break all previous records in the county and several other members have a considerable increase over last year in milk, butterfat and income above feed cost.

There was a silver cup donated by the Jefferson County National Bank to the owner of the herd with the highest average increase in butterfat production over last year.

This cup was won by Harry Marshall who has an average of 6,384 lb. milk and 251 lb. butterfat for 1926 and 7,866 lb. milk and 319.2 lb. butterfat for 1927, which is an increase of 482 lb. milk and 68.2 lb. butterfat over the previous year.

HOW LONG DO ANIMALS LIVE?

Carl W. Neumann in *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig): The reasons why many species reach a comparatively high age, while others fail to do so, can be explained neither by size, by rate of growth, by sluggishness or activity of habit, by a limited progeny or by an excessive fertility.

But according to accredited data the following figures may be regarded as reliable: The elephant, 150-200 years; the falcon, 162; vulture, 118; golden eagle, 104; swan, 102; goose, eider duck, raven, parrot, tortoise (especially the giant tortoise) 200-300.

The carp and pike may reach 150 years; the horse, ass, dromerary and bear, 40-50. Among birds, the crane has a life expectation of 40-50 years; the heron, 60; the owl, 68; the dove, ostrich and woodpecker, 60-70.

The probable life of the hippopotamus is 40 years; the rhinoceros, 40-50; the gull, 44; the cuckoo, crocodile and toad each 40; the sheep, 10-15; goat, 12-15; stag, 30; roebuck, 15; reindeer, 16; elk, 20; wild pig, 20-30; dog and wolf, 10-15; fox, 10; lion, 20-25; tiger, 20; cat, 9-10; beaver, 20-25; squirrel, 10-12; hare, 7-8; guinea pig, 5-7; rat, 3; mouse, 3-4; domestic fowls, 15-20; magpie, 25; blackbird, 18; canary up to 24; salamander, 10-12; tree-frog, 10; fresh water eel, 10-12.—*Exchange*.

Owing to a conflict in dates which brings the meeting of the National Creamery Buttermakers Association at Minneapolis on the same day that the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers is meeting in Chicago, and the further fact that both organizations have representatives in the National Dairy Union, it now seems likely that the meeting of the Dairy Union which was tentatively set for November 29 at Minneapolis will have to be changed to a different date and place. The date and place have not been selected, but the most likely alternative is Thursday afternoon or evening, December 1, in Chicago. Legal notice of the annual meeting will be issued when the date and place are finally decided on.

What is the difference between a donkey and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick; the other you stick with a lick.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULLETS, soon ready to lay, $1.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. Selleck, Huntington, Long Island.

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Lithia Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Ill.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—Quality stock. $30 per 100. Order now. Diamond Hatchery, Box 5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—Tancred strain. 100% live delivery, write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, John S. Barner, Prop., Richfield, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE—STRONG, VIGOROUS, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-seventh annual catalogue free. Uhl Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. Gumser Willow Farm, Holland, Mich.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Allport Poultry Farm, Asheville, N. C.

MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns from culled, heavy laying stock. Write for lowest prices. Maurice Warner, R. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Sample free. H. A. Bartlette, Harmony, Maine.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. Bokhara Seed Company, Falmouth, Ky.

HONEY—Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat 5 lb., $1.10; 10 lb., $2, postpaid into third zone. Ransom Farm, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

YARNS OF PURE WOOL WORSTED FOR HAND KNITTING—Also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free samples. Our stock is large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets. Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, New Hampshire .

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, WANTED—All Kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carloads only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay, Wheat, Buckwheat. Pay highest market prices. For sale, Feed of every kind. Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Hog. Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Meal Palm Oil Middlings, Dairy Alfalfa Hay, carloads only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.





LIVE STOCK

BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS—5 months old, $27.00; 3 months, $15.00; 10 weeks, $12.00. Registered your name. C. A. Regan, Senatobia, Miss.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquis breeding. J. E. Watkins, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

ACCREDITED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—32 close springers; 12 strippers; 8 bulls; 15 heifers 1½ to 2 years old. Your chance to get some real registered Holsteins at grade prices. Spot Farms, J. C. Reagan, Prop., Tully, New York.



DOGS

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco Kennels, Oconee, Ill.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I pay all express. Bob Sanderson, Mayfield, Ky., 28N.

FOR SALE—FOX HOUND PUPS, five and ten dollars. From real hunting dogs. Dr. D. E. Dearing, South Royalton, Vermont.

COONHUNTERS—I am offering a high classed coonhound, four years old, for $45.00, deposit money anywhere, I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 28N, Mayfield, Ky.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA HAY—SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA for sale. Prompt shipment. Write for delivered prices. Albert Miller & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. Bush, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. Granite State Bulb Co., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE—Millions of field-grown cabbage plants; early and late varieties. 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. C. J. Holcomb, Courtland, Va.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons. $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. Geo. C. Nunn, Perry, Ga.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIRE LOSS SUFFERED BY FARMS

Agricultural America bears nearly a third of the national loss by fire every year. Seven of every twenty-four persons who die in fires are farm folk. Fifteen of every fifty-six dollars which goes up in smoke is farm money.

However, according to William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, the relation between farm and city loss in fires is not perfectly shown by statistics. The nation's total loss for 1926 was $560,000,000 of which $150,000,000 represents the farms' share. In addition to the actual destruction of property, it is pointed out, farm fires are responsible for the loss or ruin of supplies, the curtailment of agricultural production and subsequent reduction of manufactures. The farms' part of the total fire loss is, therefore, higher than the figures indicate.

Of the 12,000 people who died in fires last year, 3,500 lived in the country. The principal causes of farm fires, according to the department of agriculture figures, are lightning, defective chimneys, careless smokers, combustible roofs, spontaneous combustion, careless use of gasoline and kerosine and faulty electrical wiring or appliances. All but the first of these can be completely controlled; lightning itself can be rendered practically harmless.

The use of firesafe construction in homes, barns and storage houses is recommended by fire prevention authorities. Standardization of such building materials as concrete masonry, stucco, concrete for floors and firesafe roofing tile has made it possible, at small expense, to construct a building which will resist fire from any source.

Adequate farm water supply systems form another class of fire protection. Water tanks placed atop well constructed silos provide a reliable supply of water under pressure with which to fight fires.

LIVER OIL

The efforts of the scientists and pseudo-scientists to make an artificial butter which will compete with the product of the good old dairy cow in supplying the cheapest and best source of vital foods for the human race seem to be without end. The latest is the recommendation of two scientists, Dr. O. Rosenheim and Dr. T. A. Webster, of the National Institute for Medical Research, who propose that liver oil be added to the mixture which the Oleomargarine manufacturers use. This, they say, would add the necessary vitamines to Oleomargarine to make it an artificial butter. The whole story has been given wide circulation by Science Service of Washington, which quotes from the scientific journal *Nature*.

This is only another of the frequently recurring phases in the constant warfare between natural and artificial foods. One of the most interesting deductions to be made from this suggestion is its very complete assumption that Oleo without liver oil falls far below the standard of butter. The butter industry will welcome this endorsement of their product by the scientists.

Liver oil will make an interesting new ingredient for the Oleo kettle, but the American dairy cow is not in great danger of having her supremacy challenged by any artificial food as long as it is sold honestly for exactly what it is.

COWS PRODUCE WELL IN MARCH

Excellent March weather helped Michigan dairy cows to average three lb. more butterfat during March than they did during February. For March, the 19,955 cows under test reported in seventy-six Michigan cow testing associations out of 106 operating, produced an average fat amount of 26.5 lb. per cow.

The Kent-West Association led all of the Michigan organizations in butterfat production, with an average of thirty-five lb. per cow. O. J. Becker, of Lansing, Michigan, member of the Ingham-Lansing Cow Testing Association, and owner of a herd of mixed grade Holstein and Guernsey cows, had the highest herd average of all Michigan herds under test for March. For the last four months this herd has been under retest conditions, and the production for March was 54.98 lb. butterfat.

Reports from the testers indicate that there will be a large number of new seedings made of sweet clover, and an enlarged acreage of alfalfa during 1927.

NOT MUCH CHOICE

A small girl asked her mother:

"If I grow up and get married, will I have a husband like papa?"

"Yes, dear," the mother replied.

"And if I do not get married, will I be an old maid like auntie?"

"Yes."

The little girl thought for a minute, and remarked: "Well, I *am* in a fix."—*Successful Farming.*

OVERSHOT THE MARK

"I've got just the horse for you," said a liveryman to a farmer who was a prospect.ve customer. "He's five years old, sound as a bell, and goes ten miles without stopping."

The farmer shook his head.

"Nod for me," he said, "nod for me. I lif eight miles from town out, and mit dot horse I haf to valk back two miles."

TURNED TABLES

She thought herself awfully smart as a shop assistant.

"Do you keep fountain pens?" the timid-looking man inquired quietly.

"No," she snapped, "we sell them."

"Anyway," he said, as he strolled towards the door, "you'll keep the one you were going to sell me. Good morning."

A LA COOLIDGE

A Ford touring model of many years ago steamed into Auburn, Ala., with a cargo of students returning to college and on the sides of the ancient vehicle was printed in box-car letters:

"I DO NOT CHOOSE TO RUN IN 1928."

DIVINITY IN A PULLMAN

A little girl was put in an upper berth for the first time. She kept crying till her mother told her not to be afraid because God would watch over her.

"Mother, you there?" she cried.

"Yes."

"Father, you there?"

"Yeah—"

A fellow passenger lost all patience at this point and bellowed forth; "We-'er all here! Your father and mother and brothers and sisters and aunts and uncles and cousins. All here: now go to sleep."

There was a pause then, very softly; "Mamma!"

"Well?"

"Was that God?"

COWS DO THEIR PART FOR HENS

"Two years ago the hens paid for keeping the cows, and now the cows are returning the compliment," said J. W. Schatz, combination dairyman and poultryman of the Woodland district in Cowlitz County, who admits that the combination would get him up early and keep him up late if it weren't that Mrs. Schatz looks after the hens, but protests that it's quite satisfactory having more than one paymaster to look to.

Besides, the dairy furnishes a liberal supply of "skim" for the birds, and it is much less trouble to raise young stock with skim than without.—*Exchange.*

IN MEMORIAM

Two gentlemen stopped on the street to talk to each other, one wearing a large diamond tie pin.

"Isaac," said the other, "dot is a fine diamond you have. Vare you get it?"

"Vell," explained Isaacs, "my brother he died and left $450 for a stone. And dis is de stone."

NO ONE WAS INTERESTED

Rufe Johnson's pet hound disappeared. Rufe put the following ad in the paper:

Lost or Run Away—One liver-colored bird dog called Jim. Will show signs of hydrofobby in about three days.

The dog came home the following day. —*Everybody's Magazine.*

What is the difference between a camel and an orange? The camel has the hump, and the orange has the pip.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

You Will Say the Same Thing

when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

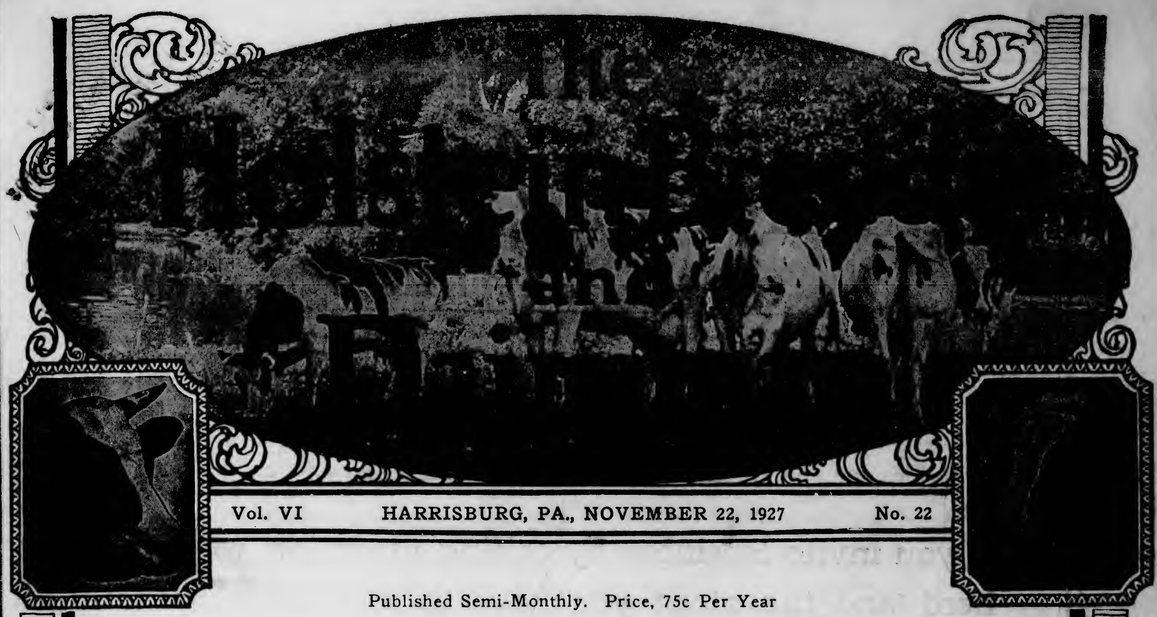
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Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1927 No. 22

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Every dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should patronize the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., with offices at Harrisburg, Penna., because it gives the best service at a great saving in fees and because you will eventually want to join this great movement which is placing the purebred Holstein industry on a sound business basis.

The new association has a business form of government and is managed by breeders. Its success is assured.

Why not join now and save 60 per cent or more in fees?



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Business Is Sensitive

Only Going Where It Is Invited

AND STAYING

Where It Is Well Treated

If you invite Business by calling attention to your herd and the stock you have to sell through the pages of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Business will feel free to come :-: :-: :-:

And Will Come to Your Place.

We know that you will treat your customers right, otherwise we would not want you to advertise with us. Let our advertising department submit plans for a series of ads, featuring your stock. This service is ***Absolutely Free,*** it is just one of the things we do to benefit our patrons and the Cattle Business.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE MAGAZINE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1927 No. 22

Eleven Records Cancelled—Who are the Guilty Parties?

Are any of the Association's Officers Implicated ?

EVERY loyal Holstein breeder will resent the efforts to "White-wash" the record fraud which we exposed over a year ago and which has resulted thus far in the cancellation of eleven (11) records made by the Farr-Dennis combination at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland.

Let us review briefly the facts with reference to the Maryland affair.

Charges were preferred against Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital, by test Supervisors and others representing the Maryland Agricultural College who were sent to the Hospital to make an investigation of the methods which Mr. Farr was using in handling test cows.

According to the Advanced Registry Rules, after the College had uncovered fraud, testing should have been discontinued, a thorough investigation conducted and the whole affair cleaned up satisfactorily before testing was resumed.

After the College had conducted this investigation and had sworn affidavits in its possession alleging that cows on official test were being doped and cream was being added to the milk, the Board of Regents which has control over the College, stepped in, took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities and testing was permitted to go on at the Hospital contrary to Association rules.

It is a fact that Mr. John M. Dennis, a very close friend of Mr. Farr's and who is alleged to be responsible for employing him and retaining him in his position at the Hospital, was a member of the Board of Regents. This same Mr. Dennis is also a Director of the Hospital and further he has taken a very active part in Holstein affairs in the state of Maryland since the present Political influence gained control of the Old Association.

Further, Mr. Dennis has sent cattle from his own herd to the Hospital to be placed on official test under Mr. Farr's supervision and at least one animal bred and reported to be owned by the Hospital (that was alleged to be a grade, and was registered as a purebred) went to make up Mr. Dennis' show herd in the Fall of 1924. Mr. Dennis is listed as receiving first prize at the Maryland State Fair; second prize at the Syracuse Fair and third prize in a class of forty-four (44) at the Eastern States Fair, showing this alleged grade animal as a purebred.

We have affidavits in our possession from men who were present when Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d calved. They were also present when her calf died of scours and when the grade calf was substituted, which it is alleged was registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet, the calf exhibited in Mr. Dennis' show herd.

Let us add that the parties who had first-hand information with reference to Mr. Farr's substitution of this grade calf for a purebred, to date have never been questioned or interviewed by the Association's officers.

Getting back to the matter of records—although the College is bound by Association rules to report all irregularities and attempted fraud in making official records, directly and promptly to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry is to make a thorough investigation, after the board of Regents took the Springfield State Hospital matter out of the hands of the College authorities, testing was continued until many of the cows on yearly test had finished their records, the records were accepted by the Association and under date of May 11, a printed announcement appeared in the Agricultural Press over the signature of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, admitting Howard Star Annette Prince, to the thousand pound butterfat class.

It then became known that testing had been discontinued and Mr. Farr was leaving his position. During all of these months from early in February, when the College made the investigation and uncovered the fraud, until May, not a word was said about the records made at Springfield State Hospital being dishonest and, during the time that we were making our investigation and before we exposed the fraud, the Holstein-Friesian World was carrying reading notices of the wonderful records made at Springfield State Hospital, and many young calves from the Hospital herd were sold for Boys and Girls Calf Club work.

It would seem unreasonable to believe that it would have been possible for Mr. Farr, assisted by men working under him, to have perpetrated the attempt to make fraudulent records, have them accepted and given wide publicity and have the facts kept from the public without being aided, shielded and protected in what he was doing by someone higher up.

The evidence, including the affidavits which we published in our issue of September 8, 1926, might tend to show that the Board of Regents, of which Mr. John M. Dennis is a member, came to Mr. Farr's assistance after the College had uncovered fraud. But whether this influence on the Board of Regents was able to get the coöperation of the Association's officers in charge of official testing, at first was a matter of some speculation.

The attitude of the Association's officers towards the Breeder and Dairyman for exposing the fraud and their failure to make a rigid and searching investigation, particularly into the conduct of the Board of Regents of the State of Maryland, might tend to show that some influence within the Association was coöperating with Mr. Farr and his organization in their attempt to make fraudulent records and keep the facts from the public.

Another Attempt to "White-wash"

A Resolution that was offered and passed at a Directors meeting held at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, on October 6, 1926, which has just recently been published in the Herd Book, we believe was offered for the purpose of shielding someone in a further attempt to "White-wash" the Maryland affair.

We are reprinting the Resolution below so our readers can see just how the management of the Old Association go on record in favor of removing the records but not a word is mentioned about investigating the conduct of the Board of Regents or expelling any members of the Board of Regents from the Association if the investigation shows them to be guilty:

"Whereas, The Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, has heretofore made official tests on various cows owned by them, said official tests having been supervised by the State University of Maryland, and applications for registry of said cows having been made to and accepted by the Superintendent of Advanced Registry upon said official test and certificate issued therefore, and

"Whereas, Since the making of said tests and the approval thereof by the said University of Maryland and the issuing of certificates on certain of said tests by the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, it is alleged that dishonest, improper or fraudulent practices in connection with the making of said tests or some thereof have been employed and a reasonable suspicion thereof exists, and

"Whereas, The said Springfield State Hospital requested this Association to have such charges investigated and have represented and stated to this Association that if any doubt appears to exist as to any irregularities, or dishonesty in relation to the making of said tests exists, that it desires the acceptance of said official tests and any certificate issued thereon to be canceled and the said University of Maryland having also requested that the application for the registration of said cows upon said official tests be returned to it in order that it may cancel its approval of said tests, and said Springfield State Hospital and said State University of Maryland having waived notice of a hearing in reference to said investigation and having consented that said official tests and the certificates issued thereunder may be canceled without further notice.

"It Is Thereupon Resolved, That the investigation of said charges by this Association be continued and that in case such investigation discloses that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practices in connection with the making of said tests have been employed, or that a reasonable suspicion thereof exists, then, in that event, or either of said events, that said official tests and any certificates of Advanced Registry issued by the Superintendent of Advanced Registry upon said cow or upon any animals that have been in any way affected thereby be canceled and expunged from the records of the Association."

A resolution was offered as follows:

"Whereas, This Association has learned that a doubt has arisen as to the propriety of the registration of the cow, Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741, owned by the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland.

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Association cause said matter to be investigated and notice of said hearing be given to said Springfield State Hospital as provided in Sections 9 and 10 of Article 1 of the By-Laws of this Association. It was so ordered."

Does the above Resolution, together with the other facts in the case, point to the guilt or innocence of the officers of the Old Registry Association with reference to the Maryland affair?

One of Dixie's Best

WHEN J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, paid Mr. Blackburn of Columbus, Ohio, one thousand good United States dollars for three head of Purebred Holstein females some fifteen years ago, there was much shaking of heads and passing of opinions among his neighbors that "Fred had gone crazy." Not content with his reckless expenditure, when he needed a herdsire, he caused further consternation by paying the late E. A. Powell, $500.00 for a bull calf.

The years have gone by and Mr. Roulette is still operating a Purebred Holstein dairy but instead of buying foundation animals he is selling his surplus to found other Holstein herds.

Mr. Roulette has had the distinction of having the first Purebred Holstein herd in Washington County, Maryland. Added to that, it was the first accredited herd in the county and has never had a reactor nor a case of contagious abortion. His main idea in the management of a dairy is to make them pay him a profit. At the same time, he has always believed that good individuals were as easy to raise as poor ones. He has been a consistent exhibitor at the great Hagerstown Fair which, being less than twenty miles away, is practically a local fair and has the reputation of always furnishing a high-class Holstein show. Notwithstanding the keen competition that Mr. Roulette has found there, he has always taken his share of the "blues."

The Roulette Farm is located but hardly a stones throw from the town of Sharpsburg and is a portion of the famous Antietam battlefield. Soldiers of both North and South have trod its fields and bullets and other gruesome reminders of the fray are frequently found in soil and trees. Two hundred and fifty acres of limestone land, naturally supporting luxuriant blue grass pastures make up the farm. Seventy-two acres of wheat the past year yielded nearly 25 bushels to the acre and 30 acres of corn would average about 80 bushels per acre. Ten acres is in alfalfa, the balance of the hay is mixed clover and timothy.

The first sire purchased was Model Glista Edith Pontiac. His sire, Model King Segis Erica, was by a son of King Segis and Annie De Kol Butter Girl, Mr. Powell's famous show cow who made three records above 30 pounds and produced a twice 30 lb. daughter; while his dam was a daughter of Prince Ybma Spofford 6th and Glista Erica, a 35 lb. cow that has twice made over 32 pounds of butter in 7 days.

"Model's" dam was Musa Edith Artis Pontiac, a 23.21 lb. four-year-old daughter of Artis Pontiac Winana, whose sire, King Pontiac Artis, was by King of the Pontiacs, and Pontiac Artis. Her dam, Viscount Musa Edith De Kol, was a double granddaughter of Lord Netherland De Kol, with a record of 20.92 lb. in 7 days and 77.95 lb. in 30 days as a senior four-year-old.

The forty nearest female relatives of Model Glista Edith Pontiac have official records which average over 4 per cent butterfat and his value as a transmitting sire may be determined by the fact that his daughters are 4 per cent testers and that the milk from the dairy has averaged 4 to 4.3 per cent for several years.

Replacing this bull as the herdsire was King Tillie Echo. His sire, Carnation King Tillie Denver was by



Two Good Ones in the Roulette Herd

Carnation King Sylvia from a 28 lb. cow, and his dam, Echo Segis Korndyke Copia, has a record of 20.32 lb. butter from 468.7 lb. milk in 7 days. She was sired by Korndyke Segis Copia, a grandson of King Segis, from Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, with records of 31.64, 35.09 and 37.26 lb. butter from 718, 704 and 781.50 lb. milk. Her dam, Princess Echo De Kol 2d, produced 35.33 lb. butter from 708.9 lb. milk, giving 111.40 lb. milk her best day. She also traces to the "May Echo" family.

In addition to Purebred Holsteins, Mr. Roulette breeds registered Poland China swine and Barred Rock poultry.

A recent sale which Mr. Roulette made was of a cow, three heifer calves and a bull calf to Mr. Raynor Lehr of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Lehr, the head of the Raynor Lehr & Co., Musical Comedy Co., who in partnership with his uncle, Mr. Al. Williams, has three farms, one located in Kentucky, one in Ohio, and one in Indiana. These cattle together with a Poland China brood sow



J. Fred Roulette

and ten pigs purchased of Mr. Roulette, and some Purebred Poland Chinas purchased of Dr. Thompson of Hagerstown, Md., will be shipped to the 800 acre farm in Indiana. More regarding Mr. Lehr's operations wil be presented to our readers later.

The Roulette farm house is very spacious. The family consists of three children, Paul, aged ten, who already is interested in the details and assumes part of the duties of the farm, Margaret, aged three, and Cora, aged four months.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Rural Practitioner's Part in Tuberculosis Eradication*

By W. F. Harrison, Stockton, N. J.

BOVINE tuberculosis has been prevalent in New Jersey for many years. Insidious in its approach, it is firmly established in the herds before its presence is suspected. I remember the days in which a physical examination was the only means of diagnosis. We found the clinical cases and removed a few considered suspicious. We did not succeed in cleaning up the herds. Then came the use of tuberculin. We had to learn how to use it and interpret the reactions. I feel that few errors were made in condemnations, but we left many cases behind that the improved methods of to-day would have discovered. It was used on a few premises, and owners felt that, having removed the reactors, their troubles were over. We now know the fallacy of such a belief. Next the State Commission on Tuberculosis in Animals attempted the control of this disease. All cattle coming into the state from outside sources were submitted to the tuberculin test (subcutaneous) at the stockyards and dealers' stables. The commission remunerated farmers and dairyman for cattle condemned by the test, appraising the best grades at fifty dollars and purebreds at one hundred dollars each, the owners receiving two-thirds of the appraisement. Several years of this work did not improve the situation—in fact, bovine tuberculosis was spreading and in some localities the conditions were alarming. Then some of the towns passed ordinances which provided that no milk could be sold in such municipalities except from tuberculin tested herds. The result of tests so compelled, indicated in some degree to what extent bovine tuberculosis existed. In some herds, 50% of the cows were condemned. In one locality some 500 head tested showed 26% reactors. This helped somewhat but subsequent tests again revealed reactors and few herds were entirely free.

Buying indiscriminately from dealers, at country sales or from other farmers, mingling freely with other cattle, little supervision anywhere and testing only under compulsion did not contribute to brilliant results, but we were progressing. Finally the New Jersey Bureau of Animal Industry which is charged with control of all contagious diseases of animals began operations. Headed by an able courageous and impartial man constructive work began. Working with the Federal government under the accredited herd plan much is being accomplished. Results are apparent. The way to success is open. It is no easy task and the road is long but bovine tuberculosis must and will be eradicated to the lasting benefit of mankind.

The rural practitioner's part in this great work must be of necessity a local effort. It must consist largely of educational work. Within his practice he comes in close contact with the farmer and dairyman. The care of livestock is his particular field. He can keep his clients informed on the legislative measures that have been enacted to protect the livestock industry and in the matter of public health laws. Owing to the area testing and raw milk bills now on the statute books of New Jersey, our farmers are much interested. These laws have aroused much discussion and some antagonism. Some are submitting their herds willingly; some under pressure and others delaying until the last moment. Here the veterinarian can be of service. Explain why these laws are necessary both as a public health measure and from the economic standpoint. Listen to our patrons carefully and sympathetically. Let them finish their argument. Then explain fully about the accredited herd plan; Federal and state aid; appraisements, etc. Show them the folly of raising young stock from doubtful and frequently diseased breeding animals. Picture the satisfaction and profit that will accompany the ownership of a sound tuberculosis free herd with a Federal and state certificate to back it up. We feel that the herd owner should immediately and gladly take advantage of this plan which to us seems so greatly in his interest. John Jones sees it in a different light, saying, "I believe in the test but I have not much capital. I depend on milk for most of my regular income. If, as a result of the test I lose a large part of my cows, my income decreases accordingly and in case of a total loss, it stops entirely. I can not replace my herd for the amount of the indemnity received from the state and Federal government. It is difficult to buy suitable, sound cows. I must clean up and disinfect and keep herd additions separate from my other cattle and I have not the necessary stables to do it. It is a serious proposition for me." We can only point to the "writing on the wall"; tell him what is coming and advise him that now under the present system of appraisal in New Jersey, is the most favorable time for him to begin the work.

In approaching some individuals we are confronted by the statement that the test is unreliable; that there is no proof that bovine tuberculosis is dangerous to mankind; that tuberculin does not and can not determine the health of a herd, etc. Here is an instance. A farmer had signed an agreement. On my arrival at the farm to begin the work, the good lady of the house appeared with several copies of the Rural New Yorker containing the above statements and many others elaborately set forth. I stated our side of the case but she evidently was not convinced and seemed desirous of debating the matter at length. I told her that even though they had signed an agreement it was not too late to withdraw; that I was there to test their cattle and not to engage in an argument. They decided to test so the work went on. Three cows reacted to both subcutaneous and ophthalmic methods. The eye reactions were well marked and unpleasant looking. Our lady was very much impressed and remarked, "Oh my God! Doctor, what is going to happen to our little boy? This cow (one of the three) is our family cow." Unbelief begins to waver when trouble appears at home.

Another farmer whose cattle were in good flesh and apparently healthy, clean premises and stables somewhat above the average, was an unbeliever. He happened to sell a cow to the local butcher. She proved to be badly diseased. The owner was invited to view the carcass and judging from his description the sight must have been revolting. He called at my office, told his story and stated that he could use no more milk until he knew the condition of his herd and asked for an immediate test, which was made. Result was, four of the remaining five cows were condemned. His brother—another scoffer, called two days later saying, "Since I have seen what happened to John's cows, milk does not taste quite right to me. I want my cows tested." It is so easy to believe what we want to believe but experience like the above is apt to make converts. Were we able to get the skeptics to view the post mortem examinations of the cases condemned on some of the initial tests we would materially aid our educational work.

We often find owners after a test somewhat at a loss as to cleaning up and disinfecting. Help them out regardless of who may have made the test. We are on the ground, the field worker is far away and can not supervise. We can suggest as to necessary improvements of the stables, air-space ventilation—sunlight, feeding floors — sanitary stalls — gutters and drainage. Advise as to the purchase of herd replacements and additions. When a herd is clean, do all in our power to protect them. Neighbors on adjoining farms may and too often do have infected herds. Cattle will visit at the line fence. An additional fence on the owner's land eight or ten feet from the line will stop the visiting. The pasture brook or creek is a different matter and not so easily guarded against. Use every effort to induce all owners along that stream to test their herds, showing them that by so doing they are protecting their neighbors and community as well as helping themselves. As sanitarians we can advise the burial of all dead animals. Most of the larger animals are so disposed of but I have seen many dead chickens and occasional larger carcasses providing feasts for the buzzards which while efficient scavengers, are also dangerous conveyors of disease. The truck of the dead animal remover must also be regarded with suspicion. Advise the farmer to shelter no stray animals, entertain no travelling cattle nor allow dealers' trucks on the premises. Keep the manure spreader at home and do not loan or hire to the farmer with the unknown herd. Drive away the stray or visiting dog. Keep your own dog at home. Shoot strange cats and poison the rats. These may seem extreme measures but it is hard to satisfactorily explain to an owner of an accredited herd of several years standing, why it is, that on this yearly test we find a reactor. It is undoubtedly due to an outside infection and not from the herd. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

—*Veterinary Medicine.*

*Presented at the Eighth Annual Eastern States Tuberculosis Conference, Atlantic City, N. J., June 20-22, 1927.

The greatest loss to the dairy cow-keeper is caused by improper feeding.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big. Handsome. Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals. Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Two daughters
of my former herdsire

Ormsby Sensation 3d



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423
Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983
Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

Dairy Industry Investigations

RECORDS of associations for the improvement of dairy herds show that the margin between cost of production and income from the dairy herd becomes greater as production per cow increases. The problem, therefore, may be largely solved by increasing the average production per cow. This can be done most economically through the use of good purebred dairy sires. Dairy-herd-improvement-association records, tabulated and studied in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, show that almost any purebred dairy bull will improve a herd whose average yearly butterfat production per cow is below 200 lb., but that it becomes more difficult to increase yield as average production advances to higher levels.

In many districts of low production, scrub and grade bulls are widely used. By conducting scrub-bull-eradication campaigns, the department is assisting those districts to replace scrub and grade bulls by good purebred dairy bulls. Increased yields per cow follow.

In those districts, however, where average butterfat production is comparatively high the problem is not so easily solved. The records show that only about half the purebred bulls that were mated with cows whose yearly butterfat production was above 400 lb. per cow were able to increase the production of the daughters above that of the dams of the daughters. The sires that have already shown their ability to improve such a herd are the only ones that are at all certain to bring improvement when mated with cows of that class.

Sterility in Dairy Animals

Sterility in dairy animals, both partial and complete, causes losses to the dairyman that are probably as great as are caused by the more dreaded contagious diseases. Partial sterility, requiring animals to be bred a number of times before conceiving, indirectly causes great losses through lowered yearly production of milk. Most farmers breed their cows to freshen every 12 months. If the cows do not conceive for three or four months after the date of first breeding because of some form of sterility, they are likely to be dry three or four months longer than they should be, thus resulting in a loss to their owners during that period.

A problem confronting the dairyman is that of the fertility of sires. It is extremely important to keep good sires fertile as long as possible. The number of years that sires will remain serviceable varies, due probably to differences in management and care. Then, too, many farmers have made it a practice to slaughter bulls when they reach the age of 3 or 4 years because they believe the younger sires are more fertile and less dangerous to handle than older sires. As a result of this practice many valuable breeding animals are destroyed before their period of usefulness is little more than commenced.

Sterility in both males and females may result from a hereditary weakness or may be caused by a lack of exercise, by improper nutritive conditions, or by unwise management. The Bureau of Dairy Industry has been experimenting on the correction of sterility in females, when there was no evidence of pathological conditions, by feeding sprouted oats. About 15 animals that had not conceived from a number of services did so after receiving sprouted oats for periods averaging six weeks. An experiment is now under way to determine the effect of exercise in correcting a lack of tone in the uteri of a number of cows. Investigations show that both exercise and sprouted oats have a marked effect on the number, activity, and life of the sperm cells.

The Dairy Industry

The dairy industry has enjoyed another good year. Although the general trend of dairy production continues upward, consumption of all dairy products has more than regained the momentum acquired before the war and the outlook is favorable. Estimates of total market production in the United States during recent years show that there has been an average annual increase of about 4,000,000,000 lb. milk. This increase has been absorbed for the most part by increased consumption of fluid milk and butter. Some important shifts are taking place in the manufacture of dairy products. Cheese production is declining, owing, in part, to an increased demand for milk for other uses. On the other hand the production of condensed and evaporated milk is increasing. The future prosperity of the American dairy industry depends largely on the domestic consumption. If, as is probable, this continues to increase, the outlook is encouraging, because existing tariff duties give reasonably effective protection from foreign competition.

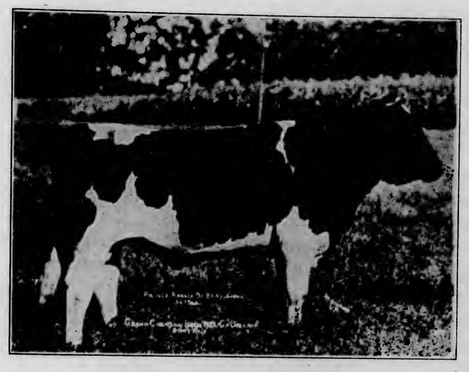
4-H Club Champions to Attend International Livestock Show

FARM boys and girls from 43 or more States and at least one Canadian province expect to meet in Chicago during the International Livestock Exposition, November 25 to December 2, to represent their States in 4-H club events scheduled for these dates. These young people have previously won championships in farming or homemaking club enterprises in their States which entitle them to participate in the contests and educational features which comprise the program of the sixth annual boys' and girls' club congress to be held in connection with the livestock show. This event is planned especially for 4-H club members each year by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges.

National honors in judging beef cattle, sheep and swine will be contended for by champion agricultural teams of club members, while similar contests are to be held for the home economics club teams in judging foods and clothing.

Exhibits of the accomplishments of club members in the construction of clothing, food preservation, home improvement, production of corn, potatoes, cotton, and livestock will also be entered in competition. State champions in health will be judged in a national contest. Educational trips will be conducted for the thousand or more club members attending, to points of interest in and near Chicago.

THIS SIRE



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

BRED TO THIS DAM



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

27,018 lb. milk, 1,145 lb. butter in a year.

PRODUCED THIS CALF



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

The present sire of my ACCREDITED HERD

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

Sturdy Holsteins Bring Prosperity to Wisconsin Dairy Farmers

By J. H. Lewis

JAMES P. HAYDEN'S farm of 120 acres, southwest of Platteville, near U. S. 118, and on a well paved county highway did not bring the measure of prosperity its owner desired and in 1920 he established his Holstein herd. Canary Korndyke Fobes No. 214641, the first foundation cow is still running with the herd of twenty-two milking cows and has reason to be proud of four splendid daughters, all good milk producers.

Platteville dairy farmers were slow to get the real drift of benefits to be derived from membership in Cow Testing Associations. That explains why there has not been butterfat records put on cows. But the ready market offered by the Platteville Dairy Company for cream from a good clean herd soon convinced the Haydens that in addition to crops, Essex hogs, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandotte chickens, the best money maker on the farm is the Holstein dairy herd.

When one speaks of type and dairy temperament it is understood that production and herd conduct are determining factors in successful Holstein dairy farming. The writer and his camera were nearly pushed over several times, when taking photos, by the big



HAYDEN'S HAPPY HOLSTEIN HERD

cows curious to know what was going on when the photos were taken. They are a lot of big charming pets.

There has been no flourish, no straining after effect in the matter of developing the Hayden Holstein herd. Mr. Hayden secured a good purebred sire from Orrin J. Bennet, one of the pioneer Holstein breeders of the Platteville section. This animal, Milcoaaggie Segis King Homestead No. 402335, is a huge, noble animal and is giving added type and strength to the herd of cows.

The daily workers in the herd that return a good production of milk and show the best butterfat tests survive. Those that do not measure up to the necessary requirements go to the butcher. Heifer calves from the best cows are given an opportunity to develop and if they are nicely marked and give evidence of developing into good dairy cows they run with the herd until sold to neighbors. If they do not come up to requirements they too are sold for veal. There appears to be a growing demand all through this section for Holstein cows. The breed was not in such uniform favor until a few years ago. More Holstein herds are springing up in all parts of Grant County. Grant County farmers note now with eyes wide open the rapid success and prosperity of dairy farmers in Iowa, LaFayette and Green Counties adjoining and they too understand that dairy farming with the Holstein cow is the most certain road to prosperity.

Male calves in the Hayden herd are given an opportunity to develop. The demand for herdsires is not as pronounced as is the demand for good heifer calves but a good male calf brings a good price. If one does not develop satisfactorily it too goes to the butcher for veal.

In the Hayden herd at the present time are two mature cows making good records on milk production. They are Maple Grove Princess 3d and DeKol Manor Piebe Aaggie. Among the younger cows are four two-year-olds that are developing rapidly and give promise of making valuable members of the herd.

Economical production explains satisfactory operation. There are fifteen acres of alfalfa and twenty acres of sweet clover. Corn and grain complete the crops raised on the Hayden farm. Alfalfa hay combined with a grain ration puts the same amount of protein into the feed as does wheat bran and it carries the same amount of mineral value. Therefore alfalfa hay is in the estimation of the herd owner the cheapest feed for dairy cows because they thrive on it, return a higher milk production and the cows need less grain with alfalfa, reducing the cost of feeding the herd.

Nearness to good highways is a manifest advantage in the matter of marketing milk and cream. The dairy farmer gets to the nearest station with his daily cargo, rain or shine.

To Survey College

A SPECIAL advisory committee of nine members has been recently appointed to make a survey of the Land-Grant Colleges of the United States, according to the Department of the Interior. This survey is to be a national study of the accomplishments, the standing and the future objectives of the Land-Grant Colleges.

The committee includes: The Secretary of the Interior; The Secretary of Agriculture; President R. A. Pearson of the University of Maryland; President R. S. Wilkinson of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College; Illinois State Superintendent of Public Instruction; President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota; President S. W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President Charles A. Lory of the Colorado State College of Agriculture; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

This survey of the colleges was authorized by the last session of Congress and it will cost $117,000 to gather the information about the 69 Land-Grant Colleges in United States. Each state has one Land-Grant College for white students and there are also 17 states which have Land-Grant Colleges for colored students.

Separators do not operate efficiently if the bowl is not properly balanced.

Keep the Premises Looking Neat

TIME yet to do that concreting before Winter sets in.

Plodding around in mud and slush ankle deep doesn't add much pleasure to caring for the stock.

With a small concrete mixer, wheelbarrow and engine, the farmer can quickly build walks, feeding floors and cement floors in the stables before cold weather sets in.—*Luke W. Martin.*

Study Barn Fires in the Vermont Flooded Areas

AT THE request of Dean J. L. Hills, College of Agriculture, University of Vermont, and other State officials, David J. Price, Engineer in Charge of the Chemical Engineering Division, and Dr. L. H. James, Associate Bacteriologist in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, were detailed to make special studies of the heating of hay in dairy barns in the flooded areas in northern Vermont. The Department of Agriculture specialists left for Vermont on short notice in response to this emergency request and reached Burlington on November 12.

The receding waters in the Winooski, Lamoille and Missisquoi River valleys left a great deal of hay in a very wet condition and the hay was heating badly for several days. One barn fire near Middlesex was caused by "spontaneous combustion" of the hay, and the barn, with its entire contents, including 14 head of cattle, was lost.

In many instances it was found necessary to remove the hay from the barns, while in other cases a careful watch was maintained over heated areas. Special studies were made to secure data relative to conditions under which the hay would heat and reach conditions favorable to spontaneous ignition, and efforts to develop control methods were also undertaken.

Observations made by the department representatives indicate definitely the need for further research and experimentation to determine the factors contributing to spontaneous combustion of hay in barns and for the development of further control methods.

Advocates Dairy Improvement Program

By Dr. C. W. Larson

A NATIONAL dairy improvement program for increasing production at reduced costs is needed today. This proposed program would not only solve a national problem of meeting the demand for an adequate milk supply, but also develop more contented and satisfied farmers.

There are 22,000,000 dairy cows on the 4,500,000 farms of the nation, making the average herd number less than six cows. The average cow now produces 4,500 lb. milk and 180 lb. butterfat per year, which is "too low." Consumption of milk per person has increased from 43 gallons in 1920 to 55.3 gallons in 1926, while population has increased almost 2,000,000 persons per year.

As a matter of fact the dairy industry is not keeping up with this increased demand for dairy products. For each year's increase in population we need an additional 440,000 cows. On January 1, 1926, however, there were 330,000 fewer cows than on the preceding January 1st, and on January 1st of this year the number was 324,000 less than last year.

Oddly enough the total production of milk has not decreased in this period. The increased demand being met partly by increased production per cow and partly by converting a smaller percentage of milk into manufactured products.

Through selection, feeding and breeding the 360,000 cows affected by the coöperative cow-testing movement have "speeded production" until today, the average cow in these associations produces 7,500 lb. milk per year.

High producing cows are economical in the use of feed. A tabulation of more than 100,000 individual cow records shows that cows producing 9,000 lb. milk per year did not eat twice as much as cows that produced 4,500 pounds. Instead they ate approximately 40 per cent more feed in dollars worth of feed per cow to produce twice as much milk and butterfat. Another tabulation shows that the cows in the 9,000 pound production class ate only about 40 per cent more digestible nutrients than cows that produced half as much.

Not more cows but better ones will thus meet the increasing demand for milk. As a matter of fact, if we were to increase the production of the average cow only 100 pounds per year for the next forty years we could supply our increase in population without increasing the number of cows. Cow testing has been in operation in this country for twenty years but only two per cent of our cows are now under test. When it is realized that some such method is the only one that will show results, it should be more generally used.

Writer Remembers Milk Poem

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, the well-known poet and novelist, author of several verses dedicated to milkmen and dairy products, when recently asked what he thought about milk as a drink, gave this poem which he says he has remembered for years from some farm paper:

"Many a truth to us well-known
Was hidden to Ponce de Leon;
The Fount of Youth—we know it now—
The udder of a healthy cow."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Greider Farm Purchases Young Herdsire

MR. FRED LEHMAN, owner of Greider Farm, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, purchased the young bull Evendale Piebe of York Alliquippa, at the Evendale Dispersal. This young sire is a handsome individual and out of Evendale Sadie Vale Alliquippa. She produced 575 lb. butter during her first lactation period. She was sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia and out of Goldie Howitzer Alliquippa.

Mr. Lehman is one of the most careful, painstaking and successful breeders of Holsteins in the Cumberland Valley.

Leny-Manor Stock Farm

FIVE of the finest animals sold in the Paul M. Haldeman Dispersal at Winchester, Virginia, went to Mr. John R. Buchanon, proprietor of Leny-Manor Stock Farm.

Leny-Manor Stock Farm is located at Bethel, near Warrenton, Va., a short distance from Washington, D. C., and contains 350 acres of land.

Mr. Buchanon has long been a breeder of purebred stock having Poland China Swine, Clydesdale Horses and a stable of fine hunters. The Dairy Department, which is in the process of construction, has stable room for 40 milkers and maternity and calf barns are being added.

The herd is headed by a son of the United States Soldiers Home herdsire, General Piebe, who is a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe, from Rose King Mutual Wayne, a 31 lb. and 1,223 lb. senior four-year-old daughter of King Mutual Korndyke, and the 33.51 lb. and 1,213 lb. cow, Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy.

The manager of this coming establishment is Mr. William Flamm, a native of Baltimore and a graduate of Gettysburg College. Mr. Flamm is keenly interested in good live stock and in the economical management of the farm and herd. The five animals selected at the Haldeman sale were among the very best in the herd and were closely related in blood lines, three being from the same dam, a cow sired by a son of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple, from a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, and from a daughter of Paul Beets Walker, a son of Admiral Walker Pietertje, and Paul Beets De Kol Girl, 30.27 lb. at four and one-half years. Two were full sisters by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, and the other was by Colantha Lilith Johanna Lad.

The other two are equally as well bred, one being by a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, from a granddaughter of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple. The other is a daughter of Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, and will produce about 600 lb. butter in this, her first lactation.

All of these cows have proven their ability to produce at a profit in Cow Testing Association work and will make a valuable addition to the Leny-Manor herd.

Nervous Woman (to persistent beggar)—"If I give you a piece of pie you'll never return, will you?"

Beggar—"Well, lady, you know your pie better than I do."—*The Farmer.*

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

If you are in the market for some good foundation animals, male or female, I would be very glad to send you full description and prices.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Offers the following pair for sale

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Veronica Glista, Born, March 28, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. Clever Model Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista 532583, milk 388.80 lb., butter 16.95 lb. Price $75.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Ybma Glista, Born, May 3, 1927. Sired by our 27-lb. Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, milk 443.40 lb., butter 16.61. lb. Price $85.

This is a fine pair in every way, both more white than black.

F. JONES, Manager

Crawford County, R. D. 4

Centerville - - - Pennsylvania

Teaching a New Born Calf to Drink

TEACHING a new born calf to drink is usually a very simple matter. Some calves, however, are so stubborn or backward about learning to drink that the English language does not contain words that will properly describe such a calf. The calf that is slow in learning to drink is usually the one that has been permitted to suckle its dam for several days or weeks before an effort is made to teach it to drink.

Experience shows that when a calf is taken away from its mother without permitting it to suck at all or only for the first twenty-four hours that it can be taught to drink much easier than when permitted to remain with the dam for several days or weeks.

It seems like a cruel practice to take a young calf away from its mother immediately after being born or within a few hours but this is the best practice to follow if the calf is given proper attention.

The Holland dairymen way back in early times, made it a practice of removing calves from the sight and hearing of their dams immediately after being born.

The calves learn to drink with very little trouble, and the nervous strain on the cows, the moaning and lowing that comes from parting after being together a few hours or a few days, is avoided. There is another feature in such practice that is deserving of our attention. When the calves are thus removed the instinctive affection that cows have for their offspring is often largely transferred to their milkers. How far this may affect milk production is a subject of much interest. Within certain physical limits the will of the cow has much to do with milk giving. She gives freely to an object of her attachment less freely to an object of her indifference, and sometimes largely withholds from an object of her fear or hatred. It is possible that here lies one of the strongest influences that has operated to make the cows of this breed such extraordinary milkers. There is another fact connected with this subject. Other things being equal, the cow gives milk according to the demands made on her. Such demands are made known to her instincts by the frequency, rapidity and completeness with which her milk is drawn. These Holland dairymen often milk their cows three times a day, for a period of several weeks after dropping their calves. Their milkers, men and women, generally have large strong hands and milk with rapidity and thoroughness. Thus the conditions for favorable appeal to the maternal instincts are maintained.

Many of our best dairymen have adopted the Holland method and take the new born calf away from its mother immediately or within a few hours after it is born, which is really the best practice.

The old lady in the confectionery store was growing impatient at the lack of service. Finally she rapped sharply on the counter. "Here, young lady," she cried, "who waits on the nuts?"—*Exchange.*

Protect a cow from cold drafts for a few days after calving, as her vitality is low.

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

NOVEMBER 22, 1927

***The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Guilty or Not Guilty

THE failure of the political management of the Old Registry Association to make a thorough investigation and render a full report of the Springfield State Hospital affair, we believe is a breach of official conduct unparrelled in the history of the association.

The Maryland affair was not merely an attempt to make dishonest records and have them accepted but it was a successful attempt to convert the machinery designed to place the official stamp of integrity upon honest records and use this machinery to place the official stamp of integrity upon dishonest records.

If such a condition as we uncovered in the State of Maryland could exist without the association's officials knowing about it, then the dairy public is entitled to a full explanation.

On the other hand the names of all guilty parties we believe should be made public and officers representing the association should avoid any appearance that they were shielding guilty parties.

Why a Double Standard

THE dairy cow that wins in the show ring is not always the cow that wins at the pail. The cow that wins at the pail might be fitted for show and win in the show ring, but a cow that is fitted and wins show ring honors cannot always be made over into a dairy cow that will win at the pail.

A good dairy cow in the "pink" of condition, if shown just before freshening time, might make a creditable record in the show ring but a few weeks after freshening, after she loses her surplus fat accumulated during the dry period, the roughness that is characteristic of a heavy producing dairy cow in working form would cause her to lose out in the show ring under the present standards.

Ought not the standard of judging dairy cattle be so changed that a good cow in working dairy form would receive full credit and discourage the showing of excessively fat animals?

There is too much difference between the show type of dairy cow and the type that indicates real dairy production.

Mr. Henry Mack of Georgia, in an article appearing in The Jersey Bulletin, comments on this subject.

We are reprinting the article and hope that you will read it very carefully:

"The 'National' has come and gone, as Nationals have a way of doing. The lessons to be learned, at the big show, are many. Some of us learn some of them, none of us learn them all. The show just past was unique in one respect at least. For the first time in history we had the grand champion show cow and the Dixie champion producer of all breeds in the same ring. That to me, was the big event of the show. With the ringside unanimous in placing Blonde's Segunda at the head of her class we find Red Lady down about 15th place. Is there food for thought in these placings? Is there a lesson for Jersey breeders, or is this a matter to be shunned by all loyal enthusiasts? Is there any significance in the fact that ten times as many people paused for a second look at Red Lady as paused for the grand champion?

"I have no quarrel with the judge in his placings. I believe they met general approval. I do quarrel with the show standard we have set. In order to win in the ring we say a cow must be pretty smooth and symmetrical. We acknowledge that a light fawn is the most beautiful color, and yet we frown down all color lines on the plea that color has nothing to do with production. Consistency? I submit that smoothness has nothing to do with production. The only chance that a good producer has to win in fast competition is just at calving time, before she has had a chance to put that "smoothness" into the milk pail. Your show ring champion that is so placed after a few weeks in milk is 99 times out of a hundred, not a good producer. Blonde's Segunda herself, was very close to calving time. Very frequently, so frequently that it is almost invariably so, if we were picking the best milkers, fully a third of the class would go above the champion. Gentlemen, this should not be so.

"I acknowledge that a show champion will bring more money than a milk champion, but I assert that at least ten men are interested in a milk champion to one that is interested in a show champion.

"The majority of Jersey breeders will acknowledge that we have a double standard. The majority will assert that our show standard is not the best for the breed. If the standard is to be corrected it behooves the majority to assert themselves, get active in Jersey affairs and place the breed to the fore with a show standard that also approximates a production standard."

There is great danger in patterning our breeding standards after painted models. We must first determine whether nature has provided a mold in which to reproduce animals after our painted model standards.

Special Milk

YEARS ago the term "SPECIAL MILK" was applied more commonly to milk carrying a high percentage of butterfat.

If a dairyman kept Jerseys or Guernseys and his milk was highly colored or carried a very deep cream line, he would try to get a special price for his product and would refer to it as "SPECIAL MILK."

The term "SPECIAL MILK" means something more than butterfat percentage or highly colored product. "SPECIAL MILK" nowadays, to comply with the requirements, must be produced under clean and sanitary conditions that will guarantee a clean, wholesome product. Certified milk which is recognized as the most reliable form of "SPECIAL MILK" requires that the butterfat contents average 4 per cent, and the bacteria less than ten thousand per cubic centimeter.

It is a mistaken idea that cows of the Guernsey or Jersey breeds are more suitable for making "SPECIAL MILK" than Holsteins—quite the contrary is true. Holstein milk is particularly suitable for infants and invalids for which "SPECIAL MILK" is most often used.

In recent years the Holstein breeders who have been making "SPECIAL MILK" are meeting with some difficulty in obtaining the required percentage in butterfat. This is due to the fact that many of the bulls of popular breeding with high butterfat records are in reality low testers. Daughters from these popular bred bulls, whose descendants test 5 or 6 per cent fat officially and 2.6 per cent in real dairy life, naturally would be low testers.

The farmer bred Holsteins that are capable of producing from 60 to 70 lb. milk on two milkings at freshening time, that have a test averaging from 3.5 to 4 per cent are being particularly sought after by dairymen who are making "SPECIAL MILK."

Blemished Cattle Sales Criticised

THE editor of the *Rural New Yorker* makes the following comment which is altogether too true:

"There is some complaint that sales of worn-out, diseased and generally unprofitable cows are being held on the commission plan in some sections, and selling at prices greatly in excess of their actual value. As a rule experienced dairymen are good judges of a cow, and are pretty well able to take care of themselves. The worst thing about experiences of this kind is that those less able to stand the loss are the ones most likely to be tempted to buy the 'robber cow' a little under the price for high-class producers."

Little can be said in favor of consignment sales of dairy cattle on a commission basis. Breeders and dairymen who have a surplus of good cattle to sell cannot afford to adopt such costly and hazardous method of marketing their cattle and in these times when dairy cattle are in demand at good prices, there is little need of paying high commissions and going to the expense and trouble of selling them at an auction sale.

Breeders and dairymen are often mislead or deceived by the management into consigning their cattle.

The management sends solicitors who endeavor to have the breeders consign their cattle.

These solicitors are usually "glib" talkers and many times make it appear that the cattle are better than they really are and that if consigned to the sale they would sell at a handsome figure. But after the desired quota has been consigned the sale manager proceeds to advertise the particular merits of the cattle to be sold and attempts to draw a beautiful word picture as to their excellent quality and impresses upon the public that the animals must be sold and that the buyer is to set the price.

The promoters of these sales are sure of their commission and it is the consignor or buyer that stands the loss.

Speaking of Our Dairy Future, Here's a New Angle

AT The National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn., October 18, the writer heard two Holstein breeders exchange the following remarks: "These Southern people have good opportunities for dairying and if they get started right will make good in the game," said the first man. "Yes, they would have a chance if they could get rid of these d— little Jerseys," replied the second.

A few minutes later another conversation was heard between a college man and a farm paper editor: "Any of these breeds will make good in the South if they get reasonable care and good feed," said the editor. "Yes," was the college man's reply, "if they get *enough* feed, but our people have never yet learned to feed a Jersey as much as she ought to have, much less a Holstein."—*Progressive Farmer.*

B and O Special

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Better Dairies Sire Special which was run from Singerly, Maryland, to Oakland on October 31 and November 1, was a success.

Only three stops were made, one at Singerly, Cecil County; Aberdeen, Harford County, and Oakland in Garrett County.

In connection with the dairy special were three carloads of young bulls.

County Agent Bartison of Cecil County and H. M. Carroll of Harford County had done splendid work in advertising the Special and large crowds were present at both stops. The lecture car was filled to overflowing at both Singerly and Aberdeen. Dr. R. A. Pearson, President of the University of Maryland, Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension Work were both present during the day, as was also M. M. Stewart, of the Maryland Farm Bureau. Short talks were made by each of these gentlemen at both stops. J. A. Conover, Dairy Extension Specialist of the University of Maryland, gave a short talk on "The Value of Better Sires." O. K. Quivey, of the B. & O. Railroad told about the object of the train and exhibited the dairy utensils which were to be given away at the close of the meetings. After the meeting was over those in attendance passed through the cars to look at, and purchase bulls.

The first Holstein was sold to Walter I. Smith of North East, who purchased the bull—Henge. veld Duke

De Kol Pontiac—consigned by Offensend Brothers of Linesville, Pa.

C. Stanley, north of Elkton, purchased the bull Windfall Canary King, consigned by A. K. Hummer of Titusville, Pa.

A son of King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke Korndyke went to Daniel Harvey of Childs, Maryland. This bull was consigned to the train by John J. Thayer of Linesville, Pa.

Charles R. Brown of North East purchased the bull—Pineland Segis Ormsby Lad—bred by Mr. Free Linn.

M. H. Palmer, of Perryman, Maryland, purchased the bull—King De Kol Pondyke Korndyke, bred by Clyde T. Kerr, of Centerville, Pa.

R. C. Jackson, a Holstein breeder of Conneaut Lake, Pa., consigned a son of King Hengerveld Lefa Johanna to the train. This bull went to J. Melville Morris, Darlington, Maryland.

A son of King Ormsby Pontiac, bred by Offensend Brothers of Linesville, Pa., was sold to T. L. Edwards and Minnie E. Krouse of Forest Hill, Maryland. This was the highest priced bull sold and went for $350.00.

John D. Grafton of Forest Hill, Maryland, purchased another son of King Hengerveld Lefa Johanna, bred by R. C. Jackson of Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Two small boys were puzzling their brains to invent a new game. At last one of them said eagerly, "I know, Billy, let's see who can make the ugliest face."

"Aw, go on," was the reply, "look what a start you got."—*Exchange.*

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

Testing Milk for Fat

THERE are still some communities which for one cause or another do not have a Coöperative Cow Testing Association in operation among the dairymen. In many such communities are to be found occasional progressive dairymen who would like to secure some sort of record of the milk and fat production of each cow in the herd and about the only way he can accomplish this is to become his own individual Cow Testing Association. A set of approved dairy scales having two hands on the dial which, when set, remove the necessity of deducting the weight of the pail and a Babcock testing machine are obtainable at any dairy supply house at a cost which is negligible when compared to the returns they bring.

It is unnecessary to have any previous knowledge of chemistry to learn how to accurately test milk for butterfat, or how to test cheese or other dairy products for butterfat. One of the best books on the market for the instruction of operating the Babcock Test is "Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products" by L. L. Van Slyke. This book has recently been revised, being strictly up to date in every particular, is written in everyday language and contains many illustrations so that its instructions are very easily understood.

Besides the farmer, this book is almost indispensable to dairy students, managers of creameries, cheese factories and other manufacturers of dairy products. It sells for the small sum of $2.00—*L. B. L.*

Alfalfa develops healthy growth in young stock.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

The 1928 Illinois 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club

HOW many cows do you have in your herd that, when well fed and carefully managed, can make at least 500 pounds of butterfat during 1928? You may not be able to answer this question. One good way to find out is to enroll a few of the good ones in the 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club this year. It is surprising what a good cow will do when fed in a good practical way and given the right kind of care and management. Experience is a valuable teacher.

The principle purpose of the 500 Pound Club is to demonstrate the methods practiced in securing high and efficient production from dairy herds in Illinois.

The records of the cows in the Club will be published in the monthly Dairy Herd Improvement Association report and in the State press. Your tester will have a supply of enrollment cards when he visits your place next month. Every member of a Dairy Herd Improvement Association will profit by having at least one cow in this Club.

C. S. RHODE.

Dairymen Change Views on Feeds

DAIRYMEN now favor moderate protein feeding, says E. J. Perry, New Jersey state extension specialist in dairying. Mr. Perry reports that a number of the leading dairymen have found that rations containing too much protein are likely to cause udder troubles and sometimes breeding difficulties.

The practice among the most successful dairymen is to get a considerable part of the protein needed in the ration from alfalfa, clover, soy bean or other legume hay. With hay of this nature a grain mixture containing 16 to 18 per cent total crude protein has given excellent results. When corn stover, timothy or other hay low in protein is used, the practice is to furnish the animals with a grain mixture containing 24 per cent total crude protein.

Experience has shown, that variety is helpful in keeping dairy cattle in good condition and in their highest production. The old two-grain mixtures are being superseded by feeds composed of four or more kinds of grains. Biochemists report that where a variety of grains is used, the animals are more likely to get the different vitamines and other constituents needed by the animals.

Observation of thousands of dairy animals on farms and under tests at experiment stations has shown that no set rules can be given controlling the quantity of roughage and grains needed by individual animals. The needs of various cows differ according to breed, weight, production, temperament and season. By weighing both the milk given by the animal and the feed supplied to her, the leading dairymen experiment until it is found what amount of feedstuffs cause the animal to give the largest amount of milk. To assist dairymen in solving feeding and other dairy problems, the college of agriculture maintains a staff of experts whose assistance is furnished free.

BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN ADS ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS

These Scientists Admit Inferiority of "Oleo"

BY A. M. LOOMIS, *Secretary National Dairy Union*

THE efforts of the scientists and pseudo-scientists to make an artificial butter which will compete with the product of the good old dairy cow in supplying the cheapest and best source of vital foods for the human race seem to be without end. The latest is the recommendation of two scientists, Dr. O. Rosenheim and Dr. T. A. Webster of the National Institute for Medical Research, who propose that liver oil be added to the mixture which the oleomargarine manufacturers use. This, they say, would add the necessary vitamines to oleomargarine to make it an artificial butter. The whole story has been given wide circulation by Science Service of Washington, which quotes from the scientific journal, *Nature*.

THANKS FOR THE COMPLIMENT

This is only another of the frequently recurring phases in the constant warfare between natural and artificial foods. One of the most interesting deductions to be made from this suggestion is its very complete assumption that oleo without liver oil falls far below the standard of butter. The butter industry will welcome this indorsement of their product by the scientists.

Liver oil will make an interesting new ingredient for the oleo kettle, but the American dairy cow is not in great danger of having her supremacy challenged by any artificial food as long as it is sold honestly for exactly what it is.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Tuberculosis Testing

THE Supreme Court of United States on October 31st dismissed the appeal of Minnesota objectors to the testing of cattle for tuberculosis "for want of substantial question" according to information which has been received by Assistant Attorney General Earl F. Wisdom from Minnesota authorities.

"The objectors to the test argued many of the questions that have been put before the Iowa courts and the ruling of the United States Supreme Court will sustain the position that has been taken by Iowa authorities, as well as the decisions of the Iowa courts," states Attorney Wisdom.

The reliability of the test and methods of eradicating tuberculosis are also sustained by the action of the Supreme Court for the Minnesota authorities argued that "the area plan of eradicating tuberculosis is the most modern, scientific, practical, and satisfactory method known to either the state or federal authorities and is in accordance with the rules and regulations of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry."

Callahan had been injured in a blast. "Poor b'y!" exclaimed O'Connor, consolingly. "Tis tough luck to have yer hand blowed off."

"Well," said the cheery Callahan, "it might have been worse. Suppose Oi'd had me week's wages in it at the toime?"—*E. T.*

Juniata County Dairy Doings

JUNIATA County, Penna., the home of many prosperous and productive dairy farmers derives its name from the Juniata River which divides the country as it flows toward the Susquehanna and, because of the extreme length as compared to width, is known as the "shoestring county." Mifflintown, the County Seat, is located nearly geographically in the center of the county where in the Court House is located the Juniata County Farm Bureau. The Extension Representative, is Mr. D. K. Pheasant, who for a number of years has successfully assisted Juniata County farmers with their problems and who is in a large degree responsible for the coöperation to be found among farmers in that county.

Not only is this section noted for the bumper crops and the large amount of milk marketed from the good dairy herds but it is a center for purebred poultry. Thousands of baby chicks are shipped yearly from Juniata County and it is fast coming to the front as a purebred Holstein center.

One of the progressive young dairy farmers of the County is Joseph W. Sieber, whose farm is located near McAlisterville, about ten miles from Mifflintown. Mr. Sieber's farm of 142 acres is the old Sieber homestead and lies partly on a gentle slope and partly on the level in what is known as Lost Creek Valley.

A substantial-looking stone farmhouse with a large stone spring house near by and a spacious barn together with a series of poultry houses go to make up the farmstead.

Mr. Sieber has a small herd of choice foundation Holsteins and is proceeding to establish a herd upon a sound basis without paying some one tribute for frills.

Mr. Sieber is Secretary and Treasurer of the Juniata Cow Testing Association "Organized to Weed Out the Boarders and Stimulate More Interest in Feeding, Breeding, and Management of Dairy Herds in Juniata County."

Mr. Sieber's herdsire, Wayne De Kol Korndyke Segis, is owned jointly with neighbors and is one of the most outstanding bulls that we have had the pleasure of inspecting for some time; a sire that shows dairy temperament and individuality in every way and impresses one as being a bull with a great future. This splendid bull is a son of Lothian King De Kol Korndyke, and Osborne Farm Mollie Girl. Lothian King De Kol Korndyke, has 3 daughters with records from 30 to 33 lb. in 7 days and 3 with records from 1,043 to 1,167 lb. in 365 days. His dam was the famous Lothian Maggie De Kol, whose record at six years stands at 1,238.50 lb. butter from 27,967.60 lb. milk in 365 days.

Osborne Farm Mollie Girl, has a 365 day record at 24 months of 85.71 butter from 17,922.20 milk, a 305 day record at 3 years and 7 months of 755.40 lb. butter from 16,086.10 lb. milk and a 365 day record at four years and 8 months of 1,093.98 lb. butter from 20,819.40 lb. milk. Her sire, King Ona Pontiac, is a son of King Ona, and Lindale Bonnie Pauline, Ohio's first 30,000 lb. cow. Her dam is a daughter of Lothian King De Kol Korndyke, before mentioned, and is credited with records of 932.03 lb. butter from 21,961.1 lb. milk at two years; 1,164.81 lb. butter from 26,050.10 lb. milk at five years and 33.86 lb. butter from 651.00 lb. milk in 7 days at three and one-half years of age.

We regret that we do not have a picture of this great bull to show you. We hope to have a picture soon and will tell you more about him and the Sieber herd.

Testing Milk for Patrons

THE Ohio Coöperative Milk Association of Cleveland has developed a system of testing milk for its patrons which makes it possible for each of the nearly 4,000 farmers selling milk through that organization, to have the milk tested from each cow in his herd.

The system as worked out by the Coöperative Milk Association of Ohio could well be copied by other distributing companies, Creameries, Cheese and Butter Factories and Condenseries, and in most cases without hiring any help.

Sample boxes are provided by the Coöperative Milk Association in which the samples are sent in. These boxes are about fifteen inches long, seven inches wide and three and one-half inches deep. Each box is arranged to hold twenty-one standard sample bottles which are held in place by a tray soldered in the box about two inches from the bottom, with twenty-one holes just the right size to hold the sample bottles and keep them in place.

The plan is to have each dairyman take home a box once each month and take samples from the milk of each cow. The samples are returned next day and are tested by the regular tester during his spare time.

Mr. H. R. Leonard, Manager of the Twin City Milk Producers Association comments very highly on the system in an article published in the *Farmstead Stock and Home*.

Mr. Leonard's states:

"About five hundred farmers near Cleveland have taken advantage of this service and report that it is a great help to them in weeding out the poor cows and in checking on their tests. One man reported that the cow he considered the best in the herd proved to be the poorest and most of those testing found it advisable to sell some of their cows.

"A direction sheet is placed in each box giving a few simple but very necessary directions for handling. These directions are as follows:

"'1. Thoroughly mix the milk immediately after milking by pouring from one pail to another at least three times and at once dip out sample with a dipper, securing enough to fill a sample bottle half full.

"'2. Take sample in same way next milking and add to sample in sample bottle. Be sure that this fills the bottle.

"'3. Be sure and put the caps on securely in order to avoid slopping. Care must be taken to protect samples from turning sour or freezing.

"'4. Number your cows to correspond with the numbers on the bottle caps and keep this record at home so that you can credit the proper cows with their tests when you receive the report from the office.

"'5. The case should be returned the following morning after it is received unless otherwise instructed. Unless this case is returned to our laboratory within three days after receipt of same you will be charged five dollars for the case and contents.'

"The bottles and caps are numbered in the laboratory and the farmer can use as many bottles as he chooses. The average herd in this section has twelve cows milking so one twenty-one bottle case is ample in most cases.

"There was some fear when the work was started that it might interfere with Cow Testing Association work but there has been no such clash between the two lines of work.

"The Testing Associations give a great service in figuring feed costs and in many other ways furnish an individual service not possible with the creamery test.

"The Cleveland Association reports that this work is a great help to them as well as to the individual farmers."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

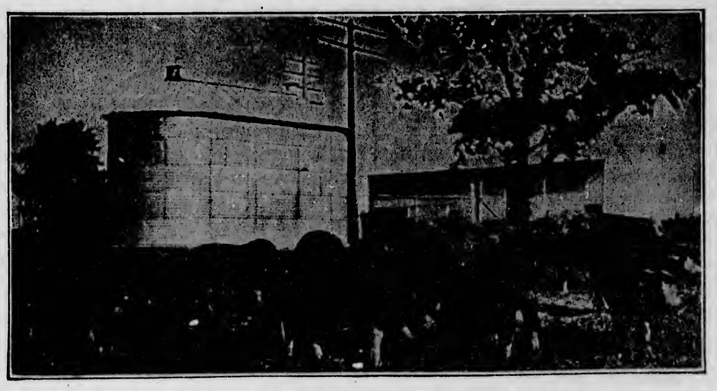
68 Purebred Holsteins Sell for $7,928

THE Walworth County Holstein Breeders' Association sale of Purebreds at the fair grounds Tuesday of this week was a success. The total of 68 head brought $1,928, an average of $117. There were many calves, heifers, and young stuff that brought the average down. However good milch cows or close springers brought good money.

The highest priced cow brought $235 and was purchased by Merriville Farm, owned by N. A. and Wm. R. Merriam.

The pencil has made quite a number of pointed remarks about the sponge being soaked all day and the waste basket being full. The scissors are cutting up and the paper weight is trying to hold them down while the paste is sticking around to see the stamps get a good licking. The ink's well, but appears to be blue, while bill is stuck on the file, and the calendar is looking fresh after having a month off. The blotter is lying around taking it all in.—Exchange.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING is a peculiarly American national holiday, having its roots in our history. Its annual observance is a continual witness of our national faith in God.

It is not only a national holiday but vitally touches the home as well, for nothing is so characteristically American than the efforts made by sons and daughters to return home to spend this holiday under the old roof tree.

There are few—if any—other festivities that we owe to our Puritan forefathers. They were more inclined towards prayer and fasting than to gaiety and feasting. Yet, if accounts of that first Thanksgiving Day are to be believed, they were not above feasting. So surely, if the stern Puritans put their seal of approval upon the pleasures of the table on such a day, we mortals of common clay can enjoy a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner with clear consciences.

One does not need to be rich in order to be thankful. Very often, the most thankful hearts are found in the most humble circumstances, beating happily over seemingly small favors. It takes but little to make those happy who have never had much.

And equally often the rich are thankful—not for the riches for which they are envied, but for what poor folks often have in abundance—children, good health, worries lifted, lives spared. Thanksgiving, like age, is a state of mind, not of circumstances.

Shop and Mail Early

It may seem rather early to begin to talk about Christmas, but already we are beginning to receive that annual warning, "Mail Early for Early Delivery," and if this warning is to have any results, it is not too early to begin to call attention to its necessity. And before one can mail early, one must shop early, not only for the materials for gifts to be made at home, but also for those that are all ready to mail and the need for urgency in early mailing is equally as great in early shopping. The employees of stores, both large and small, can hardly be blamed if they come to regard the celebration of Christmas with feelings of anything but the joy and happiness usually associated with that season. To shop early is merely putting the Golden Rule in practise and giving others a chance to be in such a physical condition that the greatest day in the year may mean something else besides tired muscles and frazzled nerves. One would think that intelligent Christian people would not need this warning year after year, yet each season seems to bring that last minute rush to store and postal employees, until all talk of the real Christmas spirit seems but a hollow mockery.

Important for Rural People

Now this urgent admonition to "Mail Early" is particularly applicable to the smaller post offices, which the majority of rural people patronize, because in these smaller offices, there is no provision made by the government for extra help during the holiday rush. In the larger offices, there is always a large force of additional workers, paid by the government, but in the smaller ones, the hundreds of extra packages, letters and cards have to be handled by the regular force. So it is most necessary for people living in the country to see to it that the faithful rural mail carrier does not have more than he can carry during those last few days before Christmas, and that the local post office force is not utterly swamped with last minute mail.

Pack Well

At this season of the year, unusual care should be taken in packing and wrapping of all parcels. Card board boxes should be wrapped in corrugated pasteboard, wrapped in strong paper and tied with heavy twine. Articles that might be easily broken or crushed should be packed with plenty of excelsior or like material, and should be marked "fragile." If one could see the heaps of mail, weighing hundreds of pounds, piled up in some of the larger terminals, one could readily realize the need that the packages at the bottom of the heap should be well packed if they are to emerge unhurt.

Perishables

Because of the congestion in the larger offices, this is a poor time of year to mail perishable stuff to friends in the city, yet this is often just the time of year that one wants to send boxes of good things to eat. Such packages should be marked "Perishable" and should be sent special delivery, although the large number of special delivery packages at this season makes that method less speedy than usual. Nevertheless, it helps a lot. It should be remembered that special delivery makes for speed only. Valuable mail should be registered or insured. If this is done, all worry about loss is done away with, by the payment of a small fee. Money and valuable jewelry should be sent as sealed, first class registered mail.

Addresses

The address on both packages and letters should be written in ink, and the return address should be similarly written in the upper left hand corner. Postal employees are only acting on instructions if they refuse to accept mail addressed in lead pencil. Even if a tag is used on packages, the address and return card should be put on the package itself, because if the tag is lost it will be impossible to deliver the package—notwithstanding the fact that postal officials often do very good Sherlock Holmes work in the efforts to deliver the mail that comes to their office. Before handing the package over for mailing, it should be carefully inspected to see that every item of the address is on and is on correctly. It is no uncommon occurrence for people to write the name, street address and city correctly and then to put on the wrong state. There are very few towns whose names are not duplicated in several states, so that the correct state is very important. It might be well to remember that no parcel may be mailed that is over eighty-four inches in length and girth combined, and the maximum weight for the first three zones is seventy pounds, and fifty on all other zones.

Results

Now, most of us know all this, have heard it urged year after year, and if we would only put it in practice there would be much more real peace on and genuine good will to men among the employees in the stores and post offices, to say nothing of the resulting pleasure of Christmas gifts received in plenty of time and in good condition.

For flowers that bloom about our feet
Father, we thank Thee.
For tender grass so fresh, so sweet,
Father, we thank Thee.
For song of bird and hum of bee,
For all things fair we hear or see,
Father in Heaven, we thank Thee.

For blue of stream and blue of sky,
Father, we thank Thee.
For pleasant shade of branches high,
Father, we thank Thee.
For fragrant air and cooling breeze,
For beauty of the blooming trees,
Father in Heaven, we thank Thee.

For mother love and father care,
Father, we thank Thee.
For brothers strong and sisters fair,
Father, we thank Thee.
For love at home and here each day,
For guidance lest we go astray,
Father in Heaven, we thank Thee.

For this new morning with its light,
Father, we thank Thee.
For rest and shelter of the night,
Father, we thank Thee.
For health and food, for love and friends,
For everything His goodness sends,
Father in Heaven, we thank Thee.

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Scientific Research in Agriculture

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, *Secy.*

IT GOES without saying that scientific research in the modern world is the basis of economic improvement. Great corporations and business organizations are developing research agencies on a large scale. It is estimated that the annual expenditure of this country for the application of scientific knowledge is about $200,000,000. Of this amount approximately $20,000,000 is expended by State and Federal Governments for the development of agriculture. Most of the balance is expended by industry for the scientific control and development of improved processes based on research. In proportion to the total amount spent on research in other fields, therefore, the expenditure for agricultural research is not large. I have repeatedly urged the appropriation of larger amounts for the department's scientific work. This would be an immensely profitable investment. It would pay large dividends, not only to agriculture but to the Nation as a whole.

The department is now expending about $10,500,000 a year for research work. This is inadequate even for the efficient handling of projects already in hand. It is estimated that at least $15,000,000 annually is required to do well what is already being attempted. Important developments in new fields, of course, are impossible without additional resources.

Of the $20,000,000 expended on agricultural research in the United States, about half is contributed by this department and half by the various States. Contributions by the Federal Government to the States for research now amount to $3,360,000 a year. Under the Purnell Act, which went into effect July 1, 1925, these contributions will increase to an annual total of $4,320,000. Money expended by the States and the Federal Government for the application of science to agriculture has yielded large returns. No better proof that expenditure for scientific research is true economy could be desired than that furnished by recent developments in agriculture.

The Hen

DID you know that American hens lay at the rate of approximately 760 eggs a second, or 2,000,000,000 dozen a year? That is what Dr. John Mohler of the United States Department of Agriculture says, and he is in position to know. He makes the further statement that poultry now brings in more than $1,000,000,000 a year, or about 16 per cent of the total value of all livestock.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

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We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

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When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

November 29-30—Earlville, N. Y., Tenth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, Manager.
November 29-30—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders Sale, W. W. & R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, Mgrs.
December 6—Reading, Pa., Berks Farm Dispersal, S. T. Wood, Sale Mgr. Liverpool, N. Y.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 17, 1928—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemyer. Sale—40 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 21, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Admix.
March 21, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller. 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meixel.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

TROY-CANTON HOLSTEIN BREEDERS SALE

Fifty-four Holstein-Friesians were sold by members of the Troy-Canton Holstein Breeders and Sales Association at the Troy Pavilion, Bradford County, Pa., Tuesday, November 1st, for $8,895.00, an average of $164.72 each.

Top price of $460.00 was paid by John S. Wehr of Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., for a five year cow consigned by George Kittle of Troy. Mr. Wehr also paid second high price of $325.00 for a three year old consigned by Frank Ward of Troy.

Fifteen mature cows averaged $227.00. Twenty-three heifers averaged $186.08. Five yearling heifers averaged $84.00 and two heifer calves averaged $62.50. Nine bulls, all except one under a year old, averaged $74.00. Union County dairymen purchased sixteen head and seven went to Wayne County. This sale is the twelfth to be held by the organization in six years.

INTERNATIONAL BREEDERS SALE

The Second Annual International Breeder's Sale was held November 10th and 11th at Syracuse, New York. Following is a list of animals selling for $200.00 or more with name of purchasers and price:

Kate Clyde Verbelle; Arden Farms Dairy Co., Arden, N. Y.	$245.00
Clover Belle Pontiac De Kol; Arden Farms Dairy Co.	275.00
Kate De Kol Beets 2d; S. W. Barber, Scottsburg, N. Y.	250.00
Prescott Segis Veeman; S. W. Barber	410.00
Cherry Hill Dolly Ormsby; S. W. Barber	320.00
Caroline Pietje Wayne; S. W. Barber	250.00
Baker Farm Cornucopia Daisy; S. W. Barber	300.00
Sorrel Hill Pride; S. W. Barber	250.00
Segis Artis Butter Boy; Blount Lumber Company, Lacona, N. Y.	280.00
Emily Inka Wayne; Blount Lumber Co.	230.00
Azalia Pietje Wayne, Blount Lumber Co.	240.00
Weyanoke Netherland Princess; Blount Lumber Co.	240.00
Roycroft Patricia Alcartra; Blount Lumber Co.	235.00
Ambersand De Kol Korndyke; Blount Lumber Co.	300.00
Beauty Korndyke Gelsche; Blount Lumber Co.	250.00
Martha Butter Boy Wayne; H. F. Buhrig, Canastota, N. Y.	300.00
Fruitdale Cupid Alwina; H. F. Buhrig	250.00
Eco-Sylv Alcartra Lady; H. F. Buhrig	475.00
Lady Ina Fayne; A. S. Chase, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	250.00

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Blue Line Pasteurizers provide the means of producing a High Quality Product — Recognized by authorities as the Pioneer.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SMALL DEALERS

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Ladd's Pressure Washers— Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles — Save Labor.



Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. *Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.*

JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

Weaverdale Ormsby James, Male; G. F. & Addison Chesbro, B. F. Moyer, Phoenix, N. Y.	525.00
Colantha Korndyke Segis Topsy; Robert C. Church, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	325.00
Bakerbred Maartje Wit De Kol; R. E. Deuel, Manlius, N. Y.	240.00
K M P P Adele Ingalls Glista; Horace Frizelle & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	250.00
Segis Korndyke Celia; Horace Frizelle & Co.	200.00
Whaling Farm Artis Katrinka; W. S. Hinchey, Cold Water, N. Y.	240.00
Dolly De Kol Hermes; W. S. Hinchey	205.00
May Pontiac Bodora; Kingsford Farms, Oswego, N. Y.	500.00
Miss Sadie Vale Pietje Supreme; Kingsford Farms	390.00
Molly Canary De Kol Supreme; Kingsford Farms	300.00
K O I Victoria Veeman 2d; Kingsford Farms	220.00
Baker Farm Trinne Maartje Beets; Kingsford Farms	220.00
Keep-On Ormsby; Peter Krog, Liverpool, N. Y.	200.00
Trixy Korndyke May; C. R. Langworthy, Adams Center, N. Y.	225.00
Hannah Ormsby Josephine; McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.	220.00
B W R Bessie Clothilde; McLaury Bros.	240.00
Wanhasda Walker Pontiac; McLaury Bros.	260.00
Bell Clyde Echo; McLaury Bros.	260.00
Netherland Johanna Teake; McLaury Bros.	280.00
Middleton Queen Winona Echo; McLaury Bros.	200.00
Blossom Aaggie Perfection; McLaury Bros.	250.00
Bakerbred Meartje Beets De Kol; McLaury Bros.	275.00
Lilith Burke Pohlcrest; McLaury Bros.	270.00
Maple View De Kol Lyons Korndyke 2d; McLaury Bros.	205.00
Lindy Abbekerk Pontiac Hilldale Pontiac Lindy; James Male, Solvay, N. Y.	220.00
White Belle Rue Nellie; F. M. Mandigo, Pulaksi, N. Y.	245.00
Mona Veeman Pauline 6th; R. C. Melvin, Liverpool, N. Y.	210.00
Wanhasda Lady Joh; John C. Reegan, Tully, N. Y.	330.00
Doralice Korndyke Netherland Tobe; John C. Reegan	200.00
Spring Crest Lunde Vadora; Dr. Geo. C. Reed, Rome, N. Y.	260.00
Spring Crest Clothilde Vadora; Dr. Geo. C. Reed	215.00
Garthsy Pride; F. W. Sessions, Washington Mills, N. Y.	220.00
Segis Manor Artis; F. W. Sessions	210.00
Princess Lucy Pietje; F. W. Sessions	220.00
Doris Ino Wayne; F. W. Sessions	210.00
Ambersand De Kol Pontiac; F. W. Sessions	220.00
Milkdale Aaggie Fayne Korndyke; F. W. Sessions	220.00
Cleopatra De Kol Pietje 2d; Dr. Clarence W. Webber, Rochester, N. Y.	205.00
Pauline Pontiac Clyde; Dean Weller, Liverpool, N. Y.	200.00
Mary Artis Pontiac; Dean Weller	200.00
Veeman Walker Queen; Earl G. Wilson, Dryden, N. Y.	220.00
Countess Keyes Plus; Earl G. Wilson	200.00

EVENDALE FARM DISPERSAL

Evendale herd, owned by Paul M. Haldeman of Winchester, Virginia, was dispersed on November 10th.

This was one of the leading dairy herds of Purebred Holsteins in the State of Virginia and every cow was bred and developed on the farm.

The fourteen best animals sold in the sale, and that brought the highest prices, were sired by Fishkill Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia, former senior herdsire at Evendale. His three nearest dams averaged over 32 lb. butter in 7 days.

Mr. J. R. Buchanon of Warrenton, Virginia, bought the three highest priced animals paying $425.00 each for Evendale Sadie Vale De Kol, a six-year-old with a Cow Testing Association record of 130.87 lb. butter from 2,053.09 lb. milk in 30 days, and Lady De Kol Johanna Lilith, a seven-year-old. The third highest price paid by Mr. Buchanon was $400.00 for a five-year-old, Evendale Lady De Kol Sadie Vale. She produced 507.35 lb. butter and nearly 12,000 lb. milk in Cow Testing Association work during her first lactation period. These three cows were handsome individuals and showed great capacity.

The next three highest priced animals were purchased by Mr. F. B. Beasman of Sykesville, Maryland, one of the heaviest buyers at the sale and owner of a large dairy farm with a herd of upwards of 150 registered Guernseys and Holsteins.

Mr. Beasman paid $350.00 for Evendale Echo Vale, a five-year-old that produced nearly 500 lb. butter and nearly 12,000 lb. milk in a year. He also purchased Evendale Jewel Sadie Vale for $345.00. She has a record of 400 lb. butter and nearly 11,000 lb. milk in a year. Both of these cows made these records during their first lactation periods. They were excellent individuals.

Mr. Beasman's next purchase was Gold Coin Echo Sylvia, a five-year-old for $225.00. Evendale Fishkill Vale Segis, a four-year-old with 483 lb. butter and over 12,000 lb. milk; and Evendale Canary Sadie Vale, a three-year-old, were purchased by Mr. Beasman for $260.00 each:

Following is a list of animals selling over $100.00 with name of purchaser and price:

King Piebe of York Maida Boy; John Middleton, Herndon, Va.	$300.00
Lady De Kol Rag Apple Canary; J. S. Haldeman, Winchester, Va.	185.00
Wayne De Kol Canary; M. F. Poling, Moorefield, W. Va.	180.00
Evendale Jewel Canary; Fred C. Lehman, Carlisle, Pa.	130.00
Lady Ora Pontiac Segis; A. J. Haag, Shartlesville, Pa.	175.00
Lady De Kol Johanna Lilith; J. R. Buchanon, Warrenton, Va.	425.00
Lady Jewel Lilith; F. W. & R. E. McComb, Bluemont, Va.	180.00
Evendale Jewel Segis; J. R. Buchanon	275.00
Evendale Echo Vale; F. B. Beasman, Sykesville, Md.	350.00

(Continued on page 696.)



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by

DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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RAW FURS
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Price List Mailed on Request



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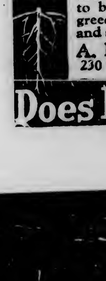
She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.

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Produces immense yields year after year without replanting in spite of cold weather and droughts. Requires 40% less seed than ordinary varieties. All seed scarified to assure about 90% germination and certified to be from original, registered, pedigreed stock. Send for FREE booklet and sample package.

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EXTENDED PEDIGREES

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an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, $1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, $2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 695.)

Evendale Jewel Sadie Vale; F. B. Beasman	345.00
Evendale Sadie Vale De Kol; J. R. Buchanon	425.00
Evendale Lady De Kol Sadie Vale; J. R. Buchanon	400.00
Howitzer Echo Alliquippa; Geo. W. Fries, Chambersburg, Pa.	165.00
Alliquippa Echo Sylvia; C. S. McKay, Front Royal, Va.	130.00
Howitzer Alliquippa Echo Sylvia; F. B. Beasman	160.00
Evendale Alliquippa Echo Sylvia; C. S. McKay	125.00
Evendale Sadie Vale Alliquippa; F. R. Buchanon	150.00
Gold Coin Echo Slyvia; F. B. Beasman	225.00
Evendale Howitzer Sadie Vale Segis; F. H. Huddleson, Fairfax, Va.	270.00
Evendale Fishkill Vale Segis; F. B. Beasman	260.00
Evendale De Kol Canary Sadie Vale; Ira Downey, Williamsport, Md.	230.00
Evendale Canary Sadie Vale; F. B. Beasman	260.00
De Kol Evendale Echo Sylvia; J. S. Haldeman	190.00
Evendale Piebe of York Segis; F. E. Peck, Herndon, Va.	105.00
Evendale Piebe Segis; F. W. McComb	100.00
Evendale Pietertje Echo Sylvia; F. W. Huddleson	265.00
Evendale Jewel Echo Vale; F. W. McComb	155.00
Evendale De Kol Girl; J. S. Haldeman	200.00
Evendale Piebe Sadie Vale; J. S. Haldeman	150.00
Canary De Kol Lady; J. S. Haldeman	230.00
Evendale Piebe Rag Apple Canary; I. D. Myers, Harrisonburg, Va.	200.00
Evendale Piebe Alliquippa; W. H. Ellmore, Herndon, Va.	135.00
Evendale Jewel Piebe of York; F. W. McComb	100.00
Evendale Piebe of York; John Middleton	125.00
Evendale Piebe of York Alliquippa; Fred C. Lehman	150.00
No. 44; C. S. McKay	170.00
No. 48; M. F. Poling, Moorefield, W. Va.	165.00
No. 52; A. J. Haag; Shartlesville, Pa.	150.00
No. 53; F. B. Beasman, Sykesville, Md.	305.00

SUMNER IOWA HOLSTEIN BULL SALE

The Seventh Annual Sumner Bull Sale which was held at Cass Farms contained a splendid lot of Holstein bulls, from the herd of E. J. Wylam & Son, a few bulls from Potratz Bros., and a complete dispersion of the Dickman & Schrank herd which included 15 females. The 24 bulls made an average of $185 each with the top of $500.00 paid for Wylamyna Aaggie Ormsby, purchased by G. F. Walters & Son, Waterloo, Iowa. The 39 head of both bulls and females sold for an average of $172.00

Following is a list of animals selling for over $100 with name of purchasers and price:

Bulls

Wylamyna Aaggie Ormsby; G. F. Walters & Son, Waterloo	$500.00
Wylamyna Aaggie Ormsby John; John H. Bark, Lamont	300.00
Wylamyna Johanna Sir Pietertje; H. Schmidt, Jesup	305.00
Wylamyna Aaggie Sir Ida; Hodges Bros., Janesville	400.00
Wylamyna Sir Johanna Hengerveld; E. L. Hart, New Hampton	130.00
Wylamyna Tidy K. P. O. P. King; Walter Waidelich, Basset	290.00
Wylamyna Tidy Peter Pietertje; Guy C. Stoddard, Jesup	180.00
Wylamyna Tidy Homestead King; Albert Oltrotje, Westgate	155.00
Wylamyna King Fayne John; Henry Kirchmann, Sumner	135.00
Wylamyna Tidy Leo De Kol; Carl Lenz, Oelwein	140.00
Wylamyna Sir Aaggie Pet; John Hack, Sumner	115.00
Big Boy Ormsby Lad; H. F. Klotz, Fredericksburg	130.00
Dempsey Sir Rue Homestead; F. B. Pope, Wacoma	155.00
King Segis Ormsby Homestead; Black Hawk County Asso., Waterloo	185.00
Joe Sir Rue Homestead; C. H. Kulow, Riceville	130.00
Tunney Sir Rue Homestead; Fred Slinger, Charles City	180.00
Ray Sir Rue Homestead; W. S. Sherbene, Shellrock	150.00
Rudy Sir Rue Homestead; R. E. Bartels, Westgate	125.00
Lord Ormsby Lad; L. C. Myers, Shellrock	135.00
Bull calf, calved last February; Henry Kirchoff, Sumner	105.00
Walker Homestead Hengerveld; O. J. Rummel, Stanley	135.00
Macduff Aaggie Hengerveld De Kol; H. S. Hunt, Clarksville	150.00
Aaggie Homestead Alcartra De Kol; D. M. Dove, Janesville	130.00

Females

Johanna Shady Wayne De Kol; Wm. Tellin, Westgate	$130.00
Ruth Belle Homestead Fayne; Wm. Tellin	105.00
Wylamyna Tidy Juliet; Wm. Tellin	150.00
Wylamyna Aaggie Segis; Wm. Tellin	135.00
Bertha Wilhelmina Johanna De Kol; J. T. Laird, Mason City	115.00
Mollie Loulah Homestead; J. T. Laird	195.00
Belle Segis Netherland De Kol; J. T. Laird	180.00
Trix Kate Rue Homestead; J. T. Laird	150.00
Aaggie Gerben De Kol Kate; J. T. Laird	225.00
Lola Kate Homestead; Wm. Lienan, Fredericksburg	155.00
Tillie Wilhelmina Homestead; R. R. Hurd, Clarksville	185.00
Wylamyna Tidy Rosetta; O. E. Sutcliffe, Clarksville	165.00
Wylamyna Aaggie Pietertje Rose; O. E. Sutcliffe	195.00

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

The Seventeenth Annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition held at Portland, Washington, was adjudged "the best ever" and closes the season of larger shows with the exception of the Chicago International which is more essentially a stock yard show.

Holsteins predominated in the dairy cattle exhibit, there being 254 animals shown by fifty-one exhibitors from six states. Washington and Oregon supplied the largest numbers; California, Utah and Idaho were there and Iowa, the longest distance away of any, sent the premier show herd of that state.

Five states, Iowa only excepted, showed state herds, Washington heading the list with California, Utah, Oregon and Idaho following in the order named.

The big exhibitors were there as usual but found good competition from the smaller breeders and the "blues" were well distributed.

One of the most dramatic winnings was that of, Harry Waldorf of Cerealia, owned by Jas. C. Chamberlain, Ceres, Washington. "Harry" has been shown as calf, yearling, two-year-old, three-year-old and aged bull and had never been able to rise above second

place and only through the persuasion of friends did Mr. Chamberlain show him again this year. "Harry's" triumph was due to come, however, and he not only was placed first in the Aged Bull Class but was awarded Senior and Grand Championships.

The awards were as follows:

The Bulls

Aged—1. Chamberlain on Harry Waldorf of Cerealia (Senior and Grand Champion); 2, Carnation on Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac; 3, Smith on Ensign Johanna Zozo Tobe; 4, Forum on Forum Patriarch; 5, Intermountain on Tirania Segis Soldene; 6, Bishop on Sir Chimacum Ormsby Gettie; 7, Wynstra on Sir Bessie Canary Fobes De Kol. 3-year-old—1, U. of I. on Idaho Violet Piebe; 2, Mt. Angel on Lilith Palmyra Segis; 3, Anderegg on Judge De Kol Segis Fayne; 4, Hennings on Segis Belle Homestead. 2-year-old—1, Stenzel on King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewell 12th; 2, Carnation on Prince Tobe Johanna Beets; 3, Reese on Idaho Champion Spofford; 4, Nisbet on Hazel Dell Pietertje King; 5, Forum on Forum Triune Ormsby; 6, Pelliessier on Pansco Burdoin; 7, Chamberlain on Prilly Lad of Cerealia. Senior yearling—1, Smith on Lynden Prince Zozo; 2, Benter on Prince De Kol Fayne Segis Wayne; 3, Chamberlain on Robert Prilly of Cerealia; 4, Douglas on Valleybest Segis De Kol Walker. Junior yearling—1, Carnation on Carnation Romeo Colantha (junior champion); 2, Utah Industrial School on Hazelwood Natsy General; 3 and 5, Benter & Son on Billy Johanna Segis Pietje and General Hengerveld Johanna Segis; 4, Segeturn on Pansco Quality 3d; 6, Forum on Forum Diamond. Designer. Senior calf—1, Glencliff on Glencliff M. B. B. Maldeta General; 2, Stenzel on Stenzel Sir Fayne Ormsby; 3, Forum on Forum Royal Patriarch; 4, Intermountain on King Piebe Parthenea; 5, Bishop on Sir Chimacum Wayne Gettie; 6 and 10, Carnation on Sir Segis Bessie Walker and Carnation Inka Phoebe; 7, Taylor on Sir Romeo Pride; 8, Smith on Lynden Zozo Blackie; 9, Mt. Angel on M. A. C. Lilith Valdessa Darky. Junior calf—1, Stenzel on Stenzel Sir Ormsby Pride; 2, Hall on Hallrose Tobe Pontiac; 3, Pelliessier on Pansco Lily Quality; 4, Durbin on Sir Inka Wisconsin Bess; 5, Forum on Forum Uniform; 6 and 7, Carnation on Carnation Romeo Hengerveld and Segis Creskill Veeman; 8 and 10, Firloch on Firloch Sir Bracelet Mercedes and Firloch Sir Colantha Vedas; 9, Bishop on Sir Chimacum Donnybrook Gettie.

The Females

Aged—1 and 6, Carnation on Nooksack Irma Segis and Madge Mercedes Beets; 2, Forum on Forum Pontiac Queen; 3, Pelliessier on Fair Oaks De Vries Nellie; 4, Records on Princess Ruth Quoque Segis; 5, Mt. Angel on Tillamook Lilith Beauty; 7, Benter on Flip Antonia Hengerveld; 8 and 9, Chamberlain on Cornucopia Rose of Cerealia and Laurie Prilly of Cerealia; 10, Bishop on Echo of Donnybrook. 4-year-old—1, Forum on Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy (Senior and Grand Champion); 2, Carnation on Hello Bracelet Ormsby Matador; 3, Potter on Johanna Pet Homestead De Kol; 4, Chamberlain on Mary Waldorf Prilly of Cerealia; Yarr on Netherland Ormsby Blossom; 6, Stenzel on Rose Burke Korndyke Ormsby; 7, Eldridge on Glossa Sadie Vale Newman; 8, Mt. Angel on Lilith Imperial Princess; 9 and 10, Snyder on Manis De Kol Mercedes Jane and Nanis De Kol Mercedes Joy. 3-year-old—1, Edmondson on Jenny Pietertje Ormsby Gila; 2, U. of I. on Idaho Matador Novelty Colantha; 3, Stenzel on Banostine Piebe; 4, Forum on Forum Floa Madison; 5, Mt. Angel on Tillamook Lilith De Kol; 6, Nelson on Martha Skylark Segis; 7 and 10, Carnation on Kathryn Ormsby Wayne and Kathryn Ormsby Star; 8, Luscher on Rose Lotty Segis; 9, Benter on Dairy Queen Fayne Segis. 2-year-old—1 and 4, Forum on Forum Patricia and Forum Diana Masterpiece; 2, U of I. on Idaho Piebe Jessica; 3, Carnation on Carnation Segis Inka; 5, Pelliessier on Toslantos Colmo Hengerveld; 6, Bishop on Chimacum Gettie Perfection; 7, McEntire on Lenroc Shadeland Jemima; 8, Mt. Angel on Butter King Princess Tillamook; 9, Benter on Princess Antonia Fayne Segis; 10, Maierhofer on Vernort Sophia Fay. 2-year-old (never freshened)—1, Stenzel on Miss Mutual Rose Piebe; 2 and 6, Smith on Lynden Ruth Pontiac 2d and Lynden Pet Johanna; 3, Glencliff on Glincliff M. B. B. Springbrook Ormsby; 4, Utah Industrial school on Weber Cloverdale Johanna Segis; 5 and 7, Carnation on Carnation Ormsby Parthenea and Glenwood Mechthilde Segis; 8, Benter on Duchess Antonia Hengerveld; 9, Buck & Hoem on Glenwood Hengerveld Segis. Senior yearling—1, Johnson on Lyons Pontiac Tritomia; 2 and 9, Carnation on Carnation Houwtje Hattie and Kathryn Ormsby Homestead; 3, Stenzel on Stenzel Pansje Prilly Piebe; 4 and 7, Forum on Forum Stylist Madison and Forum Betty Skylark; 5, El Colmo on El Colmo Queen Aaggie; 6, Glencliff on Glencliff M. B. B. De Kol; 8, Haltain on Haltain Sultan Artis Macy; 10, Mt. Angel on Tillamook Lilith Betsy. Junior yearling—1, Forum on Forum Josie Ormsby; 2, Glencliff on Glencliffe M. B. B. Brook Ormsby; 3 and 6, Carnation on Carnation Inka Mary and Carnation Romeo Winifred; 4 and 8, Pelliessier on Wayne Valdessa Burke Mead and Pansco Baroness Hiske; 5, Utah Industrial School on Hazelwood Helio Annie; 7, El Colmo on El Colmo Omot Toteco; 9, Chamberlain on Prilly Marie of Cerealia; 10, Benter on Variety Valley Rose De Kol. Senior calf—1 and 7, Carnation on Carnation Inka Bonnie (junior champion) and Carnation Inka Bracelt May 2, Smith on Lynden Ruth Pontiac Lass; 3, Stenzel on Stenzel Pansie Adirondac Prilly; 4, Forum on Forum Tiffany Patriarch; 5, and 6, Glencliff on Glencliff M. B. B. Segis Lady Ormsby and Glencliff M. B. B. Ormsby Beauty; 8 and 10, Pelliessier on Panco Henrietta Quality and Pansco Pontiac Quality; 9, Mt. Angel on M. A. C., Valdessa Gertrude. Junior calf—1 and 4, Carnation on unnamed and Carnation Romeo Bonnell; 2 and 8, Stenzel on Stenzel Lady Wayne and Stenzel Lady Banostine; 3, Mickle on Daisy Pietertje Ormsby Fobes; 5, Forum on Forum Lila Ormsby; 6, Gibson on Alcartra Korndyke Aaggie De Kol; 7, Chamberlain on Mary Elizabeth of Cerealia; 9, Pelliessier on Pansco Colomo Zozo. A. R. Cow (record at over 5 years)—1, Carnation on Noosack Irma Segis; 2, Forum on Forum Pontiac Queen; 3, Pelliessier on Fair Oak De Vries Nellie; 4, Chamberlain on Donnybrook Harriet Waldorf. A. R. cow (record at under 5 years)—1, Forum on Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; 2 and 4, Benter on Dairy Queen Fayne Segis and Flip Antonia Hengerveld; 3, Stenzel on Banostine Piebe; 5 and 6, Mt. Angel. A. R. cow and progeny—1, Forum on Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; 2, Chamberlain on Donnybrook Harriet Waldorf; 3, Carnation on Kathryn Ormsby Wayne; 4, Benter on Flip Antonia Hengerveld; 5, Bishop on Echo of Donnybrook.

Get of sire—1 and 6, Forum; 2, Stenzel; 3 and 5, Carnation; 4, Glencliff; 7, Mt. Angel; 8, Pelliessier; 9, Chamberlain; 10, Smith. Produce of dam—1 and 6, Carnation; 2 and 5, Forum; 3, Chamberlain; 4, Benter; 7, Smith; 8, Mt. Angel; 9, Glencliff; 10, Bishop. Exhibitor's herd—1 and 5, Forum; 2 and 4, Carnation; 3, Stenzel; 6, Mt. Angel; 7, Smith; 8, Pelliessier; 9, Chamberlain; 10, Bishop. Breeder's young herd—1, Carnation; 2, Forum; 3, Glencliff; 4, Smith; 5, Pelliessier; 6, Chamberlain; 7, Bishop. Calf herd—1, Carnation; 2, Forum; 3, Stenzel; 4, Pelliessier; 5, Chamberlain; 6, Bishop Dairy herd—1, Forum; 2, Carnation; 3, Chamberlain; 4, Mt. Angel; 5, Benter; 6, Bishop.

GSELL COW LEADS FOR OCTOBER

Mr. J. A. Gsell of Chambersburg, Penna., had the high cow for the month of October in the Washington & Quincy Cow Testing Association. She produced nearly 1,700 lb. milk during the month and 59.5 lb. butterfat.

Irvin Barnhart had the second highest cow with 1,566 lb. milk and 57.9 lb. butterfat.

Charles Barnhart; Cyrus Stauffer, Elder Rinehart, Frank Cook, C. Bonebrake, Earl Kline and E. Hess had cows included in the highest ten in the Association.

Mr. Robert G. Miller is the Tester.

PERRY COUNTY C. T. A.

The three years work of the Perry County, Penna., Cow Testing Association have been instrumental in raising the production of a number of herds enrolled. Harry Krafts' herd shows an increase of 56.3 lb.; H. L. Ulsh's herd 39.3 lb.; G. G. Beaver's herd shows an increase of 39.7 lb. in three years. Tressler's Orphan Home has increased their fat production 26.7 lb. in three years. Harry K. Stephens increased his butterfat production 20.6 as well as having the highest herd in the Association in milk production.

Cost of producing butterfat in the

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

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A Breeder of **Holsteins**

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

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Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

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A mechanical milker for a 25 or 30 cow dairy. Must be of a standard make, in good repair and at a reasonable price. Address Dept. W., c-o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

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SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.

My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN

Crawford County, Penna.

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LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

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No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12. nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. **CHAIN HALTERS,** fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. **Price $6.50,** Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. **(Clip this ad.)**

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,

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Fletcher's Farming

Is a $1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to **Hondo, Texas**

Send $1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a $1 box of stationery free.

Association has decreased 3 cents per pound in the three years amounting to 11% decrease in cost. The returns per $1.00 expended for feed shows an increase of 32% for the same period.

The figures for the year 1925 show that 249 cows in the Association averaged 270 lb. fat from 7,582 lb. of milk. The 1927 figures show that 151 cows averaged 313 lb. fat from 8,578 lb. milk. The value of the product was $253.50 at a total feed cost of $106.93 leaving a profit of $146.57. For each $1.00 expended for feed $2.37 was returned, the cost of 100 lb. milk was $1.25 and the feed cost of one lb. fat was 34 cents.

The cow producing the most butterfat for the year was Aaggie May Fayne De Kol, who produced 479 lb. fat from 13,219 lb. milk. She was bred by Murray A. Miller of Milton, Penna., and was owned at the time of making her record by Tressler's Orphan Home, Loysville, Pa.

The highest milk record was 14,004 lb. which contained 428 lb. fat produced by Mercedes Netherland De Kol Lady, bred and owned by H. K. Stephens, Newport, Penna.

The highest herd for average amount of butterfat produced 384.00 lb. from 7,002 lb. milk owned by H. K. Kraft, Newport, Penna., and the highest herd for milk producing 11,202 lb. containing 376 lb. was owned by H. K. Stephens, Newport, Penna.

Fourteen cows produced above 400 lb. of fat for the year and 58 cows produced between 300 and 400 lb.

WESTERN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY C. T. A.

Walter Bush of South Montrose, owns the high cow for October in the Western Susquehanna County (Penna.) Cow Testing Association which closed its first four months work for the present year on October 31st. This cow produced for the month, 1,820 lb. of milk testing 3.5 per cent and containing 63.7 lb. of butterfat. The herd of Mr. Bush also led the Association for the month with an average production of 1,195 lb. of milk and 42.60 lb. of butterfat.

Of the 429 cows in the Association, 324 were in milk during all or part of the month. Of this number, six produced over 50 lb. of butterfat and 35 produced over 40 lb. Sixteen produced over 1,200 lb. of milk and forty-one produced over 1,000 lb.

The ten high butterfat cows produced an average of 1,384 lb. of milk and 52.2 lb. of butterfat. At the present milk prices the value of product from the ten high cows would be $412.43 or an average of $41.24.

Other dairymen having cows among the ten highest are Arthur Roberts and Glen Goff of Montrose, and Fred Smales of Springville.

HIS TRAGIC EXPERIENCE

"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed any one!"

"You are wrong, lady. I lost both of my wives that way!"

HOW TO GO BROKE

There is no end of lists of what to do and what not to do; how to keep healthy, how to get rich, and so on. It remained for the agricultural college of the University of Tennessee to compile a list of ways for the farmer to go broke, a part of which we quote: "Grow only one crop. Keep no livestock. Regard chickens and a garden as nuisances. Don't plan your farm operations. It's hard work thinking. Trust to luck. Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming employed by your grandfather are good enough for you. Be independent. Don't join with your neighbors in any form of coöperation. Mortgage your farm for every dollar it will stand to buy things you would have cash to buy if you followed a good system of farming." By following these few simple rules carefully any farmer may go broke easily and quickly.

GETTING AT THE TROUBLE

Under a spreading chestnut tree
A stubborn auto stands;
The smith an angry man is he
With trouble on his hands.
The carburetor seems to be
The cause of all his woe;
He tightens half-a-dozen bolts,
But still it doesn't go.
He sits beside the road to give
His brain a chance to cool,
And ponder on his training at
The correspondence school.
And then he starts his job once more,
And just by chance 'tis seen
The cause of all his trouble is
He's out of gasoline..

—*T. P. A. Magazine.*

GOOSEFLESH BARRED

An old Southern planter was discussing the hereafter with one of the colored servants. "Sam," he said, "if you die first, I want you to come back and tell me what it's like over there. If I die first, I'll come back and tell you what it's like."

"Dat suits me, Massa," replied the old negro, "but if you dies first, Ah wants you to promise me dat you'll come back in de daytime."—*Christian Leader.*

FEEDING THE FISHES

No, this is not an ocean journey, nor a Channel crossing. In an eastern state hatchery, applying the same technique to trout that has been used so successfully in animal and human nutrition, dry skim milk in the ration yielded splendid growth curves. Experiments over a longer period promise to give results that will cut feeding costs and give better results in many of the 300 hatcheries of the country.

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

Wife—"You seem disappointed with your parcel."

Husband—"Yes. I answered an advertisement for a device to keep down gas bills, and the firm sent me a paperweight."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

BUCKWHEAT FEED

There is much interest in the feeding of buckwheat. Ground buckwheat has about the same feeding value as wheat bran. Buckwheat feed, which includes middlings and hulls has a very low feeding value, but buckwheat middlings are an excellent feed for dairy cows. The middlings have 24.6% digestible protein and 1,532 pounds of total digestible nutrients to the ton. They are frequently considered as good as gluten feed and when they can be secured at a comparable price they should be used. When stored in quantities, fresh buckwheat middlings will heat.

When available, they may be used with corn silage and mixed hay in the following combination—300 wheat bran, 300 hominy or corn, 200 buckwheat middlings, 200 cottonseed meal.

Under similar conditions ground buckwheat could be used as follows: 200 oats, 300 ground buckwheat, 300 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal, 100 oil meal.

For those buying all ingredients to be fed with mixed hay and corn silage the following combination is suggested: 200 corn or hominy, 200 oats, 100 bran, 300 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal, 100 oil meal.

Or the following simple 20% mixture may seem better: 300 wheat bran, 200 hominy, 300 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal, 100 linseed oil meal.

At present prices the above combinations should prove satisfactory.

LABOR COST IN MILK PRODUCTION

Hired help is the most expensive item of milk production costs in the eastern states, according to a recent bulletin from the New England Milk Producers Association. Milk prices are higher than a year ago, while general prices of all commodities are lower. Farm wages show a large increase and are greatly out of proportion to milk prices. To keep costs below profits and to keep up production, milk producers have turned to milking machines almost entirely, while running water, feed and litter carriers and other labor saving equipment has helped lower labor requirements. A survey conducted by Cornell University, at Ithaca, recently revealed the fact that two out of three hired men in New York state had left the farms for city employment since the war. At the same time milk crop production has increased in nearly every section.

The following figures show the relative position of milk, feed, and labor costs compared with prewar prices:

(1910-14 equals 100)

	(Sept.) 1927	*(Sept.) 1926*
Milk	166	152
Butter	155	150
Grain	140	120
Hay	103	121
Farm Wages	194	179
General Prices	150	153

The greater the displacement of man labor by mechanical power in practically all farm operations, the lower production costs become.

BRITISH RAILWAYS ADOPT TANK CARS TO CARRY MILK

British railways have adopted a plan to transport milk in tank cars, according to a report received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consulate General at London. The method was described by the Department in a statement just issued, the full text of which follows:

In place of conveying milk in churns, huge railway tank cars, lined with glass and asbestos to keep the milk at an even temperature, will be used. Each tank will hold 3,000 gallons—as much as could be carried in three van loads of churns.

Milk trains, which run every day, to carry a total of 300,000,000 gallons of milk on the railroads each year, will probably be much shorter, but will still be heavy, as each tank car weighs 11 tons empty and 24 tons when full. Bottles will ultimately be filled from these tanks. —*Exchange.*

INDIANA

Honor for having the highest producing cow reported during the month of October went to John Newman, of the Culver Association, Marshall County, on his producer which gave 1,975 pounds of milk containing 81 pounds of butterfat. Fisher and Harman, of Noble-Whitley County, stood second with an individual record of 1,674 pounds milk and 77 pounds fat. Third was J. D. Yoder, of the Lagrange Association, whose best cow gave 1,435 pounds of milk and 76.1 pounds fat. Next came Fred Walker, of Boone County, with a record of 1,550 pounds milk and 74.4 pounds fat. Fifth place went to Broad View Farm, La Porte County, whose best producer gave 2,000 pounds of milk containing 74 pounds of butterfat.

In ranking herds as to highest average fat production per cow, H. Stump, of St. Joseph County, stood first with 42.5 pounds butterfat; S. Botkins, of Randolph County, second, with 42.4 pounds; C. Gordon and Sons, Randolph County, third, with 42.2 pounds; F. Baker, Lagrange County, fourth, with 41.2 pounds; Fisher-Harman, Noble-Whitley, fifth, with 41.0 pounds; and C. N. Bull, La Porte County, sixth, with 40.8 pounds of fat per cow. All other herds had averages of less than 40 pounds.

FIRST JEFFERSON, PA.

Herds tested, 29; cows in milk, 266; cows dry, 29; cows sold profitable, 2; unprofitable, 3; purebred bulls purchased, 1; cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 22; over 40 lb., 5; over 1,000 lb. milk, 10; over 1,200 lb. milk, 5.

GEO. R. KENNEDY, *Tester.*

WESTMORELAND, PA.

Herds tested 25, cows enrolled 374; cows in milk 325, cows sold, profitable one. Cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 23; over 50 lb., 8; over 1,000 lb. milk, 40; over 1,200 lb. milk, 14.

C. E. SELLERS, *Tester.*

FIRST CLARION, PA.

Herds enrolled, 26; cows enrolled, 287; cows sold profitable, one; unprofitable, two; cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 18; over 50 lb. fat, 4; over 1,000 lb. milk, 21; over 1,200 lb., 9.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, *Tester.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

Herds enrolled 24; cows enrolled 365; cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 17; over 50 lb. fat, 5; over 1,000 lb. milk, 17; over 1,200 lb. milk, 12.

A. W. ANDERSON, *Tester.*

SMALL SIZES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1926, 1,121,000 more people moved away from farms than moved to them.

When vinegar turns black on exposure to the air the trouble usually is that a nail or some other piece of iron has been dropped into it.

Sales of lemons are noticeably increased during epidemics of colds and influenza in the eastern states, causing an unusual demand for hot lemonade.

An apple which has been named the Missing Link is reported from Connecticut. It is good size, beautiful color and will keep like a potato, but has no flavor and is not good enough to eat.

Pulverized coal has come into use quite extensively in the last few years for greenhouse heating. It is much cheaper, heats well, makes few ashes and practically no smoke. Special firing machinery is required.

The pecan is not sensitive to extremes of temperature, since it is found native in southern Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, and is recommended for home orchards and ornamental plantings as far north as Syracuse, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich. On the other hand, it thrives in the Yuma and Salt River valleys of Arizona, where the temperature reaches 110 to 120.

WRONG NATIONALITY

Traffic Cop: What's your name?

Truck Driver: It's on th' side of me wagon.

Cop (trying to read name): It's obliterated.

Driver: Ye're a liar. It's O'Brien.

AN UNWILLING PUPIL

"What is all that racket about out there in your barn?" asked a neighbor.

"Ma's trying to set a hen," replied a small boy who was swinging on the gate, "and you know pa's county agent and he's tryin' to tell her how."—*J. M. R.*

What two letters in the alphabet represent a British admiral? BT.

EXTENSION WORK

The coöperative extension staff at the end of the fiscal year numbered 5,055 persons, an increase of 90 during the year. Of this number, 3,603 were employed in the counties, 2,263 being in agricultural work, 910 in home demonstration work, 153 in boys' and girls' club work, and 277 in extension work with negroes. Subject-matter specialists located at the State agricultural colleges numbered 977, of whom 774 were full-time and 203 part-time workers. Administrative officers, supervisors, and assistant supervisors numbered 475. These figures show an increase of 90 county workers and 5 administrative and supervisory workers, with a decrease of 5 subject-matter specialists.

Total funds available for coöperative extension work during the year amounted to $20,148,800, an increase of about $350,000 over the previous year. Of this amount, 36.3 per cent was contributed by the Federal Government, 28.4 per cent from State appropriations, and 35.3 per cent from county appropriations and contributions of local organizations. Approximately 95 per cent of all funds used for coöperative extension work came from public sources. The allotment for extension agents in the counties was $12,629,042, or 62.7 per cent of the total; administrative expenses were $1,134,080, or 5.6 per cent, and supervision of county extension workers cost $2,188,512, or 10.9 per cent of all extension funds. The cost of employment and maintenance of subject-matter specialists was $3,831,492, or 19 per cent of the total. The remaining 1.8 per cent was expended for activities of the Federal Extension Service in Washington.

According to the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

A Southern family had in their employ as a cook an old "negro mammy" whom they called Aunt Mary. One hot day she came and asked her mistress if she could get off to go on "an scursion." The lady said, "Aunt Mary can't you put it off as I shall have company next week and can't spare you. She reluctantly consented to stay that week but at the end of the week she again asked to go on "an scursion." The lady said, I don't see why you want to go now. Why don't you wait until later on. Your husband will be home from the cotton patch and you can go together and have a good time. But Aunt Mary said, "Yassum I 'nows dat, but I w'ant goin' wid Sam. I was goin' wid my step husband." "Step husband, I never heard of such a thing," the lady of the house said, and to which Aunt Mary replied, "A step husband is one when your husband steps out and he steps in."—*Minnie A. Lennor, San Antonio, Tex.*

Judge—What have you to say?

Prisoner—Enough, if you give me plenty of time!

Judge—Six months—next!

One afternoon a stranger debarked from a train at a hustling town in the West and headed up the street. Finally he met a man who looked like a native.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder of the other. "I have been here something like fifty years. What can I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?"

"Well" said the native, reflectively, "we think we have but we can't prove it on him."—*Washington Herald.*

It was the week before little Willie's birthday and he was on his knees at his bedside petitioning Divine Providence for presents in a very loud voice.

"Please send me," he shouted, "a bicycle, a tool chest, a——"

"What are you praying so loud for?" his brother interrupted. "God ain't deaf."

"I know he ain't" said little Willie, winking toward the next room, "but grandma is."

Willie: Well, I showed up the teacher before the whole class today.

Johnny: Why? Wise us up.

Willie: She ask me for Lincoln's Gettysburg address, 'n' I had to tell her he never lived there. Oh, you should have heard the class laugh then.

A rooster by perseverance rolled an ostrich egg into the chicken yard. He called the hens and said:

"Now I'm not casting any insinuations or reproaching any of you hens, but I just want you to see what is being done in other places."

A WISE PIG-TALE

Farmer—That's a fine lot of pigs your uncle has. How does he feed them?

City Nephew—With corn.

Farmer—In the ear?

City Boy—No, in the mouth.

SINGLE HOLINESS

Tim—How are you getting along at home while your wife is away?

Jim—Fine. I've reached the height of efficiency. I can put on my socks now from either end.

Walter found his mamma talking to a very stout woman.

"Walter," said his mother, "this is your great-aunt."

"Yes," said Walter, gazing at her ample proportions, "she looks it."

Lawyer (helping pedestrian up)—Come with me, my man. You can get damages.

Pedestrian (groggy)—H'ven's, man, I got all the damages I want. Get me a doctor for repairs.

Seasoned Boarder (to newcomer)—I say, old man, I don't think I'd touch the rice pudding if I were you. There was a wedding in this street yesterday.

PURE MILK IS BETTER THAN PURIFIED MILK

Clipping about the flanks, udders and underline during the stable months removes irritations caused by clinging dirt and filth. When a cow is clipped there is no clinging place for dirt. The animal is thoroughly cleaned merely by wiping with a damp cloth. The pores of the skin are kept clean and open.

Now what took place when the cow was permitted to accumulate its filth on its flanks, udder and underline? The pores were clogged, the clinging dirt and filth irritated the cow. To offset this condition the cow required more feed which instead of going into making milk was in a large part diverted to combating these abnormal forces. When thoroughly clean and comfortable the cow is in a normal condition, therefore, the result is more milk, clean milk, and because it is clean, sweeter milk with a better flavor.

Dirt falling into the milk contains uncountable bacteria and these are the bacteria that cause the milk to sour, giving it an off flavor. Tests show that 85 per cent of dirt which falls into the milk goes into solution and can never be strained out. It stays in the milk, gives it an off flavor and causes it to sour more quickly than would be the case with clean milk.

Most of the dirt which finds its way into the milk bucket drops from the cow into the bucket, therefore, the best way is to keep it out in the first place.

This is easily done by clipping the cow and cleaning it thoroughly just before milking, by wiping with a damp cloth.

Pure milk is better than purified milk. —*Exchange.*

CLOSE ENOUGH

The professor was asked to give his definition of woman. After clearing his throat he began in his leisurely way: "Woman is, generally speaking—"

"Stop right there, professor," interrupted a lowbrow. "If you talked a thousand years, you'd never get any nearer to it than that."

An intoxicated man was brought to court.

"Name?"

"Gunn, your honor."

"Gunn, you're loaded."

"It won't happen again, yer honor, hic."

"Suspended sentence, Gunn—you're discharged," and the report was in the papers the next day.

PRECISELY

A little boy in southern California was having his first glimpse of snow. "Oh, mother, what is it—what is it?" he shouted, excitedly.

"Why, that is snow, George. Whatever did you think it was?"

"Snow! Why, it looks like popped rain?"

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULLETS, soon ready to lay, $1.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. Selleck, Huntington, Long Island.

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Lithia Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Ill.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS six to twelve weeks old. Low prices, safe arrival guaranteed. Gumser Willow Farm, Holland, Mich.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Allport Poultry Farm, Asheville, N. C.

MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns from culled, heavy laying stock. Write for lowest prices. Maurice Warner, R. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, WANTED—All Kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carloads only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay, Wheat, Buckwheat. Pay highest market prices. For sale, Feed of every kind. Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Hog. Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Meal Palm Oil Middlings, Dairy Alfalfa Hay, carloads only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Sample free. H. A. Bartlette, Harmony, Maine.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. Bokhara Seed Company, Falmouth, Ky.

HONEY—Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat 5 lb., $1.10; 10 lb., $2, postpaid into third zone. Ransom Farm, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar $1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. James A. Handson Co., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

YARNS OF PURE WOOL WORSTED FOR HAND KNITTING—Also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free samples. Our stock is large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets. Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, New Hampshire.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.





LIVE STOCK

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA and Duroc Jerseys. Open and bred gilts. Service males, fall pigs. Prices reasonable. Registered free. Homer R. Kline, Broadway, Va.

BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS—5 months old, $27.00; 3 months, $15.00; 10 weeks, $12.00. Registered your name. C. A. Regan, Senatobia, Miss.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquis breeding. J. E. Watkins, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

ACCREDITED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—32 close springers; 12 strippers; 8 bulls; 15 heifers 1½ to 2 years old. Your chance to get some real registered Holsteins at grade prices. Spot Farms, J. C. Reagan, Prop., Tully, New York.



DOGS

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Good stock. Reasonable prices. Jacob Blank, Leola, Pa.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco Kennels, Oconee, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 4 year old trained coonhound, good as money buys. Deposit $45.00 and I will pay express. B. H. Cates, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I pay all express. Bob Sanderson, Mayfield, Ky., 28N.

COONHUNTERS—I am offering a high classed coonhound, four years old, for $45.00, deposit money anywhere, I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 28N, Mayfield, Ky.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. John Devlin Hay Co., Inc., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, $6.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure, $4.50. Bags free. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. Bush, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. Granite State Bulb Co., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. Geo. C. Nunn, Perry, Ga.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

Northumberland County
Pennsylvania

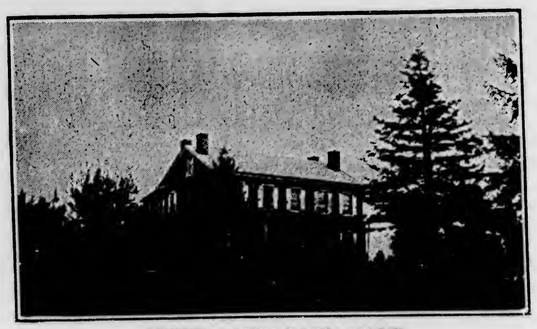
The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



THE DAIRY BARN AND PART OF THE HERD

My Farm consisting of 500 acres is well stocked with some of the best animals of the breed. Why not buy your next herdsire from Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde breeding?



SUNNY LAWN FARM HOME

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED

I have never had a reactor. *Just passed another clean test.*

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton **Penna.**

Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

You Will Say the Same Thing

when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grar.d Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

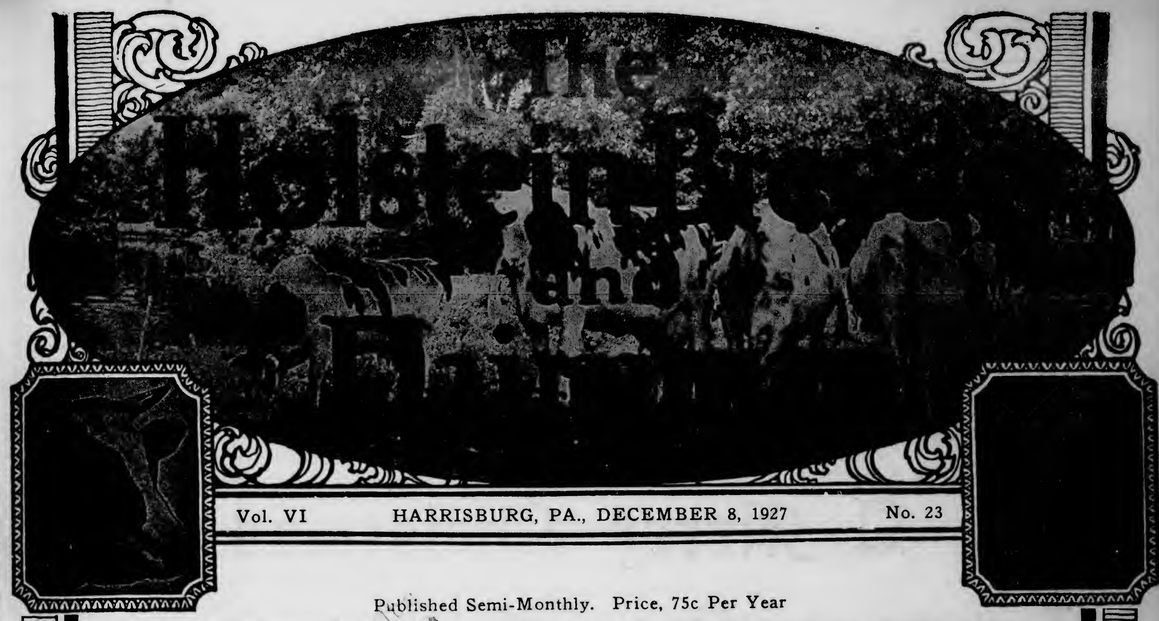
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Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1927 No. 23

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SUNSHINE ON A WINTER'S DAY



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



A Merry Christmas to Your Friends

A Very Appropriate Christmas Gift!

Our special Christmas subscription offer—three one-year subscriptions mailed to different addresses for $1.00.

Write the names and address of three of your friends or customers, attach a dollar bill and mail today.

Name..... *Address*.....

Name..... *Address*.....

Name..... *Address*.....

Attached you will find one [$1.00] dollar for which please send the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for one year to the three above named persons.

Very truly yours,

Name.....

Address.....

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1927 No. 23

New Association Always Wins Because It Is Right

A Great Money Saving to Breeders

BY HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

AS SOON as the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. (the New Association) was organized, it was the signal for the Old Association to try to put the New one out of business on the spot and every effort was made to that end.

A campaign of propaganda was immediately started against us. The Agricultural Departments of many states were asked not to recognize our certificates when paying indemnities for tubercular cattle.

A Committee, headed by Secretary Houghton, visited the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington in an attempt to induce the Department not to recognize our certificates. This attempt has completely failed and the Government is now on record as having invariably recognized our certificates and of promptly paying the indemnity for purebred cattle when slaughtered on account of tuberculosis.

Read the minutes of a meeting of their Board of Directors held October 14, 1925, reported in Volume 56 of the Herd Book.

> "Mr. Reynolds also reported that the Special Committee had appeared before the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington and registered a protest against recognition of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; also that the Secretary had prepared a circular letter covering the situation which is being sent out to around 50,000 breeders and others interested in Holstein cattle.
>
> "Mr. Pabst made the motion which was seconded and carried, that the Executive Committee be instructed to take necessary steps to secure injunction prohibiting this new organization from using that name (The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association)."

Their propaganda did succeed temporarily in a few instances. The states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Maryland declined to recognize our certificates and here are the results!

We Won in Pennsylvania: We immediately started Court proceedings in Pennsylvania, tried the case and won it. The victory was sweeping and complete and it settles the matter for all time in the state of Pennsylvania. Indemnities are now being paid and our certificates recognized.

We Won in Wisconsin: When our certificates were refused in Wisconsin we commenced an action in court, tried the case and won it "hands down."

We Won in Ohio: We also started suit in Ohio, tried the case and again won a sweeping victory so that this verdict settles the standing of the New Association in Ohio.

We Will Win in Maryland: Likewise suit was started in Maryland and they seem to have been able to delay the trial longer than in other states, but our Attorneys assure us that it will now be forced to trial very soon and that there is absolutely no question but that we will win as usual.

We Won in Washington: With the Federal Government recognizing our certificates, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Texas fell in line, as did most of the other states. With the victories in Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and soon in Maryland, it practically clears the field for the New Association to function regularly and save the breeders the vast amount of money possible under its economical management.

The New Association Has Made Good 100 Per Cent. The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has therefore made good in every instance and has invariably protected the interests of its members, the real breeders. It has promptly prosecuted its rights in the court and it will continue to do so when necessary; it has won because it was in the **"Right."**

Respectability: In the Pennsylvania decision Judge John E. Fox of the Court of Common Pleas has said: "We think the act of 1915 supra, is mandatory and the owner of registered cattle which are slaughtered under its terms is entitled to be paid for the same. But even if the act is not mandatory and the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary powers, in exercising them in this case we think he has exceeded the same.

"We have carefully considered the testimony taken

and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration. .....We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this New Association exacts. If it does then no new association could exist.

"The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows as is provided by the act, and now on June 3rd, 1926, unless the Secretary of Agriculture causes to be paid to the petitioner the amount for each cow slaughtered as provided by the act above cited within five days from the date of the filing of the opinion a peremptory writ of mandamus will be ordered, compelling him so to do. John E. Fox, A. L. Judge."

"Respectable—Accurate—Reliable"

Remember these are the very words used by the Court in handing down its decision! **Respectable, Accurate** and **Reliable**—could you ask for anything more?

Now Think of This Difference! After all that the Old Association has done to strangle the New Association, after that terrible scandal about those fraudulent records at the Maryland State Hospital and after their own supervisors were so disgusted with the proceedings that they quit their jobs and reported their findings, what was done by the Old Association? **Absolutely Nothing** and even after the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* exposed the fraud and also exposed the registration of a grade calf as a purebred, they did not even call in these supervisors in their so-called "investigation." They have never yet published the cancellation of the fraudulent registration of that grade calf. They cancelled a few of those fraudulent records only after the exposure on the part of the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* and after a very perfunctory so-called investigation in which the witnesses knowing all about the frauds committed were not even called in and questioned.

After all this we ask candidly **Would Any Person, Much Less a Court, Having This Brought to His Attention, Declare the Old Association to Be *Respectable, Accurate, Reliable?*** We say, **Absolutely No!**

Mr. Breeder: The standing, the activity, the respectability of the New Association has been proven in its every act and has been certified to in the courts. It was established for the purpose of the very thing that has been said of it to inject into the Holstein industry respectable, reliable, dependable methods and its history in the short time since its incorporation is an enviable one; its every act has truly been respectable, accurate and reliable.

The New Association has been burdened with an unusual, undue expense by reason of the propaganda put out by the Old Association and by the *Holstein-Friesian World* of Syracuse. Had there been a single flaw in its construction, in its scope, it would have been quickly pointed out and advertised.

Throw Away Your Membership. Even if you are a member of the Old Association you can afford to throw that away and join the New Association at the small fee of $10.00 and with registration and transfer fees so much lower in cost to you, you will save big money in registering and transferring your cattle and at the same time you will be helping build up an association of real breeders in the management of which you have a voice at all times.

This is **Your** association, Mr. Breeder, it is established in your interest. It is therefore up to you to sustain it and save your money by becoming a member. Will you do it?

More Milk from Fewer Cows Is Possible Says Dairy Bureau

AN ADDITIONAL 2,000,000 people each year for the next 40 years could be supplied with as much milk as is now used per capita without adding to the number of cows in the dairy herds, if each cow would produce 100 lb. more milk each year, C. W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, says in his annual report made yesterday to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

The dairy herds of the United States include about 22,000,000 cows. About 400,000 of these, owned by members of dairy-herd-improvement associations, are tested each month for milk and butterfat production, enabling owners to eliminate unprofitable cows from the herds. In 1926, Doctor Larson states, on the basis of comparative records, 360,000 of these cows produced as much milk as 584,000 average cows, and returned as much profit over cost of feed as 640,000 average cows.

The average annual production of the cows in dairy-herd-improvement associations in 1920 was about 6,000 lb. milk, in 1926 about 7,500 lb., or an average annual increase of about 200 lb. as the result of improved practices growing out of testing, such as elimination of unprofitable producers, selective breeding, and scientific feeding of the profitable cows in the herd. If only half as much gain could be made in herds generally, the increased milk supply from the present number of cows would provide for 80,000,000 more people in 1966.

Included in the report are summaries of the achievements of the various branches of the bureau including the research laboratory, the breeding investigation, market-milk, and dairy introduction projects; and results of the branch experiment stations of the bureau.

The work on dairy products has included experiments on basic viscosity of ice cream, use of pure cultures in making cheese, and methods of making dairy by-products. An experiment of wide interest is the determination of the effect of storage of skim-milk powder on its ability to improve a loaf of bread. Some of the preliminary results on the effect of high temperatures on the baking quality of milk powders have been confirmed.

Market-milk investigations have been made concerning the processes in city milk plants with a view to evolving improved methods. Among other activities a service for dairy farmers desirous of using effective and economical sterilizers for dairy utensils has been developed. "The bureau," the report says, "is now in a position to furnish dairy farmers with blue prints for the construction of the particular type of sterilizer which will meet their special needs and which can be constructed at a minimum cost."

The breeding investigations have included, among others, experiments in the feeding of sprouted oats to stimulate the fertility of breeding animals.

Results of experiments in grading up a dairy herd by the use of purebred sires are reported from the Ardmore experimental station in South Dakota. The foundation herd of native cows had an annual average production of 202 lb. butterfat and an average lactation period of 238 days. Their daughters, sired by a purebred Holstein bull, produced on the average 246 lb. butterfat in a lactation period of 272 days, and the corresponding figures for the granddaughters were 315 lb. butterfat in 326 days of lactation.

An inbreeding experiment at the Beltsville Station has been continued and up to the present no decrease in vigor or other bad results of any kind have been found among the inbred animals.

In addition to the work with dairy-herd-improvement associations the bureau participated in campaigns which resulted in the placing of 532 purebred dairy bulls and the elimination of 396 scrub bulls.

Twenty Acres, Eleven Holsteins and Prosperity

By J. H. Lewis.

THERE is a decided swing in dairy farming in Wisconsin from the large farm of many acres to the smaller landed estate. More intensive farming is the rule with the progressive dairy farmer. It is not difficult to recall the time and not so far back either when it was the average farmer's ambition to own a large farm and those who did own them were regarded as opulent but the large farm did not always prove a real token of prosperity. Land poor became a common expression.

A long list of farm deals filed with the Register of Deeds of Lancaster, the County Seat of Grant County, during the past year shows that the most numerous transactions are confined to small parcels of land from twenty to eighty acres and that invariably these smaller tracts of land that have passed into the hands of new owners are being fitted up for dairy farming.

There are contributing factors that make the small dairy farm a sure means of a livelihood, in many cases a sure means of a fairly good income so that the newer regime of dairy farmers not only earn a good living but are putting a little money in the bank thus insuring their independence, and you see too a new type of home being built something far nicer and better than the homes of a quarter to a half century ago.

Prominent among these factors are nearness to school and church, the cheese factory or the creamery and a well surfaced highway. Better farming methods which involve the use of good seed, purebred herd sires, soil amendments, alfalfa and clover.

Marion Knapp of Bloomington, a world war veteran, came back from the worn torn fighting lines of Europe in 1919 and started a garage in the village of Bloomington but at heart Marion Knapp is a farmer and we find him in the spring of 1921 on the twenty acre farm with his good wife and they now own the place and in addition to the land a very comfortable home.

The Knapps started with two cows, Holsteins of course, otherwise this story might never have been written. They skimmed milk by hand and the butter that was made was sold readily to near-by customers. From these two cows enough butter was sold to buy a cream separator and from that time on the herd grew and the Knapps made and saved money for a new home. Many of the older and even some of the younger farm folk smiled at the idea of a twenty-acre dairy farm being a success. There are eleven Holstein cows in the herd and it may be that the Knapps will buy more land and also more Holstein cows but the main fact that it is intended to prove here is that success came on the twenty-acre farm with a small Holstein herd.

Now just how good is this herd? That is a rather pertinent question. We know that most Holstein cows are good milch cows but we cannot know just how



THE KNAPP FAMILY

good each cow is or will be with proper care and feed until we have accurate measures of butterfat production. Norman C. Pfaff, Tester for the Bloomington Cow Testing Association, has been a great help to the writer which is duly appreciated and it was he who asked Marion Knapp this question: "Why did you join the Cow Testing Association?" And the anwer was "I joined the Cow Testing Association because it is more accurate. Mind you I did some testing myself but too often it was neglected when I was busy in other ways and I am sure it has increased the value of my herd for no one cared to believe my figures."

On the big little farm the Knapps raise alfalfa, barley, corn and clover. Commercial fertilizer, clover and barnyard manure are used to keep the soil in a state of high fertility. Mr. Knapp is president of the Township Farm Bureau. He is a live organizer and the local is in a highly efficient state of activity. This local buys coal, salt, dairy feeds and grains in carload lots and a considerable saving is made to each member of the local.

Recently Marion Knapp conducted some experiments in feeding on his own responsibility. He alternated alfalfa and clover hay and by using the milk scales could tell when he fed clover that the cows showed a falling



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Offers the following pair for sale

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Veronica Glista, Born, March 28, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. Clever Model Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista 532583, milk 388.80 lb., butter 16.95 lb. Price $75.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Ybma Glista, Born, May 3, 1927. Sired by our 27-lb. Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, milk 443.40 lb., butter 16.61. lb. Price $85.

This is a fine pair in every way, both more white than black.

F. JONES, Manager

Crawford County, R. D. 4

Centerville - - - Pennsylvania

off in their milk production. Both the clover and alfalfa were put up under similar conditions and the trial convinced Mr. Knapp that it pays to feed alfalfa.

During the month of November the Knapp Holstein herd of eleven cows made an average butterfat production of 41.2 lb. There are eight Cow Testing Associations in going condition in Grant County at this time and the Knapp herd of Holsteins have the high honor of first place in the county on the highest average butterfat production. This herd has twice been high herd in the Bloomington Cow Testing Association. During November also four out of the eleven Knapp cows produced each over 50 lb. butterfat. The high cow "Tena" produced 63.3 lb. butterfat. And while individual records are fine what counts most is the uniform "team-work."

"Good alfalfa hay does it" says Mr. Knapp. But of course it takes cows as well as alfalfa to make lots of milk and butterfat and the credit for the success of the herd and the dairy farming is as much due to Mrs. Knapp as Mr. Knapp for she is a partner in the business. Mrs. Knapp is a leader among the women of her district. She was on the Building Committee that built the new "consolidated" school but when you talk schools down in this section of the county say district or rural school, leave out that word "consolidated" because it was a new idea and some folks have not become accustomed to it as yet. It is working out in practice and there is more satisfaction as a result of the consolidation but at first it was a red hot issue. Mrs. Knapp now serves as Clerk of the School Board. In this consolidated school all the community meetings are held and the Farm Bureau meets in the new school also.

At least in one instance the writer has given facts in support of his statement that the smaller dairy farms are going to prove the proper method of dairy farming for a lot of young farmer folk and in the aggregate it is new life blood being injected into the arteries of a community getting up in years. The young men and the young women who take over the business of agricultural pursuits have had the advantage of a better education as compared with that afforded the old timers who in the natural order of things will shuffle off in their appointed time from the stage of earthly activities and it is these young people who will take up the work and provide the muscle, bone and sinew that is necessary to preserve the prestige that has been gained by the community, state and nation.

Red Cross "Loan Cow"

THE Greenville, S. C., Chapter of the American Red Cross owns a "loan cow" which it lends to poor families throughout the county who are in need of milk. The cow was procured some time ago when there was reported a pitiful case of an entire family destitute and suffering from pellagra. Milk was essential to their recovery, and a cow was bought by popular subscription, to be owned by the chapter and loaned to the family. Since the recovery of the pellagra victims the cow has been loaned to other needy families, and has been found to be an asset in the relief work of the Red Cross chapter.

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Relation of Dairy Type to Milk Production

SOME very interesting experiments are being conducted coöperatively between the Bureau of Animal Industry and the United States Department of Agriculture with reference to the relation of dairy type to milk production.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station makes reference to the work as follows:

"During the past year data on 12 more cows have been collected, including 4 Ayrshires, 3 Guernseys, 4 Holsteins, and 1 Jersey. Thirty-six cows have been slaughtered since the experiment was started. Although no attempt at a systematic study has been made, some points of interest have been observed. For example, two Ayrshire cows, while identical in most respects, showed quite noticeable variation in the length of the intestinal tract. One cow had an intestinal tract only 129 feet long as compared with 212 feet in the other. Two Jersey cows, identical in most respects, also differed in the length of their intestinal tracts, the one being 134 and the other 199 feet. Two other cows, almost identical in all respects except milk production, showed a difference of 3 pounds in total weight of lungs. The cow with the heavier lungs had a milk production record more than twice that of the other. This experiment will be continued, and since 15 different experiment stations are coöperating, it is hoped that data on several hundred cows will be assembled soon by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, so that a comprehensive mathematical study can be accomplished."

Registration Records and Prolificacy in Cattle

REGISTRATION records compiled by the breed associations have been used in studying prolificacy in cattle by The United States Department of Agriculture.

In one breed a study was made of the relationship between the number of progeny of 749 dams and of that of their daughters. In general, as the number of progeny of the dams increased there was an increase in the number of progeny of the daughters. When the dam's progeny were fewer than three, the number of the progeny of the daughters was greater than that of the dams, whereas when the dams had three or more offspring the number of progeny of the daughters was fewer than that of the dams. There is in this mass data a noticeable tendency for the race to become sterile, a fact which possibly would not be apparent if the number of offspring of daughters were correlated with the number of offspring of both their sires and dams. From a practical standpoint, this, of course, provides an argument for paying attention to the prolificacy behind both male and female ancestry when endeavoring to select for the character of high prolificacy.

In a study of the relationship between the number of the progeny of 572 dams and of the time between the births of their first and last calves, it was found that as the number of the progeny increased the ratio between the two variables concerned became greater. For example, when the dams had 3 offspring the latter were born within an average total interval of about 42 months. For 9 offspring the interval was about 122 months; for 12 offspring, 144 months; and for 14 offspring, 161 months. Apparently the cows which were kept the longest were the most efficient producers of calves from the standpoint of the time involved. This study indicates one of two things: Either there is a favorable relationship between age and breeding efficiency, or in the herds represented by the records the practice of culling inferior individuals early in their breeding life was responsible for the good results obtained from cows kept for a long breeding period.

Once a Day Milking

AN EXPERIMENT is being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, in which several cows are being milked once-a-day for the whole lactation period in order to compare the results of those of twice-a-day milking.

Two cows have been started on this work, but only one has been milked as long as 30 days. In the first 30 days when milked once a day she gave 1,025.1 lb. milk; in a similar period after a previous calving she gave 1,170.7 lb. when milked twice a day.

Better Cows Needed

AS INDICATED in a previous report, it is believed that the most important need in the dairy industry today is to increase the efficiency of the average cow. The studies of this bureau have shown that the quantity of production per cow is the most important factor in economy of production.

On January 1, 1927, there were in this country 837 groups of about 25 farmers each in dairy herd-improvement associations. Since that time the number has increased to about 900 associations. Each of these groups employs a trained man to make the necessary tests and weighings every month in order to determine accurately the profitableness of each animal in each herd. Of the 22,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, nearly 400,000 are now in these associations, and the average production of these cows is about 7,500 lb. milk a year. The records of these cows are available for study and provide an excellent basis from which the production situation in the country and the possibilities and opportunities for improvement can be determined.

The 360,000 cows in these associations during 1926 produced as much milk as 584,000 average cows and returned as much income over cost of feed as 640,000 average cows.

High-producing cows are economical in the use of feed. A tabulation of more than 100,000 individual cow records shows that cows producing 9,000 lb. milk per year did not eat twice as much as cows producing 4,500 lb., which is the average production of the cows of the United States. Instead, they ate approximately

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Two daughters
of my former herdsire
Ormsby Sensation 3d



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423
Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983
Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particu'ars Write

S. T. WITMER
Dauphin County
Union Deposit Pennsylvania

40 per cent more in dollars' worth of feed per cow to produce twice as much milk and butterfat.

From the standpoint of economy of production, therefore, it seems clear that the way to meet the increasing demand for milk is not through more cows but through better cows, better fed. The average annual production of the cows in herd-improvement associations has increased from a little more than 6,000 lb. milk in 1920 to about 7,500 lb. in 1926, which is an annual increase of more than 200 lb. per cow. When it is realized that the cows in herd-improvement associations today are producing 65 per cent more milk than the average cows of this country despite the fact that it is more difficult to increase production as higher levels are reached, it is entirely reasonable to expect that the production of all the dairy cows could be increased at the rate of 200 lb. per year for many years to come. If the increase were to be only half as much—that is, if the average production of the cows could be increased 100 lb. milk a year—an additional 2,000,000 people could be supplied each year for the next 40 years with the present per capita consumption without requiring an increase in the number of cows. The average annual production would then be only 8,500 lb. per cow.

Investigations are important, therefore, in the breeding of dairy cattle in order to develop herds with higher producing ability, and in nutrition and management in order to utilize fully and most efficiently each animal's ability for high milk production. Progress along these lines as shown in detail in this report, has been encouraging; and it is hoped that these studies will be enlarged.—*Dept. of Agriculture.*

Sound Advice

IN AMERICA our agricultural resources and possibilities are so great that there is a tendency towards over production which invariably results in glutting the market and lowering the price of the product below cost of production.

There are too many high-powered salesmen in the field trying to sell their particular line of agriculture and the natural market of supply and demand that controls prices and should control production, is greatly interfered with.

The best example of over production brought about by high-powered salesmen is in the poultry business.

Last spring the writer purchased twenty-four dozen eggs at 19 cents a dozen from a dairy farmer who was keeping poultry as a side line. The eggs were strictly fresh, twenty-two of the twenty-four dozen eggs were laid that day. In commenting on the low price the seller stated that he had produced more eggs, by several hundred dozens, in seven months than he had produced the previous year in twelve months and to him over production was a solution to the low price.

The Editor of *Farm and Ranch*, printed in Texas, gives his readers a little sound advice in the matter of taking up dairy farming as follows:

"There is a widespread interest in dairying in the Southwest. Some men have grown enthusiastic over the future of the industry and would make a dairyman out of every farmer. They do not give heed to the problems of marketing or the dangers of overproduction.

"Important as dairying is in the program of Southwestern development, a word of warning is timely right now. Not every farmer is properly located or equipped to make dairying his major project. Not every farmer has the patience or a knowledge of the requirements of dairying to make it a success even though well located and fully equipped. Any farmer will make a mistake by investing heavily in good dairy cows and equipment unless he is willing to study feeding and care of cows, and is in a position to handle his milk and cream in a manner as to meet the approval of the rigid rules of city health departments.

"No farmer will make a mistake when he purchases two or three good producing cows and cares for them in an approved manner, and every farmer, tenant or owner in the Southwest would find them of economic value to them. Out of the many farmers with good cows there would be developed dairymen of outstanding ability.

"The value of good cows on every farm cannot be overestimated. A plentiful supply of milk and cream for family use reduces the cost of living, cuts down doctor bills, adds to efficiency, and contributes to good health. These advantages cannot always be measured in dollars and cents.

"Some farmers measure the value of cows by the size of their cream check. No farmer should do this, for skim milk can be fed to hogs and poultry and the fertilizer used in enriching the soil. As a farm proposition, the value of good cows should be measured by the increased profits derived from these various sources."

The law of supply and demand in fixing the quality and price of agricultural products is being interferred with by high powered salesmen. Each salesman is trying to put over his particular line.

Filling Silos Without Tramping

WITH the distributing attachment on a silo cutter and blower one man can easily take care of the work of distributing and packing the corn as it comes into the silo.

Much emphasis has been placed upon the failure of thoroughly distributing and packing the corn, contending that thorough tramping is an essential factor in insuring the best keeping qualities of the insilage.

In the fall of 1926 the four silos at Beltsville, Md., were filled with only an occasional leveling and without tramping. The same tonnage was required for filling as in previous years when the silage was tramped, and it has kept in good condition. Apparently the practice is a success. However, unless the silage is partially leveled occasionally, the cobs will role down the side of the conical mass and too many of them will collect at one point. In emptying the silo it is advisable to take a layer off the entire top of the silo every feeding as otherwise a normal proportion of the heavier and lighter constituents will not be obtained.

Most men fall into two classes; either they work for a boss, or are boss for the works.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited

MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON PENNSYLVANIA

A Real Constructive Holstein Breeder

THERE was a time when a breeder only had to go out and buy a few cows, take them home and put them on official test and he was put in the constructive breeders' class.

Today the condition is changed and the man who is classed as a constructive breeder must show the public that he has made a consistent improvement in the type and production of his herd from year to year. The public has become sick and disgusted with forced records and today when a buyer drives up to your farm to look over your purebreds, he asks to see the cows first, and if they look good to him he will ask about



MEMBERS OF THE ROBERTS' FAMILY

how much milk they will produce under honest dairy conditions.

In the hills of Northeastern Pennsylvania, we find an ideal location for the raising of dairy cattle. The land is not high in price and it is very well adapted to the production of the various kinds of roughage essential to the feeding of dairy cattle. Also this section is close to the great Eastern milk markets so that the breeders and dairymen have no trouble in disposing of their milk in the fluid form which brings the highest price.

Practically all of the breeders of purebred Holsteins in this section started dairying with grades and a few foundation purebreds. Gradually the grades were disposed of and the natural increase in the purebreds took their place.

One of the good purebred Holstein breeders of the section which we are discussing is B. C. Roberts of Meshoppen, Wyoming County, Penna. Mr. Roberts was reared in the town of Meshoppen, a thriving village of about 700 population. His father was a traveling salesman, consequently he did not have the advantages of a farm raised boy to learn the business of farming when he was young.

His mother inherited a valuable farm of about three hundred acres from her father and when Mr. Roberts reached his majority he decided to go on the farm and make farming his life's vocation. Naturally, he had a good many set-backs and disappointments but he was the kind that never say die and gradually he got the farm going in a profitable way.

After he had been farming a few years he made up his mind that he needed some better dairy cattle, and in the winter of 1911 he purchased a fine two-year-old heifer from Jerry Howard, one of the older breeders in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

This heifer, De Kol Pietertje Lady Belle, was of wonderful type and of good breeding. Her dam, Lady Inka De Kol Hartog, came from the herd of W. E. Taylor, Lynn, Pa. She was a beautiful cow and a heavy producer. The sire of De Kol Pietertje Lady Belle, was De Kol Pietertje Prince of Cold Brook, a bull of good conformation and of superior blood lines.

Mr. Roberts gradually developed his herd from this heifer. Of course, not all of them were desirable, but a great majority of them proved to be good profitable cows and of good type.

At the present time his herd comprises about thirty females part of which are of milking age and the others calves and yearlings. The thing that impressed the writer most forcibly on a recent visit to Mr. Roberts' farm was the young animals. They are practically all better in type than their dams who are all of good type. This speaks volumes for his present herdsire.

This young bull is really the best bull that Mr. Robert's ever owned and he has owned some pretty good bulls. He is a son of the great show bull, Radium, a son of May Echo Verbelle, the dam of the famous May Echo Sylvia. This bull is of very good type and his calves closely resemble their famous grandsire.

The milk from the herd is delivered to a shipping station at Meshoppen which is less than two miles away. The famous Roosevelt Highway goes right by the buildings which makes the marketing of his farm products very easy.

A Pine Tree milking machine is used, and a manure carrier conveys the litter from the barn to a wagon



PART OF THE ROBERTS' HERD

which takes it to the fields every day. A Moline tractor is used for the various belt jobs about the farm and a fine pair of Percherons furnish the power in the fields.

The farm is located in the Susquehanna River Valley. The soil is sandy loam and very productive. About two-thirds of the farm is pasture and woodland. The water supply for the house and barns comes from natural springs on the hillside.

Mr. Roberts is ably assisted in the operation of his farm by his son "Bob," a young man in his late teens. There are three other children in the family, Alice, William and Barbara. William who is eleven years of age seems destined to become a Holstein breeder. He owns a beautiful two-year-old heifer and takes an active interest in the management of the herd.

One will travel many a mile before they will find a nicer herd of Holsteins or a more congenial place to visit than at the home of this real constructive Holstein breeder, and when touring over the Roosevelt Highway you should stop and see this great herd and its owner. You may rest assured that you will be heartily welcomed.—*F. R. H.*

Dr. C. W. Larson Leaves Bureau of Dairy Industry

DR. C. W. LARSON'S resignation as chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. The resignation will be effective at the end of this year. On January 1st, Doctor Larson will become the Director of the National Dairy Council, an organization representing the various branches of the dairy industry and devoted to the promotion of health and child welfare through the education of the public as to the necessity of liberal use of milk and dairy products in a balanced program of healthful living.

Doctor Larson has been Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry since its creation, July 1, 1924, when it took over the work and most of the personnel of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Doctor Larson entered the Department of Agriculture in 1917 and from 1921 to 1924 was the chief of the Dairy Division.

Secretary Jardine today emphasized two important developments in the bureau under Doctor Larson's administration. First, Doctor Larson strengthened and enlarged the program of fundamental research concerning the problems of dairying in all its branches from the breeding of productive cows through the farm and factory production and processing of milk and milk products, to studies of, and instruction in, the nutritional values of dairy products. Before the separation of the division from the Bureau of Animal Industry a considerable part of the efforts had been along the line of extension work and instruction of farmers. Doctor Larson left this to the Extension Service and directed the bureau rather to a policy of fundamental research in all branches of dairying.

His second chief achievement, said the Secretary, was to bring the work of the bureau to the attention of the whole dairy industry, which quickened the interest, aroused friendly feelings, and promoted wholehearted coöperation of all interested in the work of the bureau.

Doctor Larson was born in Mitchell County, Iowa, in 1881, where his home was on a livestock farm. He was graduated from the Iowa State College of Agriculture in 1906, after which he was connected with creameries and cheese factories in Wisconsin and Minnesota for a year. In 1907 he became a member of the faculty of Pennsylvania State College, and in 1913 was made a professor in charge of the department of dairy husbandry.

In 1916 Doctor Larson was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University and joined the faculty of that school as associate professor of agriculture and agricultural economics. In 1917 he entered the Department of Agriculture and in 1921 became chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. For several years he was secretary of the Official Dairy Instructors' Association. He has also been secretary of the Pennsylvania Dairy Union, and was a delegate to the International Dairy Congress in 1911 at Stockholm, at which time he studied dairy conditions in Europe. In the course of the war he was sent to Europe under the Army and Red Cross as head of a committee to establish dairies at base hospitals, and later was commissioned to study the devasted areas in connection with the rehabilitation and restoration of the dairy and livestock herds.

Doctor Larson, in addition to many bureau and periodical publications, is author of "Milk Production Cost Accounts, Principles, and Methods," and with Putney is author of the textbook "Dairy Cattle Feeding and Management."

Doctor Larson's new duties will call for his close co-



Our Sixth Annual Sale

We will hold our Sixth Annual Sale of Purebred Holsteins on March 17, 1928.

The usual high standard that has prevailed in our previous sales will be maintained.

Watch this space for further announcement.

S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

CLEONA PENNA.

öperation with many important health and educational agencies interested in the welfare and proper nutrition of children—and adults as well. The National Dairy Council, of which Doctor Larson assumes direction January 1st, is divided into many regional councils. It is supported by numerous organizations of the various branches of dairying and affiliated industries such as milk distributing, butter making, cheese manufacturing, the various by-product industries which have assumed importance in recent years, the ice cream trade, the various associations interested in machinery supply of the dairy industry, and associations of breeders and milk producers.

From Philadelphia to Harrisburg

THE Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is moving the laboratory from Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

In a letter from Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian, under date of December 3rd, we are advised as follows:

"Arrangements have been made to move the laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry from Philadelphia to the new laboratory quarters at Harrisburg. Due to the moving and the accompanying confusion the laboratory will be out of commission and unable to examine specimens during the following period: December 9 to 19th, 1927.

"We will appreciate very much your kind indulgence and usual good coöperation in the above, to the end that we may work to the best advantage in getting the laboratory moved to, and properly established in the new laboratory quarters at Harrisburg.

"The Bureau will continue its present policy of examining, free of charge for the veterinarians in Pennsylvania, all specimens (including blood and parasitic) which they may desire to submit for laboratory examination.

"Due to the added facilities which the new laboratory building and farm will afford, also the fact that the new laboratory plant is geographically more centrally located, the Bureau should be better enabled to furnish prompt and efficient laboratory service to the veterinarians of Pennsylvania, and thus through them to their clients.

"We are hopeful that the change of laboratory location and the improved laboratory service, which the Bureau has planned and will endeavor to furnish, will be taken advantage of by all of the veterinarians throughout Pennsylvania and will prove to be of added assistance and helpful to all.

"On and after December 19, 1927, the Bureau laboratory will be in shape to resume examining specimens for the veterinarians throughout Pennsylvania, and the only change from the present arrangement will be that the laboratory will be located at Harrisburg instead of at Philadelphia.

"'Beginning December 19 please forward all specimens, (including blood samples) which you may wish our Bureau to examine, to Harrisburg. The specimens should be addressed to Laboratory Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa."

Good Average for Grades

AT THE grade Holstein sale of Mountain View Farm, Carnation, Wash., the cows were in strong demand, dairymen paying up to $175 for good producers. A very satisfactory average of $127.50 was got for the 50 head.

A total of 1,249 cities and towns have taken positive steps to safeguard their milk supply from the possibility of disease transmission. Of these 874 municipalities have tuberculin testing ordinances and 375 provide an option between tuberculin testing and pasteurization. Chicago requires both tuberculin testing and pasteurization.—*Veterinary Medicine.*

The richer the cream, the easier it is to churn. But have it fairly cool—about 70 degrees—or else you'll lose a good deal of butter.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :-: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for $1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

News from Susquehanna County

THE Holstein breeders of Susquehanna County have reason to feel proud that the County has recently passed its third area test with a reaction of less than two per cent. Within a few years, barring accidents they should be on the accredited list.

L. M. Mack and Son recently sold sixteen two-year-old heifers to a breeder in Wayne County, Penna., and two very nice cows to Aaron Erdman of Elizabethville, Pa.

The State Hospital at Harrisburg, has taken thirty-two head from Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties in the past four months. Among their purchasers were three very good cows from G. F. Decker of South Montrose; four good ones from F. E. Mack, Montrose; six good cows from W. E. Taylor, Lynn; a fine two-year-old heifer from J. S. and F. R. Howard, Springville, and a cow and bull from Brown Brothers, South Montrose.

The cow from Brown Brothers is one of the finest cows that ever left the county.

The bull was purchased to head the herd at the hospital farm. He is a son of Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, from a daughter of King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke, two of the herdsires that went a long way in making Holstein history for Susquehanna County. He is one of the finest individuals in the state and his daughters in the Brown herd are just good enough to go anywhere and give satisfaction.

We have plenty of good straight purebred cows, but we need more good bulls in our county, and it was a serious mistake for the breeders of our county to let this great bull get out of our reach.

The buyers are beginning to demand that we sell our cattle subject to the blood test for abortion. Several of the breeders hesitate about standing the test, and quite a few refuse to consider it, but it looks as though we would have to come to it, and I think that we should do so, as it is for the benefit of the Dairy Industry in general.

There is a healthy demand for grade cows, but they are selling too high compared to good purebreds. Several buyers are scouting around all of the time picking up the plain ones at around $175.00 each but there are a lot of better ones to be secured at a little more money.

F. R. HOWARD.

Minnesota Holstein Breeders Meet

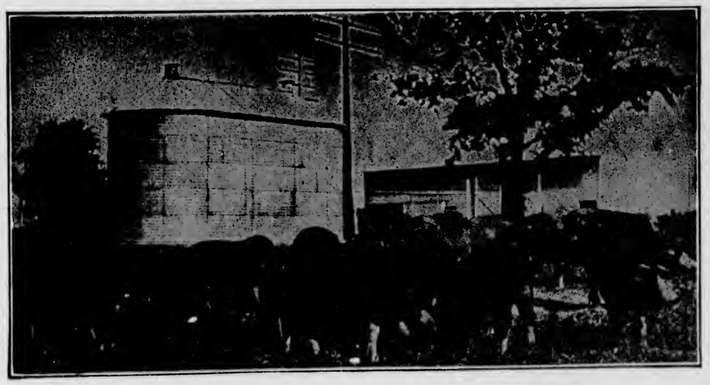
THE Minnesota Holstein Breeders' Association, with its 1,500 members the largest of the cattle breed associations in the North Star state, will hold its annual meeting at University Farm, St. Paul, Thursday, January 19, 1928, in connection with the Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course of the University of Minnesota from January 16 to 21 inclusive. John B. Irwin of Minneapolis is president of the breeders' association; J. C. Marlow of Mankato, vice-president, and Robert Geiger of Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer.

On Friday, January 20, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, with which the Holstein breeders are affiliated, will hold its annual meeting at University Farm. F. E. Millard of Canby is president and J. S. Jones of St. Paul, secretary. Following the election of officers the association will be addressed by an outstanding representative of the livestock industry of the country.

This will be the fourteenth annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Short Course at the University of Minnesota's farm station. Classes for the study of livestock production, dairying, farm crops, soils, horticulture, farm machinery, bees, poultry, etc., and of many subjects relating to home keeping for the farm women will be held at stated hours through each day. Noon-day rallies and evening entertainments will feature the week, culminating with the annual supper of the university and farm folks on Friday evening, January 20. The opening sessions of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation will be held the second day of the course.

No fees are charged at University Farm during the week. The only expense for the visitors from the farm will be train fare and board. Reduced rates will be given on all roads.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free--Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years $1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

DECEMBER 8, 1927

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman **was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

Pork Barrel Appropriations

HOLSTEIN breeders generally are becoming more and more familiar with the political cunningness of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Old Registry Association and his methods of trying to "cover things up."

Politicians have ways of doing things that have no place in an agricultural or breed organization. The management of breed organizations should not be infested by professional politicians. Each office should be filled by honest, upright men whose integrity and principles are unquestioned and whose conduct in office is not shrouded with questionable practices.

The financial report of the Old Registry Association as presented at the last Annual Convention discloses that the Chairman of the Executive Committee is drawing two salaries and has been for some time. The trick of drawing two or more salaries has long been played by the professional politician.

The travelling expenses of the Secretary, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry and the Auditor are listed separately but we fail to find how much the Chairman of the Executive Committee has drawn from the association's treasury for expenses, hotel bills and pullman tickets, unless it is buried in an item of officers' expenses amounting to nearly $5,000.

If the expense of the Secretary, the Auditor and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry are listed separately, what is there about the personal expense account of the Chairman of the Executive Committee that it does not appear as a separate item.

The appropriation for extension work is the real annual political "pork barrel" appropriation. Of the over $82,000 appropriated under the head of extension work for last year, more than half or over $43,000 went to pay salaries, travelling expenses, hotel bills and banquet expenses for the politicians and their friends. Over $300,000 of the breeders' money was expended by the political management in doing other things than maintaining the Secretary's office or about sixty cents on each dollar collected in fees goes to grease the machinery of the political management.

Your Winter Vacation

ALL of the Agricultural Colleges are offering short winter courses in different branches of agriculture. These courses range in length from a week to three or four months, giving the practical farmer and dairyman an opportunity of attending.

The courses are very practical and helpful and one engaged in farm work should not miss the opportunity of attending one or more of these courses.

It usually requires a little sacrifice in money and time but it is a good investment.

Write to your Agricultural College for a bulletin on winter courses.

How the Holstein Industry Looks to a Plain Breeder and Dairyman

DURING the past fifty years, we have seen a great many changes in the breeding and development of our favorite breed of cattle, and I often times wonder why we have to travel so far to find real honest-to-goodness Holsteins.

When the writer was a small boy, he rode with his father to buy grade cows, and whenever he saw a herd of purebreds in most cases they were far superior to the average herd of grades. Today the situation is reversed in a great many cases. We find it easier to find good grades than it is to find real good purebreds.

During the past two months we have looked over about two thousand head of purebreds and in that number we found possibly fifty head of passably good cows and of the fifty cows there were possibly twenty "top-notchers." Does it not seem strange that we should find such a condition? We ought to have been able to have picked five hundred first-class individuals among the two thousand head. It looks as if we have been breeding for records and pedigree instead of good utility dairy cows.

The breeders of the other leading dairy breeds have made a great many mistakes, but they have been able to maintain a better and more uniform type than we Holstein breeders have been able to maintain. They have carried on just as much line and inbreeding as we have, but the Holstein breed evidently will not stand line and inbreeding as well as the other breeds, therefore, we should have been more cautious in our breeding operations.

One of the best breeders and judges of Holsteins that I know, once told me that when he bought a herdsire he insisted on seeing the bull's dam, and if possible his maternal granddam and also the sire's dam, and he always bought bulls that were unrelated to his herd, and the results that he obtained proved that he was right. A few years ago he dispersed his herd, and wherever we find any cattle representing the blood lines that he had bred, we find cattle above the average.

Now does it not look as if where a breeder sticks to the laws of nature and uses plain common sense in his breeding operations that he is more liable to succeed than the fancier breeder who goes in for pedigree, high records, etc?

You will notice I mention type a great many times and say nothing about production. I contend that if we breed real good typy cows, and if they are properly fed, in most cases they will be good profitable producers.

When we take a cow that is capable of producing around fourteen thousand pounds of milk in a year under ordinary dairy conditions, and put her on test and crowd and dope her to make her produce twice that amount of milk in a year, she is no better than she was before and generally she is not as good, and quite often she is ruined as a reproducer. What she is worth before she is put on test is her honest value; what she sells for after the test is quite liable to be a fictitious value.

Her bull calves are worth no more after the test than they were worth when she was rated as just a good dairy cow, and her daughters are no better on account of their dam's record.

For the past fifteen years breeders have been swallowing the high record and pedigree bait that the dealing element of the Holstein Association of America has been handing out. We have also tried out that so-called constructive line breeding that the play breeders and jockeys have been exploiting and the results that we have obtained speak for themselves, possibly fifty fairly good individuals among two thousand head.

Now I think that it is high time for we plain breeders and dairymen who constitute over ninety per cent of the breeders of Holsteins in this country to stop listening to men who have no direct interest in the breeding of Holsteins and get down to solid rock and try to breed cattle that run better individually and carry a uniformly good dairy type.

Of course, we cannot expect to breed all show cattle, but if we use the right kind of bulls for herdsires there is no reason why we cannot put our breed in a class by themselves. We know that the Holstein cow is the most profitable producer of all the dairy breeds, but we have to get out of the mediocre class and breed a great percentage of high class individuals.

Doubt the Wisdom

THE Editor of the *Sioux City Live Stock Record* objects to Agricultural Colleges exhibiting at the International Fat Stock Shows in competition with individuals, as expressed in the following editorial:

"The curtain will ring down next Saturday night on the live stock shows of 1927, when the International closes. These are great shows and a wonderful thing for the livestock industry of the country. In fact, to us, the greatest development of the century in the way of training farm boys that there is something to stay on the farm for, has been the growth of the boys' and girls' calf club work. And the greatest factors in this development have been the agricultural colleges and the shows in which baby beef exhibits from the clubs have been made specialties. But we are going to offer one criticism against these big shows. We doubt the wisdom of allowing the colleges to go into these shows in direct competition with farm feed lots in the exhibits of live stock. There may be good and logical arguments in favor of this practice, but we doubt its wisdom. We believe that practice has a tendency to dishearten the boy who repeatedly sees the college calf take down the main prize. Let the Colleges go into the shows, but let them compete with each other; also, let the club boys do the same. This might possibly necessitate doing away with grand championships. Let the college fed animals go into the shows by all means, but don't continue the practice of asking the non-professional farm boy to bring in his steer to compete with the animal fed by professionals. Agricultural extension work, yes. But let the college fed steer and the club fed steer be segregated in the show ring. Let college compete against college, and club boy against club boy."

Ohio Judge Rules That Full Value Be Paid for Reactors

RULING that cattle may be given the tuberculin test by agents of the State Department of Agriculture, and may be condemned for slaughter if they react, but that the owner shall be paid full value for the cattle destroyed, Judge Fred L. Hay, of Defiance, who heard the case of Clifford B. Wade. of Orangeville, Trumbull County, against the State Agricultural Department, handed down his decision Saturday at Warren, according to the report published in the *Farm and Dairy*.

When the case was tried Attorney Warren Thomas, representing Mr. Wade, contended that the rule of the Department limiting the indemnity to be paid for grade animals to $50, and the indemnity for purebred cattle to $80, was not tenable. His contention was that the state should pay the full value of the animal, and Judge Hay sustained him. This being a test case, it is a foregone conclusion that the issue will be fought through to the higher courts, but in the meantime it is possible that tuberculin testing may be largely suspended in the state.

It will not, however, necessarily stop all testing, as the herd owners who will agree to accept the indemnity set by the state may proceed. It will stop the state from enforcing the test on unwilling herd owners, as the state department would not likely pay full indemnity to those who opposed the test.

Judge Hay dissolved that part of the temporary injunction restraining Dr. Leslie Tarbill, a State Veterinarian, from testing Mr. Wade's cattle, but made permanent that part which holds that reactors shall not be slaughtered until the cattle have been appraised and the owner given a voucher on the state treasurer for the full value of the cattle. He indirectly held, however, that reacting cattle disclosed by the test might lawfully be quarantined.

Judge Hay's decision is as follows:

"1. Sections 1121-1 to 1121-25 of the general code of Ohio, commonly known as the 'Riggs law,' are constitutional, being a reasonable exercise of police power in the interest of public health.

(Concluded on page 722.)

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

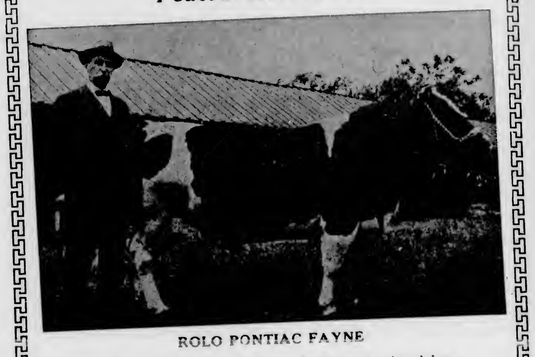
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CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428

JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

For Sale

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

Both Male and Female

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull,

Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Pennsylvania

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. Pennsylvania

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

If you are in the market for some good foundation animals, male or female, I would be very glad to send you full description and prices.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



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They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

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The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

OHIO JUDGE RULES THAT FULL VALUE BE PAID FOR REACTORS

(Concluded from page 719.)

"2. In the enactment of the above sections the general assembly adopted a policy of indemnity and its manifest intention was to pay to the owner of tubercular cattle their real value at the time they were condemned and taken for slaughter.

"3. The general assembly, itself, having by section 1121-10 of the general code provided just how the value of all cattle reacting to the tuberculin test shall be determined in order to secure indemnity, the State Department of Agriculture, acting under authority of section 1121-14, has no authority to adopt a rule fixing a different method of determining such value, or to fix a maximum price for either grade or purebred cattle. Any such rule is in conflict with the statute and void.

"4. When the circumstances are such that the owner of cattle about to be tested by an authorized Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture has reasonable grounds to believe reactors will be found in his herd, injunction is a proper remedy, not to prevent the tuberculin test, or the quarantine of tubercular cattle, but to restrain the condemnation and destruction of the cattle reacting to such a test, without payment of the value of such reactors as determined by the appraisal provided in section 1121-10 of the general code, provided the legislature has appropriated money therefor."

There is an organized movement against enforcing the tuberculin test under the area plan which has grown out of the effort or desire of those in charge of tuberculosis eradication work, attempting to force cattle owners to have their animals tested before they are educated to the point that they see the value of maintaining a tubercular free herd.

As there are thousands of cattle owners who are desirous of having their herds tested, the ruling of Judge Hay's will tend to keep the Department that has the matter of tuberculosis eradication work in charge working with breeders and cattle owners who desire to clean up their herds and will tend to check the waste of money and effort expended heretofore in forcing breeders to have their animals tested who refused to put the necessary sanitary and preventative measures into operation to protect their herd from further infection.

The man and the girl were saying good-night on the doorstep when a window above them was pushed suddenly open and a weary voice said, "My dear sir, I have no objection to your coming here and sitting up half the night with my daughter, nor even your standing on the doorstep for two hours saying good-night, but out of consideration for the rest of the household who wish to go to sleep, will you kindly take your elbow off the bell-push?"

During the spring cleaning, a man told his wife to go to the movies while he papered the house. When she came back, he showed her the results.

"But," she asked, "what are those big square lumps on the wall?"

"Dash it," said the man, "I've forgotten to take the pictures down!"—*Sanford Mills "Velmo Times."*

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

A Happy Christmas for Mother

BACK of the successful carrying out of the activities centered around anniversaries, there is always some one who has put in many hours of good hard work. This is especially true of Christmas. Preëminently, the children's season, the entire program is carried out with the idea of pleasing them — the Christmas tree, the gay decorations, the happy conspiracy about Santa Claus, and even much of the special holiday cooking. Where there are no children, much of the real Christmas fun is lost and so, because this is distinctively a home celebration, there is one, who, above all others, becomes the center of another sort of activity—the mother. She has seen to the early shopping, and attended to the early mailing, and has contrived to hide safely the family gifts. She has seen that the house is spick and span under its gorgeous decorations, and that the tree is in place and properly trimmed. There yet remains all the joys and cares of that one final effort—Christmas Day itself.

Work in Advance

In addition to all these extra cares, the mother of the family had also had her usual routine duties, so that it is small wonder if Christmas day finds her worn out and nearly a nervous wreck. If she is to enjoy any measure of that "peace on earth, and good will to men" so universally associated with this season of the year, a way must be found by which she can provide the customary Christmas goodies, and yet not be too tired to enjoy the season's good cheer herself. The best way to do this is to prepare as much of the food as she possibly can ahead of time. If turkey or chicken is to head the menu of the Christmas dinner, it can be prepared for roasting a couple of days in advance. In fact, it is better to stuff the birds at least the day before, so that the seasoning in the dressing has a chance to penetrate the flesh of the bird. The cranberry sauce or jelly may be made a week before, as may the plum pudding, if that is used as dessert. Mince pies are really better for standing a day or so. Vegetables, such as celery, lettuce or cauliflower may be cleaned the day before, and, wrapped in a damp cloth, may be kept in a cool place. If candied sweet potatoes are used, they may be cooked, sliced and placed in the baking dish needing only the final touches on Christmas day. Even white potatoes may be peeled the day before and kept well covered with water—this is also true of onions, if they are to be served. All the ingredients of the salad may be prepared in advance. In this way, the actual work needed on the Christmas dinner on the day itself, is reduced to a minimum, and the wife and mother can take time to enter into all the fun of unwrapping and exclaiming over the usual gifts, without that guilty feeling that she really ought to be in the kitchen, starting preparations for the dinner.

Other Helps

If there are extra people staying in the house prior to Christmas day, it is a good idea to bake a ham before they come, as this will always form a good basis for supper or lunch. A couple of dishes of scalloped potatoes, or a batch of potato chips may be made and kept on hand. These dishes may be supplemented by supplies from the canned stuff in the cellar, as may the Christmas dinner also. The canned soups are most appetizing, and save a lot of work at a busy time. When the season promises to be a busy one, it is a good plan to take paper and pencil, and, about a week before hand, draw up a program of each day's activities. Besides cooking, there are lots of little things that may be gotten out of the way early, which, if left to the last minute may prove to be the proverbial last straw. Many of the little niceties which lend so much to such occasions may so be done. It is well to remember that times have changed, and that the wholehearted hospitality of the last generation is not so easy to achieve today. No longer are trained servants numerous, nor servants of any sort, and all the extra work natural to extra hospitality has to be borne by the members of the family, and that very often means the mother. The real spirit is just as strong as ever, but human hands and feet can do only so much.

The Aftermath

The Christmas dinner has marked the climax of the season's festivities—what next? Washing the dishes, of course. Since much of the preparation of the dinner has been made the day before, there are not so many cooking utensils to wash as there might be, but the rest have to be done. At the risk of forfeiting all popularity with men, I am going to suggest that they turn in and help wash the dishes and not only the men but the grown up daughters, should there be any. If all hands turn to the job, some to wash, some to wipe and some to carry away, the work will soon and easily be done, work it would be a shame to impose on one who has already done so much. All those in favor say "aye" and remember it when Christmas day comes.

Stationery for Christmas

Though stationery as a gift is often regarded as a last minute resource, yet is not so trite as might at first appear. The importance of good stationery cannot be over estimated, when one considers that it is a person's representative to her friends. How that representative is to appear depends on the writer's regard for the niceties of correspondence, for today, there is a wide range of choice from the cheapest and flimsiest to the heavy paper with beautifully lined envelopes.

But the matter of expense must often be considered and prevents the buying of the nicer kind.

Here is where a gift of stationery can be most opportune. This does not necessarily mean a last minute purchase of an ornate box filled with ordinary paper

and envelopes. Here, as in other things, forethought is well rewarded. By early planning, the stationery may be engraved with the recipient's monogram, the die being enclosed for future use. In such a case, it might be wise to find out the preference as to color of paper and type of engraving, as the cost of such a gift would justify taking some pains to have it just right. A less expensive stationery is that which has the name and address printed on the sheet and on the back of the envelope. It always seems in just a little better taste to have only the address on the sheet, although both name and address are usually seen. If a last minute choice has to be made, it should fall on a conservative sort, as gaudy letter paper may prove very offensive to the receiver. And if the term "stationery" may be used to include the implements of writing, there can be no better nor more appreciated gift, than a good fountain pen, but be sure it is a good one.

Cold Facts

By George Leslie

THAT the comfortable cow is the cow which does best for the man who milks her is a statement of fact which gains more credence as year follows year; but men's ideas of what constitutes cow comfort differ widely, and the result is that many herds go short of comfort through the winter, and some really suffer.

Lacking speech, the cows manifest their discontent in one way that is readily understandable—a shrinkage in milk yield. The man who does not weigh every milking will not get this message unless the drop is very marked and so he will go along drawing from the udders of his herd much less, in the aggregate, than he could get if his cows were at ease. The man who weighs the milk sees the result of lack of comfort but often does not realize the cause.

In the present season of the year the most prevalent cause of discomfort in the cow barn is cold. Far too many stables have loose doors or window frames; a broken window or two, or a board off here and there whereby the nipping air enters, especially on windy days. No matter what good system of ventilation may be provided, it is badly handicapped if it has to compete with the crack system. No animal which must stand hour after hour with frosty air circulating about it or blowing directly on some portion of body or limbs can be at ease.

Just last winter we were in a dairy barn in the east where a fine heifer had been suffering from stiffness of the joints and was in anything but thrifty condition. The owner could not imagine what the trouble was caused by, as he had a well built barn and took the best of care of his cattle. After standing by her stall for about ten minutes, during which time we were, though warmly clad, chilled to the marrow, we called his attention to the fact that she was right in the track of a blast of cold wind from the side door through which the men came to clean and milk. They left this door open at intervals for some minutes and as the heifer had been exposed to the draught right along, it was nothing to be surprised at that she stiffened up. Upon being moved to a more protected stall she improved and soon was rid of the condition caused by constant chilling. Also, the men got orders to keep that door closed in cold weather.

A thermometer is an inexpensive piece of barn equipment and its usefulness is beyond dispute. At no time should the mercury be allowed to fall below forty and a greater degree of well-being will follow a temperature of fifty to fifty-five. Feed is much more costly, relatively, than panes of glass or some lengths of board and a few nails. Also, the glass needs to be replaced or the boards nailed on only at long intervals, while in the absence of such repairs feed must go, every cold day, to keep body heat at the level nature demands, and that means more grain must be given for this purpose or the milk flow will diminish.

Another place that needs attention in winter if the herd is to enjoy a satisfactory degree of warmth is the stall floor. Plenty of dry bedding is called for as a shock absorber between the animal's body and the floor material. This is particularly true if there is no insulation between the earth and the cement floor, such as ashes and tarred paper. The sensitive udders of fresh cows should always be protected from possible chill when lying down, by a generous supply of bedding. Large numbers of "three-teaters" owe the loss of a quarter of the udder to contact with cold stall floors.

Still another way of chilling the cow is by feeding frozen silage. Some dairymen mistakenly believe that freezing renders the silage useless and won't feed it at all in this condition; some feed it in its frozen state; while others thaw it out before feeding. Freezing does not hurt the silage, nor will silage that has been frozen harm the cow if it is thawed out and fed soon after. Leaving the thawed feed long enough to allow harmful fermentation or decomposition to develop should be avoided. To thaw, the amount to be fed may be taken out of the silo and piled in a suitable place, covered over, between feedings; or ten quarts of salt may be used for the depth of one door in the silo. Feeding either silage or roots or fodder while frozen, or even partially so, is bad practice because of the chill conveyed to the digestive tract of the animal. This may manifest itself in various ways, all of which will lower the milk yield and the profits.

The water supply should be carefully watched in severe weather. Water at "barn temperature" is theoretically okeh; but when the barn temperature gets below forty and the water chills, the milk will be lower in the pail. Direct relation between too cold drinking water for the cow and her milk yield was first forcibly brought to our attention some fifteen years ago.

A dairy farmer had a herd of heavy-milking Holsteins, some of them giving between 80 lb. and 90 lb., and a number between 60 lb. and 70 lb. a day. He telephoned in great distress of mind, saying that they had all suddenly dropped from 2 lb. to 5 lb., some more than that, in the past 24 hours. Questions brought out the fact that no change in feed had been made. A hurried trip to the farm disclosed that by a break in the piping system ice had gotten into the water which was, twice a day, let into the continuous feed trough running the length of the barn in front of the stalls. It was hard to persuade the owner of the cows that the drop in milk came from the sudden chilling of the water, but when, by giving them water with the chill taken off until the break was repaired, the milk weights were brought back and held, he did become satisfied of the reason for the drop.

In thousands of herds the winter milk yield is far below what the cows are capable of giving, because of the way they are watered. The barnyard trough filled with very cold water, often with a frozen surface which has to be broken, is far more expensive in the long run than piping water into the barn to a tank or to the feed trough, if this is practical. We have seen watering troughs set inside barns, the cows being watered, several at a time, with no difficulty at all. An inexpensive method of watering in the barn is thus described by Washburn: "extend the water pipe in front of the cows with a faucet and a short hose between each two cows. A pail may then be set into the manger and water drawn directly into it from the pipe close by." For the barnyard water tank there are heaters which may be used to take off the chill and are a decidedly profitable investment. In this connection we quote Prof. Eckles. He says, "In climates where the temperature remains below freezing for long periods it is profitable to use some means of warming the water when the animals drink from a tank out-of-doors. In addition to the minor advantage of having the tank free from ice the chief value of warming the water in the outside tank is to insure that the cows will drink a sufficient amount. A heavy-producing cow requires from 70 to 150 lb. water daily and will not consume a sufficient amount if near the freezing point. Assuming that a cow producing 40 lb. daily was watered twice a day, each time she would find it necessary to take about 60 lb. ice water into her stomach. The effect upon digestion and milk secretion of such a volume of cold water is bound to be detrimental." Forty is as low as the drinking water should be allowed to get, and at fifty degrees it is more palatable and safer.

Daily exercise is necessary to the health of the dairy herd. A half hour or an hour a day out-of-doors when the sun is shining is a real benefit: but to send them out in cold winds or sleety rains is not only expensive but cruel. Such practice leads to many ills that could be avoided, and to a lowering of the daily milk flow as well.

A real need in the cow barn in winter is a supply of whole, warm blankets. On a farm in Michigan where there is a large and valuable herd of dairy cows, we saw a cow which had been very ill and therefore was in a small stable by herself, standing all humped up and with cold ears and horns, evidently chilled through by a combination of weather and illness. We expressed the opinion that a good warm blanket would make her more comfortable, and it was found that there was not such a thing on the place! We mention this because some person, reading what was said about the need for a supply of blankets might think "Why say that? Everybody with cows has blankets." That is not always so, and a blanket is one of the things that is often needed in a hurry.

In another dairy in Ohio we were helping the owner with his feeding programme when he called our attention to a fine big Holstein that had calved and had not come along as she should have done. He wanted to know if we could suggest anything to do for her and we looked her over. Her coat was harsh—the bovine equivalent for goose-flesh in that case—her ears and horns were cold and her whole appearance gave evidence of chill to our eyes. We said a pail of warm water and a blanket were the first things we would get for her, as she needed to be made comfortable. She did not seem to be ill, and probably wasn't, but she had been given cold water to drink after calving, had not been blanketed and was thoroughly uncomfortable. The blanket and the warm water were produced, she was kept warm and improved rapidly, took her feed and began to milk as she should. As we recall it, she finished her year at or near the top of her County Cow Testing Association, so she was well worth making comfortable.

As a general thing, a herd will be quite at ease when the barn is dry and between fifty and fifty-five; but there will often be individual animals that are, for one reason or another, somewhat below par and need a little extra warmth which blanketing will give them.

We provide ourselves with sheepskin-lined coats, sweaters, lined arctics, warm gloves, weather strips, storm windows, heaters in our cars, and many other things all designed for one purpose—to keep us comfortable against the winter's cold. Why not, in this respect, take thought also for our faithful cows?

Developing Capacity

THE dairy cow that is a heavy producer must have large organs of digestion in order to utilize the enormous quantities of feed necessary to produce large quantities of milk. This results in the development of a large barrel, as that part of the animal's body between the fore and rear legs is called. A high-producing cow has widesprung ribs far apart, and a deep abdomen, giving great capacity for the digestive tract and other vital organs. An animal lacking in this barrel capacity cannot use sufficient feed to be a large producer. The age of the animal has some influence on the size and depth of the abdomen. The depth of the barrel increases some with the age of the cow. The feeding of a ration consisting mostly of bulky feeds, as hay and silage, also tends to give the appearance of greater barrel capacity from the greater contents of the digestive tract. In considering the barrel development of a cow, the depth as viewed from the side should be observed, then the width as viewed from behind. Some animals show a great depth, but on account of being narrow have no more real capacity than another animal with less depth, but greater width.

Some one writes: A wise old owl lived in an oak, the more he saw the less he spoke; the less he spoke the more he heard, that's what makes a wise old bird. And that might truthfully apply to President Coolidge.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

December 13—Elmira, Ontario, Complete Dispersal Sale, R. O. P. Tested Holstein Herd, A. B. Brubacher.
December 14—Owatonna, Minn., Guy A. Adams Dispersal, Melin-Peterson Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, Managers.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 2, 1928—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 15—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Basehore, 35 he-d of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
March 17—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller. 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meixel.
March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. I. L. Bernheisel, Admix.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

THE CANADIAN ROYAL WINTER FAIR

Two hundred and twelve head of Holsteins were exhibited at the Canadian Royal Winter Fair. All of the entries were from Canada and thirty-one exhibitors placed animals inside of the money.

Judge Axel Hansen made the awards.

Following is a list of the winners:

Bulls, three years old or over (11) 1—Abbekerk Sylvius Lad, J. W. Innes & Sons, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—Sir Francy Mercena Burke, D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 3—Cloverdale Posch Champion, W. Wood, Cloverdale, B. C.; 4—Abegweit Pluto, J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Two-year-old bulls (7) 1—Sir Alcartra Inka, Geo. M. Wood, Troy, Ontario; 2—Ivan Burke, T. O. Dolson, Brampton, Ontario; 3—Faforit Ormsby Hartog, Harding Bros. Welsford, N. B.; 4—Balmoral Canary Fairchild, J. H. Penfold, Lang, Sask.

Yearling bulls (10) 1—Mantel Count of Hudson, Howard Graham, Hudson Heights, Quebec; 2—Sir Lyons Burke of Crystal Spring, D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 3—Major Mercena Sylvius, Oxford Holstein Breeders Club, Ingersoll, Ont.; 4—Francy Walker of C. S., D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Senior bull calves (13) 1—Brookholm Inka 13th, Raymondale Farms, Vaudreuil, Quebec; 2—Zeeman Burke of C. S., D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 3—Abegweit Lea Rooker, J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 4—Abbekerk Sylvius Lad 13th, T. R. Dent & J. W. Jones, Woodstock, Ontario.

Junior bull calves (22) 1—Silas Burke Francy, W. J. Fraser & Sons, Streetsville, Ont.; 2—Colony Koba McKinley 48th, Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.; 3—Brookholm Banostine Jewel, P. J. Salley, Lachine, Quebec; 4—Abbekerk Sylvius Lad 17th, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ontario.

Cows in Milk (17) 1—Gypsy Posch Ruby, Haley & Lee, Springford, Ont.; 2—Aaggie Abbekerk Jewel, M. L. McCarthy, Sussex Corner, N. B.; 3—Spurcedale Jemima, D. Smith & Son, Glanford, Ont.; 4—Hilda Alcartra De Kol, Raymondale Farms, Vaudreuil, Quebec.

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Cows, four years or over, not in milk (12) 1—Oakhurst Colantha Abbekerk, Mt. Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, Que.; 2—Alcartra Colantha Ormsby, J. W. Innes Woodstock, Ont.; 3—Colony Vale Korndyke Koba, Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.; 4—Pauline Westport Walula, A. & S. Mathews, Westholme, B. C.

The milking three-year-olds (11) 1—Patsy Changeling J. Walter Jones Charlottetown, P. E. I. 1; 2—Bonheur Abbekerk Posch 2d, Mt. Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, Que.; 3—Sally Francy, Raymondale Farms, Vaudreuil, Quebec; 4—Colony Morag Koba, Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.

Dry three-year-olds (9) 1—Pride Princess Fobes, M. L. McCarthy, Sussex Corner, N. B.; 2—Agassiz Walula De Kol, Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.; 3—Sylvia Posch Alcartra, D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 4—Raymondale Fobes, Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Quebec.

Milking two-year-olds (14) 1—May Walker Inka Segis, A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.; 2—Aaggie Sylvia 3d, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 3—Wildwood Iantha, Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.; 4—Valentine Vale, J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Dry two-year-olds (13) 1—Colony Vale Abbekerk, Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.; 2—Abegweit Nona, J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 3—Josephine Segis Alcartra, R. Thompson, St. Pauls, Ont.; 4—Colony Lady Canary, Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.

The senior yearling heifers (16) 1—Raymondale Fobes Inka, Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que.; 2—Abegweit Roma Carlina, J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 3—Agassiz Queen Re-Echo, Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.; 4—Aaggie Abbekerk, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ontario.

The junior yearlings (18) 1—Winona Lenox De Kol, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—Strathmore Veemn Fairchild, C. P. Railway Company, Strathmore, Alta.; 3—Thelma Keyes Hartog, George C. McIntosh, Science Hill, Ont.; 4—Colantha Axie, Arbogast Bros. Sebringville, Ontario.

The senior heifer calves (19) 1—C. V. Aaggie Korndyke, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—Cobequid Nuss Helen, J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 3—Raymondale Daisy Inka, Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que.; 4—Posch Mercena of C. S., D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

The junior heifer calves (20) 1—Faforit Ormsby Beauty, Harding Bros., Welsford, N. B.; 2—Spruceville Butter Girl Burke, D. Smith & Son, Glanford, Ont.; 3—Cora Mercene of C. S., D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 4—Jewel Wayne Keyes, George C. McIntosh, Science Hill, Ontario.

Senior and Grand Champion, male, Abbekerk Sylvius Lad, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.

Junior Champion male, Mantel Count of Hudson, Howard Graham, Hudson Heights, Quebec.

Junior champion female, Winona Lenox De Kol, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.

Senior and Grand Champion female, Oakhurst Colantha Abbekerk, Mt. Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, Quebec.

Graded Herd (7) 1—J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 3—Haley & Lee, Springford, Ont.; 4—Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Quebec.

Dairy Herd (7) 1—J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—Mt. Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, Quebec; 3—Haley & Lee, Springford, Ontario; 4—J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Junior herd (11) 1—J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Quebec; 3—Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.; 4—D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Get of Sire (11) 1—Get of Brookholm Inka, Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Quebec; 2—Get of Colony Koba McKinley, Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.; 3—Get of Count Paul E. Posch, Mt. Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, Que.; 4—Get of Colony Major Posch Tensen, Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ontario.

Produce of Dam (10) 1—Produce of Aaggie Sylvia, J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont.; 2—Produce of Faforit Johanna Ormsby, Harding Brothers, New Brunswick; 3—Produce of Thorndale Elsie Posch, W. Wood, Cloverdale, B. C.; 4—Produce of Canary Sylvia Segis, Geo. C. McIntosh, Science Hill, Ontario.

THE SECOND ANNUAL PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL SALE

Forty-five head of Holsteins, of which sixteen head were bulls, sold in the Second Annual Pacific International Sale for $8,475 or an average of $190.50.

The top price of the sale $325, was paid for Netherland Ormsby Blossom,

(Continued on page 728.)



Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

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SKINS

Musk Rats, Fall, Winter, good sections, $1.60 to $1.80 flat Damage kitt at value. Raccoon, Winter, good section, $7.00 to $8.00 flat. Winter, Eastern Dark Mink, $12.00 to $20.00 flat. Red Fox, $10 to $14. Skunk, $1.60 to $1.90 flat, before January.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

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EXTENDED PEDIGREES

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 727.)

consigned by Thomas Yarr, Sr., and purchased by Roy E. Vanderwall of Haines, Ore.

Two hundred eight dollars was the top price paid for a bull. Rieck Bros., Macleay, Oregon, received that figure for Sir Inka Wisconsin Bess, the first prize junior bull calf at the late Oregon State Fair.

Following is a list of animals selling for $150.00 and over, with names of purchasers and price:

Lilith Palmyra Segis, J. E. Smearman, Woodland, Wash.	$155.00
Santiam Fayne Johanna, J. W. Pomeroy, Scappoose, Ore.	175.00
Lone Fir Queen, W. T. McBride, Elma, Wash.	200.00
Glenwood Hengerveld Segis, Potter & Thatcher, Ogden, Utc.	210.00
Glenwood Korndyke De Kol, Steven J. Melonas, Stevenson, Wash.	150.00
Rose Lotty Segis, Potter & Thatcher, Ogden, Ore.	215.00
Irma Vale De Kol, John Fleming, Troutdale, Oregon	210.00
Empress Bessie Segis, John Bogart, Woodland, Wash.	200.00
Duchess Antonia Hengerveld, Albert Wolsborn, Marengo, Wash.	170.00
Grace Hengerveld Edgely, Joseph Buerkli, Olympia, Wash.	220.00
Glassa Sadie Vale Newman, Ben Smathers, Everett, Wash.	190.00
Lotty Sadie Vale Newman, Roy E. Vanderwall, Haines, Ore.	220.00
Queen Sadie Vale Nena, Wm. Bishop, Chimacum, Wash.	245.00
Mechthilde Cornucopia Mercedes, J. W. Pomeroy, Scappoose, Ore.	180.00
Netherland Ormsby Blossom, Roy E. Vanderwall, Haines, Ore.	325.00
Newauken Lunde Ann, Steven J. Melonas, Stevenson, Wash.	185.00
Nancy Newman Sadie Vale, J. W. Pomeroy, Scappoose, Ore.	220.00
Chimacum Jefferson Lilly, Roy E. Vanderwall, Haines, Ore.	170.00
Male, J. G. Lunton, Nampa, Idaho	150.00
Echo of Donnybrook, Potter & Thatcher, Ogden, Utah	300.00
Chimacum Wayne Lutske Sena, Ben Smathers, Everett, Wash.	225.00
Sir Chimacum Wayne Gettie, G. Rosellini, Battle Ground, Wash.	230.00
Sir Inka Wisconsin Bess, Rieck Bros., Macleay, Ore.	280.00
Segis Cresskill Veeman, Joseph Buerkli, Olympia, Wash.	245.00
Glenwood Mechthilde Segis, W. T. McBride, Elma, Wash.	275.00
Highland Grove Kathryn Inka, Joseph Buerkli, Olympia, Wash.	205.00
Lady Pontiac Pinkham, C. E. Payne, Chehalis, Wash.	175.00
Nanis De Kol Mercedes Joy, W. M. Preston, Vancouver, Wash.	215.00
Oregon Wartena Tidy, J. M. Pomeroy, Scappoose, Ore.	165.00
Lady Johanna Josephine Walker, J. P. Vandercovering, Forest Grove, Oregon	190.00

BERKS' FARM DISPERSAL

Sixty head of Holsteins had found new homes when the last bid was in at the dispersal of what was possibly the most frequently mentioned Pennsylvania Holstein breeding establishment, Abner N. Deysher's Berks' Farm herd, which was held at the farm near Reading, Pa., December 6, 1927.

Two of this number were calves which went with their dams, leaving fifty-eight animals cataloged to sell for a total of $21,625 an average of $372.84.

The herd was purchased by buyers from seven states, Pennsylvania absorbing the largest amount, 26 buyers taking 34 head. Three buyers from New York and one from Massachusetts took seven to each state. One Ohio buyer took four head and three New Jersey buyers took four head while one buyer each from Connecticut and Delaware each took one.

The highest priced animals in the sale were taken by F. U. Wells of Whately, Mass. He paid $1,500 for the world's record senior two, year-old, Pietje Butter Girl of Berks. His seven purchases totaled $4,515.

Second high price for females was $1,175.00 paid by M. E. Basehore, Littlestown, Pa., for Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis.

Top price for males was paid by Henry Morganthau, Jr., publisher of the *American Agriculturist* and owner of Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., for the senior herdsire, King Piebe 19th, who secured him for $910.00.

Berks Farm King Tweede, the junior sire, went to W. W. Standt of Reading, Pa., for $425.00.

Haeger did the selling with Wood in the box.

Below is a detailed report of the animals selling for over $100.00, with names of the purchasers and price:

King Piebe 19th, Henry Morganthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.	$910.00
Berks Farm King Tweede, W. W. Standt, Reading, Pa.	425.00
Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis, M. E. Basehore, Littlestown, Pa.	1,175.00
Berks Farm King Segis, A. P. Thomas, Bridgeport, Conn.	260.00
Lady Tweede of Berks, John F. Bachman, Watsontown, Pa.	375.00
Lady Thyrsa of Berks, W. W. Faitonte, Bloomingdale, N. J.	650.00
Thyrsa Pontiac of Berks, Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.	400.00
Pietje Butter Girl of Berks, F. V. Wells, Whately, Mass.	1,500.00
Tweede Piebe of Berks, Elmer Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pa.	340.00
Pietje Piebe of Berks, Leopold Beyer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	220.00
Duchess Lucy Posch, J. F. Wood, Red Hill, Pa.	250.00
Berks Queen Tweede Colantha, James A. Ten Eyck, Pluckemin, N. J.	330.00
Colantha Butter Girl of Berks, F. U. Wells	510.00
Dressie Ormsby of Berks, William Golan, Binghamton, N. Y.	400.00
Colantha Piebe of Berks, C. R. Leatherberry, Hammondsville, Ohio	300.00
Josephine Tweede of Berks, W. C. Voegtlen, Lebanon, N. J.	240.00
Johanna Tweede of Berks, H. R. Remley, Watsontown, Pa.	410.00
Johanna Piebe of Berks, Job Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pa.	200.00
Berks Spring Farm Pontiac, C. R. Leatherberry	600.00
Ormsby Pontiac of Berks, Leopold Beyer	360.00
Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke, B. P. Weidman, Sinking Spring, Pa.	330.00
Lyons Piebe of Berks, Louis Kendrick, Wellsboro, Pa.	250.00
Belgian Heroine of Grayfields, Leopold Beyer	400.00
Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields, C. R. Leatherberry	190.00
Red Cross Piebe of Berks, C. R. Leatherberry	400.00
Heroine of Berks 3d, Norman E. Rishel, York, Pa.	460.00
Heroine of Berks 2d, Norman E. Rishel	475.00
Heroine Piebe of Berks, S. S. Smith, Littlestown, Pa.	350.00
Lady Gwyneth of Berks, F. U. Wells	490.00
Queen Echo Model Walker, Leopold Beyer	225.00
Queen Tweede of Berks, W. C. Voegtlen	325.00
Queen Piebe of Berks, S. S. Smith	230.00
Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, Samuel W. Cline, Doylestown, Pa.	350.00
Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe, R. Bruce Williams, Lynn, Pa.	350.00

Berks Farm Piebe Pontiac, B. L. Hindenach, Easton, Pa.	$220.00
Ormsby Clothilde of Berks, Allen G. Brubaker, Mount Joy, Pa.	220.00
Wynola Tobe Sylvia Lyons, W. B. Stites, Chester Springs, Pa.	250.00
Tobe Tweede Sylvia Lyons, F. U. Wells	325.00
Carnation Matador Pontiac, W. W. Standt	255.00
Lady Minnette of Berks, H. M. Focht, Pine Forge, Pa.	230.00
Lady Matador of Berks, F. U. Wells	530.00
Ninnette Tweede of Berks, Allen G. Brubaker	200.00
Piebe Pontiac of Berks, Charles E. Longacre, Royersford, Pa.	180.00
Matador Tweede of Berks, Mast Stoltzfus	490.00
Tweede Alcartra of Berks, John F. Bachman	625.00
Princess Alcartra of Berks, John F. Bachman	410.00
Tweede Princess of Berks, F. U. Wells	710.00
Cynthia Piebe of Berks, H. M. Focht	145.00
Annetta Tweede of Berks, Irvin W. Musser, Mount Joy, Pa.	250.00
Lady Annetta of Berks, Paul Seigel, Allentown, Pa.	180.00
Bessie Ormsby of Berks, Tull Bros., Seaford, Del.	400.00
Bessie Tweede of Berks, Wm. Golan, Binghamton, N. Y.	180.00
Piebe Elmdale of Berks, H. E. Hudson, Saltsburg, Pa.	175.00
Pietje Ormsby of Berks, F. U. Wells	450.00
Alcartra Piebe of Berks, Louis Hendrick	300.00

THE U. S. NATIONAL SALE

Three hundred and nine head of Holsteins sold in the U. S. National Sale, held at Waukesha and Watertown, Wisconsin, November 15-18, for a total of $83,255 an average of $269.43 each.

Buyers from twelve states and one foreign country, Mexico, took the offerings; Wisconsin being by far the heaviest purchaser while buyers from Maryland shipped a number to that state and purchases went to New York and Texas.

Top price of $5,000.00 was secured by Houck Brothers, Chippewa, Ontario, for Maggie Calamity Hartog, purchased by Detroit Creamery Company.

Top prices for bulls was paid for Logan Ormsby Segis Fayne, consigned by John R. Logan & Son, Seward, Ill. He sold to a syndicate of breeders, neighbors of Logan and Son, for $2,000.00.

Three other bulls brought over four figures. Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wisconsin, paid Houck Bros. $1,550 for a ten-month-old son of May De Kol Francy. Sir Inka May 11th, consigned by Carnation Milk Farms, went to C. H. Anderson and Company, Baltimore, Md., for $1,500.

H. C. Tills and David Lorfield, Cleveland, Wisconsin, paid $1,325 for Admiral Ormsby Pride consigned by E. L. Hotchkiss, Flat Gap, Virginia.

Houck Bros. consignment averaged almost $1,342 for six head. The eleven head consigned by Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Illinois, averaged $366.00.

Ed. D. Greer, Bel Air, Maryland, took 13 head averaging over $200 beside a number below that figure.

Following is a list of buyers and the animals selling for over $200.00:

Sir Inka May 11th, C. H. Anderson & Co., Baltimore, Md.	$1,500.00
Mountain Ash Colantha Ormsby, Arbu Farm & Kennels, Oxford, Mich.	675.00
Colantha Mutual Fobes, Arbu Farm & Kennels	410.00
Miss Pietertje Maid Mixture, Arbu Farm & Kennels	775.00
Pietertje Pontiac De Kol Oak Pet, E. J. Baker, St. Charles, Ill.	250.00
Ollie Pet De Kol Dahlman, E. J. Baker	280.00
Mechthilde De Kol Changeling, E. J. Baker	290.00
Cedar Park Eldon Korndyke Lass, E. J. Baker	380.00
Cedar Park Eldon Ormsby, E. J. Baker	330.00
Queen Mercedes Ormsby De Kol, E. J. Baker	475.00
Pelagie Ollie Homestead, E. J. Baker	290.00
Bloodwood Clothilde Korndyke, E. J. Baker	300.00
Black Pearl Ormsby Korndyke, E. J. Baker	650.00
Bessie Canary Korndyke Pontiac, E. J. Baker	225.00
Susie Oak Segis Ormsby, E. J. Baker	230.00
Fanny Milcoaggie Pontiac, E. J. Baker	260.00
Ollie Ormsby Mercedes, L. J. Blood, Rockbridge, Wis.	325.00
Ollie Ormsby of Sugar Creek, Rudolph Boehler, North Lake, Wis.	225.00
King Walker Ormsby Piebe, Brook Hill Farm, Genesee Depot, Wis.	250.00
Son of King Ormsby Johanna Mercedes, Alvin Burbach, Randolph, Wis.	300.00
Woodville Queen, M. D. Buth, Comstock Park, Mich.	270.00
Sir Pet Colantha Ormsby, A. A. Butterbrodt, Loyal, Wis.	200.00
Governor Admiral Ormsby, Ed. E. Carman, Ada, Minn.	710.00
Creamelle Sir Ollie Madrigal, R. F. Clark, Beaver Dam, Wis.	310.00
Dicmere Ann De Kol Ormsby, Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	630.00
Victoria Minita Ormsby, Detroit Creamery Co.	255.00
Cata Pine Pearl Ormsby, Detroit Creamery Co.	235.00
Beauty of Highland Farm 4th, Detroit Creamery Co.	350.00
Lady Ormsby Mercedes Fytje, Detroit Creamery Co.	275.00
Maggie Calamity Hartog, Detroit Creamery Co.	5,000.00
Mercedes Jewel Ormsby Queen, Detroit Creamery Co.	630.00
Colantha Parthenea Netherland, Detroit Creamery Co.	350.00
Leland Hengerveld Korndyke, Detroit Creamery Co.	290.00
Beauty of Highland Farm 6th, A. J. Dopp, Waukesha, Wis.	215.00
Sir Bess Burke Ormsby, Charles K. Flemming, Jefferson, Wis.	370.00
Korndyke Pontiac Rue Bess, S. S. Foster, Waukesha, Wis.	300.00
Moondit Dale Korndyke King, A. E. Gibson, Madison, Wis.	200.00
Ridgehurst Walker Fayne, Gramling Brothers, Dousman, Wis.	215.00
Ridgehurst Johanna Walker Segis, Gramling Brothers	215.00
White Star Lulu 4th, Ed. D. Greer, Bel Air, Md.	200.00
Queen De Kol Homestead Rue, Ed. D. Greer	235.00
Susie Fobes Homestead Segis, Ed. D. Greer	225.00
Trixie Clementine Walker, Ed. D. Greer	200.00
Brookvale Ormsby Grace, Ed. D. Greer	250.00
Pine Lodge Irene Calamity, Ed. D. Greer	255.00
B. C. Winna Pontiac, Ed. D. Greer	235.00
De Kol Louisa Piebe, Ed. D. Greer	255.00
De Kol Homestead Pontiac Colanthus, Ed. D. Greer	205.00
Weona Aaltje De Kol Pauline, Ed. D. Greer	225.00
De Monica Homestead De Kol, Ed. D. Greer	250.00
Palsat Clyde Mechthilde, Ed. D. Greer	285.00
Foster Canary Drosky, Ed. D. Greer	205.00
Ormsby De Kol Fryslan, Fred Gurr, Lake Mills, Wis.	205.00
Enterprise Maud Canary, Harvey Hamann, Sheboygan, Wis.	250.00
Male, son of Velvet Segis Prospect, E. J. Hanson, Savage, Minn.	725.00
Cato Pine Ormsby Canary Jennie, E. J. Hanson	215.00
Gewina Rachel Homestead, E. J. Hanson	210.00

(Concluded on page 730.)

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER IMPROVED



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. **CHAIN HALTERS,** fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

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My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 729.)

B. C. Zora Pontiac, James Heinlein, Coraopolis, Pa.	$225.00
Jessie Segis Hengerveld Colantha, James Heinlein	230.00
Queen Ormsby Pontiac Rue, James Heinlen	225.00
Carnation Josephine Ormsby Canary, Baltz Hoesly, Monticello, Wis.	330.00
Ormsby Pontiac Walker Oldenburg, T. A. Hoesly, Monroe, Wis.	370.00
Milcoaggie Elizabeth Segis, Bland Hope, Sweetwater, Texas	225.00
Violet Witteen Ormsby, Hyde Park Farm, Palos Park, Ill.	240.00
Princess Sadie Ormsby Cornucopia, Hyde Park Farm	250.00
Echo Segis Hartog 2d, Hyde Park Farm	400.00
Llenroc Walker Lady, Hyde Park Farm	500.00
Bess Terracelawn Ormsby, Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis.	350.00
Elder Lawn Ollie Johanna, Industrial School for Boys	225.00
Mercedes Barbetta De Kol, Industrial School for Boys	335.00
Son of Pioneer Prince Pontiac Toitilla, Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.	1,550.00
Cedar Park Homestead Rosetta, J. E. Jorgenson, Neenah, Wis.	240.00
Gray View Queen Rag Apple 5th, J. E. Jorgenson	220.00
Forest Edge Queen Ormsby, J. E. Jorgenson	200.00
Ona Molly Ormsby 2d, J. E. Jorgenson	230.00
Male, Son of King Ormsby Johanna Mercedes, Jos. K. Jungbluth, Hartland, Wis.	270.00
Sir Bess Burke Ormsby, Charles Kieck, Jr., Oconomowoc, Wis.	370.00
Meadow Pet Mercedes, F. O. Kilpatrick, Waukesha, Wis.	200.00
Sir Korndyke Ormsby Lad Piebe, F. O. Kilpatrick	300.00
Oriole Home Netherland Star, Lee Larrimer, Jersey Shore, Pa.	300.00
Sadie Inka Lilith Pontiac, Lee Larrimer	220.00
Bessie Homestead Bairdland, D. G. McNulty, Delafield, Wis.	205.00
Dairy Ridge Homestead Matador, Makida Farm, Jeffries, Wis.	220.00
Starlight Canary Perl, Makida Farm	200.00
Pabst Prilly Virginia Johanna, Martin & Morgan, Westville, Ind.	550.00
Princess Pauline Wayne Segis, Christ A. Mayer, Richfield, Wis.	240.00
Forest Edge Perfection Ormsby, Milford Meadows Stock Farm, Lake Mills, Wis.	220.00
Raymondale Rita Avon, Fred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.	230.00
Sir Ollie Pontiac De Kol, Milwaukee County Institution Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.	500.00
Queen Enterprise Hamilton, Louis Nehls, Juneau, Wis.	290.00
Bloodwood Korndyke Clothilde, Wm. A. Nehrbass, Rockfield, Wis.	340.00
Meadowmere Pasma Ormsby, Harvey A. Nelson, Union Grove, Wis.	210.00
Meadowmere Ormsby Queen, H. A. Nelson	315.00
Cedar Park Canary Piebe 2d, Harvey A. Nelson	290.00
Bloodwood De Kol, Harvey A. Nelson	230.00
Son of Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha Boy, C. W. Newman, Culver, Ind.	500.00
Miss Ormsby Pride Supreme, D. W. Norris, Mukwonago, Wis.	325.00
K. B. Wayne Beets, D. W. Norris	240.00
Lena Pontiac Colantha, D. W. Norris	380.00
Afagold Queen Star, Northern Hospital for Insane, Winnebago, Wis.	200.00
Pauline Ormsby Daisy, Northern Hospital for Insane	270.00
Pauline Ormsby Maud Lad, Northern Hospital for Insane	250.00
Maple Row Homestead Lad 9th, A. C. Oliver, Albany, Wis.	240.00
King Pontiac De Kol Rue Homestead, J. J. O'Neill, Oconomowoc, Wis.	235.00
Milford Pontiac Ormsby, A. C. Oosterhuis, Oconomowoc, Wis.	500.00
Oalands Sir Ormsby, Willis Payne, Ewing, Ill.	240.00
Sir Allie Longfield De Kol, J. E. Piper, Watertown, Wis.	230.00
Higrove Pietertje Pontiac Corana, J. E. Piper	225.00
Ona Polly Ormsby, J. E. Piper	350.00
Llenroc Jemima Mechthilde, Theo. M. Pretzel, Cato, Wis.	200.00
Milcoaggie Belle King Homestead, G. Earl Raby, Bushnell, Ill.	200.00
Dairy Ridge Sir Johanna Homestead, Arthur Reppen, Dorne, Wis.	250.00
Star Sylvia Johanna, E. E. Rieck & C. F. Nettrour, Coraopolis, Pa.	280.00
Pietje Ontario Ormsby Pontiac, E. E. Rieck & C. F. Nettrour	255.00
Inka De Kol Pontiac Homestead, E. E. Rieck & C. F. Nettrour	250.00
Oldenburg Ormsby Pontiac Walker, E. E. Rieck & C. F. Nettrour	265.00
Valley Holm Ormsby Mamsell Lyons, E. E. Rieck & C. F. Nettrour	310.00
Sir De Kol Ollie Creamelle, Carl E. Rudolph, Deerfield, Ill.	575.00
Bess Ormsby De Kol Burke, Carl E. Rudolph	325.00
Jessie Pontiac Polkadot, Geo. Schumacher, Janesville, Wis.	200.00
Aaggie Inka Piebe, Security Benefit Home and Hospital Assn., Topeka, Kan.	280.00
Star Watson Colantha, Security Benefit Home and Hospital Assn.	2,000.00
Logan Ormsby Segis, Fayne, Side Hill Bull Club, Seward, Ill.	575.00
Hoesly Veritas Homestead Joe, L. R. Siebecker, Baraboo, Wis.	875.00
Ormsby Pabst Burke, Paul Smith, Newark Valley, N. Y.	330.00
Albina Mutual King, Tony Smith, Crown Point, Ind.	250.00
Cedar Dale Beauty Johanna, Southern Colony & Training School, Union Grove, Wis.	260.00
Pine Lodge Lulu Belle, Southern Colony & Training School	320.00
Dukes Mixture 27th, Ralph Stauffacher, Monroe, Wis.	355.00
Monclova Prilly De Kol Clytiee, J. J. Steeb, Crown Point, Ind.	215.00
Bessie Vera Korndyke Star, J. J. Steeb	220.00
Milco Joe Homestead, J. J. Steeb	400.00
Segis Art's Dorothy, Steinbach Bros., Columbus, Wis.	400.00
Burton Rita Prospect, Steinbach Bros.	200.00
Ona Princess Boy, Wm. F. Stoltz, Ripon, Wis.	1,325.00
Admiral Ormsby Pride, H. C. Tills & David Lorfield, Cleveland, Wis.	675.00
Dutchland Creamelle Prince Denver, Toledo Bull Assn., Perrysburg, Ohio	400.00
Swartz Pontiac Honor, C. E. Tuffle & Son, Boccobel, Wis.	220.00
Netherland Johanna Sir Ollie, Thos. R. Vincent, Dodgeville, Wis.	480.00
Walcowis Ollie Ormsby Canary, Thos. R. Vincent	280.00
Son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, Ward Bros., Avalon, Wis.	400.00
Mountain Ash Colantha Valentine, Waukesha County Asylum, Waukesha, Wis.	280.00
Hiawatha Sylvia De Kol, A. C. Wegner, Ripon, Wis.	460.00
Sir Perfection Ormsby Pontiac, Geo. I. Weiner, Sparta, Wis.	245.00
Elder Lawn Ollie Netherland, Weiner Bros., Columbus, Wis.	225.00
Chloe Halwood Korndyke, Wave White, Waterloo, Wis.	290.00
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Vickery Vale Mechthilde Segis, Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, Tacheedah, Wis.	205.00
Cedar Lawn Canary Skylark 2d, Wis. Industrial Home for Women	230.00
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Highland Garland Ormsby, Wis. School for the Deaf	220.00
Gretta De Kol Hillvale, Wis. School for the Deaf	350.00
Heidelkiss Orpheia Pride, Wis. School for the Deaf	260.00
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Birch Lawn Johanna Bess, Wis. School for the Deaf	200.00
Waushara Queen Marvel, Wis. School for the Deaf	250.00
Mable De Kol Pontiac Sadie, Wis. State Hospital for Insane, Mendota, Wis.	350.00
Nockdair Homestead Fobes, Wis. State Hospital for Insane	290.00
Betsie Ormsby Star, Wis. State Hospital for Insane	310.00
Branline Lena Pontiac, Wis. State Hospital for Insane	215.00
Mercedes Ormsby Piebe, Wis. State Prison, Waupun, Wis.	200.00
Shady Rellim Clothilde Colantha 2d, Wis. State Prison	450.00
Pabst Arbutus Burke, Wisconsin State Prison	250.00
Linden Lawn Flossy Ormsby, Wis. State Reformatory, Green Bay, Wis.	275.00
Bess Piebe Ormsby, Wis. State Reformatory	340.00
Juneau Homestead Fobes, Wis. State Reformatory	270.00
Wilco Commander Beulah Lass, Wis. State Reformatory	325.00
Son of Nockdair Sir Prize Canary Fayne, Otto Zimmerli, Brodhead Wis.	

DAIRY-HERD IMPROVEMENT

By J. H. McClain

On January 1, 1927, there were 837 dairy-herd-improvement associations containing 362,014 cows as compared with 777 associations and 327,653 cows on January 1, 1926. From January 1, 1927, to June 30, 1927, the number has increased to about 900 associations. Approximately 180,000 yearly individual cow records are now being received from 484 associations.

Over 100,000 yearly individual cow records were tabulated to show the relation of butterfat production to income over cost of feed. This work showed that the cows producing 400 lb. butterfat a year brought in 10 times as much income over cost of feed as those producing 100 lb. butterfat.

A very important feature of herd-improvement-association work is the proving of bulls used in these associations by comparing the records of five or more of their daughters with the records of the dams of the daughters. Two hundred and seventy bulls have been proved in this way. It was found that the dams averaged yearly 353 lb. of butterfat and the daughters 391 lb. Thus the bulls raised the standard of production by 38 lb. or 10.9 per cent. The study also showed that when purebred sires in dairy-herd improvement associations were mated with cows producing as much as the average cow of the United States—approximately 180 lb. butterfat—the production records of the daughters excelled those of the dams by 67.6 per cent.

About 25 per cent of the 270 sires studied were mated with cows producing more than 400 lb. butterfat. Approximately half of those increased the production of the daughters over that of the dams of the daughters.

A tabulation of 101,162 individual cow records showed that the purebreds excelled the grades in production of milk and butterfat and in income over cost of feed for each age until the cows reached the age of 11 or 12 years. On an average the purebreds excelled the grades by 754 lb. milk, 19 lb. butterfat, and by $8.66 in income over cost of feed per cow.

PENNA. STATE COLLEGE C. T. A. MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

There are 50 associations for October reporting 17,401 cows tested, 1,527 cows giving more than 40 lb. fat and 1,947 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk. Of the 40 lb. list 454 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 1,001 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. During the month 148 unprofitable cows were sold and 12 bulls purchased.

Allegheny Association

The association is still going good. One more new member taken in and one more on the waiting list as I have a full membership now. Have induced the Supt. of my largest Holstein herd to trade purebred bull calves (Holstein) for any and all scrubs and grades I can get the farmers to trade in. I have none in my association but will help out non-members as much as possible. Two members took in the National Dairy Show and now I hope to have a meeting of members to give them a chance to tell the rest of us about it. Silos well filled and most members feeding. The favorable fall has made much more ripe corn than anticipated earlier.

Gordon J. Rice, *Tester.*

Gelatt-South Gibson Association

The annual meeting of the association was held at Gelatt, Penna., the evening of October 26, 1927. The attendance was good, each member bringing his wife. Dinner was served by the local Grange. After the meal the meeting listened to a fine address by Prof. Olmstead on "Feeding." The county agent, Mr. Dale, delivered a short talk besides which there was an informal discussion of the work. The association was reorganized for the coming year, the old officers being unanimously reëlected.

B. E. Whitney, *Tester.*

Southern York Association

One member saved $30 (a saving of $2.00 per cow) on his month's grain bill by using a home-mixed feed, and got as good or better results. Another when I weighed the grain found a scoopful weighed one-half lb. more than he had estimated which information would enable him to save $10 to $15 on grain that month. Guessing in dairying is expensive. Another improved and at the same time lessened the cost of his ration, and started feeding according to production.

At one place during a spell of bad weather where they had drinking bowls, the farmer remarked about the large amount of water his cows used that night. At another place the cows refused to be driven through the uncleaned barnyard to the exposed watering trough. The former herd didn't drop in production, the latter did, of course. The first man makes money, but the other would like to quit farming. Need we wonder why?

Scrub bulls, careless feeding and herd management, and lack of care for cows and milk are doing more against dairymen than poor markets and expensive labor in this county.

James R. Kilgore, *Tester.*

Clearfield Association

This month marks the entry of an 800 lb. butterfat bull into the county. Association members, as the main investors, will derive the greatest benefit from its use. The limitations of our dairy herds are becoming very apparent, as continuous production records show but our improvement program for better and better stock from both breeding and buying sources is getting under way.

M. D. Shumaker, *Tester.*

Sullivan Association

This is the last month in the association year. During the past month Mr. Learn and I took a survey of the association and 19 of the old members are going to continue the work.

Stanley Stowell, *Tester.*

WESTERN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY C. T. A.

The Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association finished its fifth month on Dec. 1, 1927. Of the 329 milking cows, 56 produced over 1,000 lb. and 18 produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The ten high cows in butterfat produced an average of 1,301 lb. of 4.23% milk making an average of 55 lb. butterfat.

A registered Holstein owned by Lathrop Farm of Montrose has lead the Association thus far this year with 6,509 lb. milk and 214.6 lb. butterfat. This is an average during her 106 milking days of 61.4 lb. milk and 2.02 lb. butterfat per day.

Of the ten high cows for the month, five were Holsteins, four were Guernseys and one was a Jersey. She produced 1,155 lb. of 5.9% milk making 68.1 lb. butterfat. She is owned by Claude Carter of Meshoppen, Pa.

Tom C. Davis, *Tester.*

REPORT OF THE GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON COW TESTING ASSOCIATION FOR NOVEMBER, 1927

Out of 280 cows tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson Cow Testing Association for the month of November, 55 exceeded the 40-lb. butterfat mark. Of these 'honor cows," all were Holsteins, twenty-seven being registered purebreds.

First place went to "Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld," a registered Holstein belonging to Arthur Bowell of Thompson, Pa., who produced 87.3 lb. fat from 2,568 lb. milk. "Titusdale Bonnie Mead Sylvia," a registered Holstein in the herd of Robert Bryant of Susquehanna, Pa., took second position with 69.6 lb. fat from 2,046 lb. milk.

The honors for the high herd, all cows included, fell to L. J. Thomas of Susquehanna, Pa., whose five cows averaged 1,039 lb. milk and 40.8 lb. fat. Counting milking cows only, Arthur Bowell had nine averaging 1,408 lb. milk and 46.9 lb. fat; Robert Bryant had 18 averaging 1,233 lb. milk and 42.9 lb. fat, and Hayden Bros. of Susquehanna, Pa., had 13 averaging 1,187 lb. milk and 43.3 lb. fat.

November closed the association year. "Was Johanna Fayne," a registered Holstein belonging to Cordie Allen of Lenoxville led the association for both milk and fat, producing 516.5 lb. fat from 14,970 lb. milk. Forty-seven cows exceeded the 10,000 lb. mark for the year, thirty-two of these being registered purebreds. Two of the association herds averaged better than 10,000 lb.

B. E. Whitney,
Kingsley, Penna.

Father (to son who had been misbehaving)—Why can't you be a good boy?

Tom—Well, father, I'll be good for a nickel.

Mother—For shame, you ought to be like your father, good for nothing.

A can of white lead caused the death of seventeen cows in Wisconsin. The cows thought the lead was salt.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEINS LEAD

Yakima County Cow Testing Association's report for September shows there were 544 cows tested, with an average production of 643 lb. milk containing 23.5 lb. butterfat for the month. There were 63 cows which produced over 40 lb. fat, 22 cows produced over 50 lb. fat. Glencliff Farm No. 2 of Sunnyside had high herd for herd of over 20 cows, with an average production of 960 lb. milk and 33.8 lb. butterfat. This is a registered Holstein herd. Six of the seven highest mature cows were Holsteins, with an average production of 1,727 lb. milk and 62.1 lb. fat. The six highest 4-year-olds were all Holsteins, with an average production of 1,680 lb. milk containing 63.3 lb. fat. The five highest 3-year-olds were all Holsteins, with an average production of 1,516 lb. milk containing 51.82 lb. fat. Two of the highest 2-year-olds were Holsteins, with an average production of 1,108 lb. milk and 50.8 lb. fat.

KEEP BACTERIA COUNT LOW

On every farm it pays to keep market milk as clean and pure as possible, but it may be impossible to produce it under the stringent rules regulating the production of certified milk, such as physicians prescribe as necessary to make it absolutely fit for the feeding of infants. Every milk producer concedes that every cow producing milk should be free from dangerous disease and is especially anxious to keep the udder of each cow perfectly sound. Sound milk cannot, logically, come from an unsound cow and especially from an unsound udder and diseases of that organ are so common and ruinious that every possible precaution should be taken to detect mastitis ("garget") at its starting stage so that the unsound milk may be discarded and the affected cow instantly quarantined and kept separated, under intelligent treatment, until perfectly recovered or found to be incurably diseased.

A sure way of detecting garget at its inception is to have a small can or pail covered with a fine wire-mesh or screen. Before milking any cow a stream or squirt of milk from each of her teats first should be stripped through this wire screen. Slime in milk is usually the first sign of impending or started garget. The screen catches and holds such slime. When the milk from any quarter of a cow's udder leaves slime on the screen of the "squirt can" all of the milk from that cow's udder should be withheld from market until the condition has perfectly cleared up and no slime is found present. In many instances the slimy condition of the milk is temporary and the condition quickly subsides, but often the slime persists, the quarter of the udder swells, becomes red, hot and painful and the milk becomes whey-like, curdled, and soon may contain pus or have a foul odor. Such milk is absolutely unfit for use by man or beast.

By daily use of the "squirt can" every cow that is coming down with mastitis (garget) is instantly detected and when one so affected is found her milk not only should be discarded but she should at least be moved away from the other cows in the stable or, better still, be isolated in a different stable. She should also be milked by a person who does not milk other cows. The infection of mastitis may be carried from cow to cow by the milker's hands or the cups of the milking machine, and it is by that means that the infection spreads and persists in a dairy herd. We should also strongly advise that the unsound milk of an affected cow, no matter how mild may be the attack, never should be stripped onto the floor or ground where a cow may lie down, contaminate her teats and possibly contract the disease. All unsound milk should be caught in a vessel containing a disinfecting solution and afterward should be thrown out in a place not visited by cows.

REMOVING HORNS FROM YOUNG CALVES

When dairy cattle are desired without horns, the removal is very easily accomplished while the calf is very young. As soon as the horn can be located by examining the head with the hand, clip the hair away from the budding horn. Wrap a stick of caustic potash in paper to protect the hand, dip the end of the stick in water, and rub this upon the tip of the horn until the skin or scurf begins to loosen up and gets red, taking care all the time that none of the potash comes in contact with the skin surrounding the horn. In a few days the place will scale better over. One application is sufficient.—*Harper.*

A DIFFERENT WAY

A little girl went to stay with her aunt, and gravely watched her saying her prayers the first morning. When the aunt rose to her feet again the child said:

"Auntie, do you say your prayers now as well as at bedtime?"

"Of course," said auntie, "don't you?"

"No, I say my prayers at bedtime and in the morning I do breathing exercises."

SOME ACTOR

"Who's in that hen house?" shouted the irate owner, as, hearing a noise in the night, he rushed out and aimed a shotgun at the door. "Speak or I'll shoot."

"Ain't nobuddy in here," responded a faint and trembling voice from the inside. "Ain't nobuddy, sah, 'ceptin' just us chickens."—*Successful Farming.*

CURING FARM MEAT

Never put meat in cure before all animal heat is out. The two means of keeping fresh meat from spoiling and from having poor flavor when cured are *cleanliness* and *temperature.*

Curing is carelessly done by many farmers of the present generation and the result is often loss from spoiling and inferior meat from careless methods. Curing should begin after the meat has become cool and when it is perfectly fresh: this means in from 24 to 36 hours after killing.

Large stone jars are excellent for curing. They are durable and easily kept clean. Hardwood barrels are suitable, especially those that have had molasses or syrup in them. Make the barrel as clean as possible and then scald. It should be water-tight.

A cool, clean, well ventilated cellar or room is desirable for dry or brine curing. The curing room should be perfectly free of rats, mice, and all insects.

Formula for Brine.—The following brine formula is for each 100 lb. meat to be cured. Do not guess at any of the weights, but weigh every item carefully:

12 lb. common salt,
3 lb. brown sugar,
3 oz. saltpeter,
6 gal. water.

Boil slowly for one hour and allow to cool thoroughly before using. In the order—hams, shoulders, sides—pack the parts down closely in the curing vessel, and weigh down with clean stones. Then pour the cool brine in, covering all the meat.

Formula for Dry Cure.—Salt alone cures hard meat, lacking in flavor. This formula will preserve the meat much better and add much to its quality. Use for each 100 lb. meat the following:

8 lb. common salt,
2 lb. brown sugar,
2 oz. saltpeter,
4 oz. black pepper,
1 oz. red pepper.

Mix thoroughly and rub each piece of meat long and well and then pack in a clean bin, box, or barrel. After three or four days, unpack, repeat rubbing in the dry cure mixture and pack down again. *Dry-cured meat* should cure for two days for every pound the pieces weigh. As an example, cure a 10 lb. ham 20 days. After cured, hang in smokehouse without washing. Brine-cured meat should be allowed four days for curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon; thus it will take 40 days in brine to cure a 10 lb. ham and 30 days to cure a 10 lb. strip of bacon. When cured, remove from pickling container, wash in lukewarm water and prepare to hang for smoking.

NORTHEASTERN OHIO COW TESTING ASSOCIATION REPORT

During October there was 236 cows tested of which 75 cows were dry. Sixty cows made over 40 lb. butterfat and 51 cows made over 1,200 lb. milk.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULLETS, soon ready to lay, $1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Lithia Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BARRED ROCK and RHODE ISLAND RED chicks after the fifteenth of December. Write for prices. TIP TOP POULTRY FARM, Harrisonburg, Va.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns from culled, heavy laying stock. Write for lowest prices. MAURICE WARNER, R. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LANE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, WANTED—All Kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay, Wheat, Buckwheat. Pay highest market prices. For sale, Feed of every kind. Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Hog. Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Meal Palm Oil Middlings, Dairy Alfalfa Hay, carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Sample free. H. A. BARTLETTE, Harmony, Maine.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. BOKHARA SEED COMPANY, Falmouth, Ky.

HONEY—Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat 5 lb., $1.10; 10 lb., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar $1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. JAMES A. HANDSON CO., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

YARNS OF PURE WOOL WORSTED FOR HAND KNITTING—Also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free samples. Our stock is large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, New Hampshire .

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.





LIVE STOCK

PUREBRED—Holstein heifer and bull calves shipped C. O. D. at farmers' prices, from fully accredited herds. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS—Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS—5 months old, $27.00; 3 months, $15.00; 10 weeks, $12.00. Registered your name. C. A. REGAN, Senatobia, Miss.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquis breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.



DOGS

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Good stock. Reasonable prices. JACOB BLANK, Leola, Pa.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco KENNELS, Oconee, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 4 year old trained coonhound, good as money buys. Deposit $45.00 and I will pay express. B. H. CATES, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I pay all express. BOB SANDERSON. Mayfield. Ky.. 28N.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., INC., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. JAMES A. BENSON CO., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. BUSH, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB CO., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillmans $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. GEO. C. NUNN, Perry, Ga.

CELERY—WHITE PLUME, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ball Head, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

WATERING THE MILKING COW

The milch cow requires a liberal supply of water. She not only has the demands of her body to meet, but must supply water for the milk as well. When we recall that cows have yielded over one hundred and thirty-four pound milk in a single day, we can see the urgent need of a large supply of water. It has been fairly well proved that cattle provided with water constantly give a slightly larger yield than those watered twice daily, though the difference is not marked. This observation has led to the placing of small troughs or vessels in the stable immediately in front of the animals.

There are two factors that must not be lost sight of in watering the milking cow: regularity and temperature of water in winter. Whatever method of watering is employed, the animal should be watered regularly and uniformly. When we recall the large amount of water necessary to meet the needs of the high-producing cow, it becomes apparent that she should not be compelled to drink ice cold water. It requires much food to heat this water to the body temperature, and the animal will not drink as much as it needs. To take the chill off drinking water in winter is now an accepted practice with progressive dairymen.—*Harper.*

LEARN BUTTERMAKING IN CREAMERY SHORT COURSE

Buttermaking, cheese making, ice cream manufacturing and care and handling of market milk as well as other fundamental creamery subjects will be studied by students in the creamery short course at South Dakota State College this winter. The short course begins January 5, and will end on March 24.

A very large percentage of the buttermakers in South Dakota creameries have been students in the short course at State College, according to T. M. Olson, professor of dairy husbandry. The class a year ago included 21 students and every one of them has been located in jobs in the dairy industry.

That a large number will again enroll in the course this year is indicated in some 20 inquiries that have already been received concerning the work. Most of these inquiries have come from South Dakota farm boys though letters have also come in from North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota.

In addition to the work in dairy manufactures, students of the short course will be given elementary work in dairy bacteriology, creamery bookkeeping, creamery mechanics and dairy management. The dairy department at State College maintains and operates a commercial creamery. Students of the short course have an opportunity to observe and work under conditions similar to what they find when they go into commercial work.

THE BEST POLICY

A motorist speeding through a country neighborhood killed a hen. He stopped and pressed a $2 bill into the hand of a little girl who was on her way to the neighbors. Edna ran and told her mamma of her good fortune.

"Well," said her mother, "put the money in your bank and I will cut the hen's head off so we can eat her."

"Perhaps, mamma," said Edna thoughtfully, "as long as we have the money we had better let the neighbors eat the hen. It was their hen."—*Boston Transcript.*

EASILY EXPLAINED

"What causes that squeal in your car?"
"There's pig iron in the axles."

Write for our special 3⅓ inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

The Last Word in Modern Barn Equipment



Special process glased water bowls and salt and mineral feeders. No cow can break them. We fit any make equipment. Guaranteed. One sample feeder, $2.00 prepaid. State size of post. *Agents wanted.* Inquire

Pamphlet and Information Free.

IDEAL SALT FEEDER CO., Morristown, Minn.

LEARN TREE SURGERY



And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL

STAMFORD Under direction of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. CONNECTICUT

USE SAILS OF WINDMILLS TO DISSEMINATE NEWS

Holland possesses over 10,000 windmills.

To most observers, says a writer in the *Wide World Magazine,* they all look very much alike, but the "set" of the sails, when the arms are at rest, is capable of considerable variation, and the resourceful millers take advantage of these different settings in order to convey interesting items of news to the countryside. Using a well-understood code of signals, they actually make their windmills "talk."

The idea is extremely ancient; it is even said that semaphore signaling started from this source.

When there is a wedding in a Dutch miller's family he sets the sails at a certain angle, and often decks the arms with flags and streamers, so that all neighbors within eye-range can learn of the happy event.

Other variations of angle proclaim the birth of a baby boy or girl, a request for the services of the millwright, and a dozen other little messages. If the miller sets his millsails in the form of a cross there is sadness in the family, for this denotes a death.

NOT WORTH IT

A colored man took out a marriage license. A few days later he went back and asked the clerk to substitute another woman's name for the one on the license, as he had changed his mind. He was told that he would have to buy another license and that it would cost him another $1.50.

The applicant was silent for a few minutes, thinking hard. Then he said with an air of determination, "Never mind, boss, this ol' one will do. Thar ain't $1.50 difference 'tween them two nohow."—*Capper's Farmer.*

DRAWBACK OF RELIGION

A colored woman consulted the village lawyer.

"Ah want to divo'ce mah husband," she said.

"What's the trouble?" asked the lawyer.

"That nigger's done gone and got religioned, and we ain't seen a chicken on de table foh two weeks."—*The Leghorn World.*

NEVER LATE IN 50 YEARS

After having served for 50 years without being absent or late to work George Bligh, of London, has just retired from the sea. As a pantry steward employed by a large steamship company for 47 years he crossed the Atlantic 318 times, and he estimates he has traveled more than 2,500,000 miles.

WATER IS CHEAP FEED

Water is the cheapest dairy feed. Milk is about 87 per cent water so cows need large amounts of this feed daily. Drinking cups are practical and large profits can be expected from this kind of an investment where they can be used, say dairy specialists.

Business Is Sensitive

Only Going Where It Is Invited

AND STAYING

Where It Is Well Treated

If you invite Business by calling attention to your herd and the stock you have to sell through the pages of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Business will feel free to come

And Will Come to Your Place.

We know that you will treat your customers right, otherwise we would not want you to advertise with us. Let our advertising department submit plans for a series of ads, featuring your stock. This service is ***Absolutely Free,*** it is just one of the things we do to benefit our patrons and the Cattle Business.

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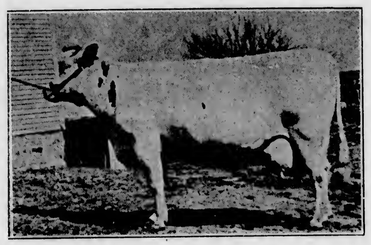
THE MAGAZINE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE.

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(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

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Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1927 No. 24

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PASTURE SCENE ON MILLER BROTHERS FARM, CLARKS SUMMIT, PA.
One of the oldest herds in Pennsylvania.



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

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A Merry Christmas to Your Friends

A Very Appropriate Christmas Gift!

Our special Christmas subscription offer—three one-year subscriptions mailed to different addresses for $1.00.

Write the names and address of three of your friends or customers, attach a dollar bill and mail today.

Name..... *Address*.....

Name..... *Address*.....

Name..... *Address*.....

Attached you will find one [$1.00] dollar for which please send the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for one year to the three above named persons.

Very truly yours,

Name.....

Address.....

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1927 No. 24

Starting a Herd With "Toppers"

THE dispersal of the Berks Farm herd December 6th, by Abner Deysher of Reading, and the selling of the farm at public auction which was advertised to take place on Saturday, December 10th, marked the final chapter in another purebred Holstein-Friesian Breeding Establishment.

The Berks farm herd was established by Mr. Abner Deysher in the early twenties. Among some of Mr. Deysher's first purchases were four head which he bought at the first Brentwood sale held April 29-30, 1920. Included in this purchase were two cows for which he paid $750.00 and $800.00 respectively and $1,350.00 for the bull, King Tweede Spring Farm, then three years old, consigned by Mr. Frank Jones of South Montrose.

Previous to this time he had purchased among others, a heifer calf, Mapleway Lyons Amleto Pietje, raised by Miller Bros. of Clarks Summit for $80.00.

In assemblying foundation animals for the Berks Farm herd Mr. Deysher purchased what was considered "toppers" at the state and national sales. At the second Brentwood sale, held in Philadelphia, he purchased Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d for $2,600.00 and May Sylvia Alcartra, then 11 months old, for $2,500.00. His most extensive purchases, however, were made at the third Brentwood sale when he paid $4,300.00 for Dairy Maid Prilly, the highest priced female in the sale; $4,200.00 for Carnation Matador Pontiac, and $2,000.00 for Beautiful Josephine 3rd. Mr. Deysher paid a total of $10,500.00 for the three animals.

At the National Sale held at Cleveland in June, 1923, in connection with the annual meeting, he purchased Mapleside Annette Walker, consigned by Daisy Hill Farms, at $1,650.00.

The above purchases do not account for all of the foundation animals bought by Mr. Deysher to go into his Berks Farm herd but they do account for the high priced animals.

Let us now consider briefly what became of these high priced animals and if they proved to be worth what Mr. Deysher paid for them. We have repeatedly counseled our friends and readers to buy their foundation animals and necessary breeding stock from the plain breeders and dairymen, men who live on their farms, milk their own cows and make breeding and profitable dairying their chief business.

At the dispersal of Berks Farm herd the highest priced animal sold was Pietje Butter Girl of Berks, selling for $1,500.00. This cow was sired by King Tweede Spring Farm—the bull which Mr. Deysher purchased at the first Brentwood sale at three years of age for $1,350.00, consigned by Mr. Frank Jones of South Montrose, a plain dirt farmer and breeder who had been breeding purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for many years.

The dam of Pietje Butter Girl of Berks, was Mapleway Lyons Amleto Pietje, bred by Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Pa. This herd is one of the oldest in the state of Pennsylvania. It was established many years ago by Mr. Jonathan Miller who with two neighbors, Mr. Ed. Carpenter and John L. Stone, imported cattle from Holland. The Miller Brothers are farmers and dairymen, bred and raised on the farm, have followed breeding and dairying all their lives and have made a financial success of breeding purebred Holsteins and producing market milk. It is very fitting that after all the money which Mr. Deysher expended in assemblying foundation animals for his Berks Farm herd that the honors of contributing the sire and dam of the highest priced animal should fall to the herds of two plain breeders and dairymen, which proves just what we have been preaching for years—that the best Holsteins to be found anywhere are in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen who breed the best.

Let us see what became of some of the high priced females which Mr. Deysher purchased at various sales.

The cow, May Sylvia Alcartra, which Mr. Deysher purchased for $2,500.00 at the second Brentwood sale at 11 months of age, was consigned to the fourth Brentwood sale as a five-year-old and sold for $360.00.

Carnation Matador Pontiac, which he purchased as a heifer for $4,200.00 freshened with a blind quarter and sold at the dispersal for $255.00. Her four-year-old daughter sold for $530.00; a senior yearling sold for $200.00; a calf born in April, 1927, sold for $230.00, and a granddaughter sold for $180.00. The total selling price of the cow, including her progeny which were in the herd at the time of the sale was $2,800.00 less than Mr. Deysher paid for the cow.

Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, for which Mr. Deysher paid $2,500.00 in 1921, at the national sale in Syracuse, was sold in his dispersal for $350.00. Her 5-months-old bull calf was sold for $350.00 and a son was sold at the 1924 national for $600.00.

There is nothing to indicate that the $2,500.00 paid for Eco-Sylv Mechthilde was in accordance with milking or transmitting qualities.

On the other hand at Keystone Farm dispersal, on April 14, 1920, Mr. Deysher purchased the cow L H C Princess Annitje Alcartra, at a reported price of $760.00. She was born June 29, 1916. This cow was afterwards bred to Mr. Deysher's herdsire, King

Tweede Spring Farm, and as the result of this mating a heifer calf was dropped December 25, 1921. This animal was consigned by Mr. Deysher to the Brentwood sale in 1926 and was purchased by the Detroit Creamery Company for $1,600.00. Three other heifers of the same sire, full sisters to the one sold to the Detroit Creamery Company, were sold at Berks Farm dispersal at $625.00; $410.00 and $710.00 respectively, or the progeny of this cow sold for a total of $3,345.00 which is another example where a cow purchased from a small breeder proved to be profitable.

Mr. Deysher had been a liberal buyer at the Brentwood sales, paying the top price for females on several occasions and naturally he would expect the favor to be reciprocated. He had purchased so many high priced foundation animals at this one "bargain counter" that it would be against the rules of the shop not to give Mr. Deysher a little support when he consigned to the sales. However, in no instance was Mr. Deysher able to sell animals bred and developed at Berks Farm for anywhere near the price he paid for some of his foundation animals.

Official testing was carried on extensively at Berks Farm and many high official records were made including two world's records. Any failure on the part of its management to realize on their investment could not be attributed to the fact that Mr. Deysher had failed to place his cows on official test.

The answer as to why Berks Farm failed to realize on the original investment in foundation cattle is the same reason that many similar institutions, that have gone before, have failed—namely that they have been victims of an organized ring of cattle speculators and sale promoters who through a system of circus advertising and by-bidding at public auctions are using Holstein-Friesian cattle merely as poker chips in a gambling game.

It is very unfortunate that the ring which was buying and consigning cattle at public auctions where artificial values were created, were able to dominate the Registry Association and use the Association's resources and influence to support such questionable practices at the expense and to the detriment of the plain breeders and dairymen.

To better explain just what we mean by a cattle swapping organization and its relation to the Old Association, we will print below a little review of the First National Coöperative Sale held at St. Paul, Minnesota, the first year after the present influence gained control of the Association's management.

Read over the list of consignors and purchasers very carefully and note how often the names of the Association's officers, and those prominent in Association affairs, appear. If you have been keeping in touch with Holstein affairs, write down the names of the consigners or purchasers who participated in this sale and mark an "X" after the names of those who are now out of business, and put "XX" after the names of those who have gone bankrupt.

THE 1920 NATIONAL COOPERATIVE SALE

The first week in June 1919, marked the ending of having an individual Sales Manager for the consignment sale held

(Continued on page 758.)

Digestibility of Food

THE value of food depends on the digestibility of the various materials of which it is composed, and not alone on its composition as shown by a chemist. In order to get a clear conception of digestion, it will be necessary to review briefly the process through which the food materials must pass on their way from the food to the flesh or energy of the animal body.

The process of digestion is largely a process of solution aided to a certain extent by chemical changes that take place through the influence of various ferments with which the food comes in contact as it passes through the digestive tract. The digestive organs form a canal through the body, and the food in its passage through this tract or canal is acted upon by various fluids. Each fluid has a special work to do in the process of digestion. The food is taken into the mouth, where it is reduced to fine particles in order that the digestive juices may better do their work and in order to put it into condition to be swallowed. During this mastication, a digestive fluid, called saliva, is poured upon the food, moistening it and changing a part of the starch to sugar. After leaving the mouth the food passes down the esophagus, into the stomach, where the digestive fluid, called gastric juice, is poured upon it, changing part of the protein. When the food leaves the stomach it enters the small intestines, where it comes in contact with two digestive fluids—the bile from the liver, and the pancreatic juice from the pancreas. The bile prepares the partly digested food for the action of the pancreatic juice and changes the fats. The pancreatic juice has a more complex function. It contains at least three distinct ferments, one changing the proteids, another the starch, and the third the fats. As the material passes along the intestines it comes in contact with a juice secreted by the walls of the intestines which acts upon the starch, but there is little action on the proteids and fats. From the time the food enters the stomach, during its entire course along the digestive tract, in some way not wholly understood, the digested food has been absorbed and received into vessels, through which it is distributed to the various parts of the body. A part of the food materials, however, in passing through the digestive tract, escapes digestion. The amount of food digested depends on the kind of food, the amount fed, the class of animal, and the condition of the animal's health.

The length and capacity of the digestive organs of the various farm animals differ widely. Among ruminating animals,—those capable of re-chewing the previously swallowed food, the cow, sheep, and goat,—the stomach is a very complicated organ. It has four divisions or sacks called paunch, honeycomb, many-plies, and rennet. The paunch is very large and may be considered as a reservoir for the storage of bulky foods. Because of this provision ruminating animals can be fed on foods containing much more bulk than can the pig or horse. The food during its retention in the paunch becomes thoroughly softened and undergoes some fermentation, then it is re-chewed,—called chewing the cud—and swallowed. The stomach of the horse and pig is a single sack and has not nearly so great capacity.

The varying length of intestines and capacity of stomach in farm animals is illustrated in the following table:—

LENGTH OF INTESTINES AND CAPACITY OF STOMACH OF FARM ANIMALS

Animals	*Capacity, Quarts* *Stomach*	*Intestines*	*Total*	*Length, Feet* *Intestines*
Horse	19.0	204.8	223.8	98.1
Cow	266.9	109.8	376.7	187.2
Sheep	31.3	15.4	46.7	107.3
Hog	8.5	20.5	29.0	77.1

Digestible nutrients are those parts of food materials that are digested and appropriated to the animal's use. Our knowledge of the amount of the food materials that are digested is based on experimental data, and while not absolutely accurate, is sufficiently so for practical purpose. The method of determining the digestible nutrients is as follows: the animal is fed for a sufficient length of time on a certain food or combination of foods, so that the digestive organs contain only the food under test. Then for a certain length of time the animal is fed a carefully weighed allowance of some food, the composition of which has been previously determined by a chemist. Provision is then made for collecting all excreta. By making an analysis of this waste matter, the undigested protein, carbohydrates, and fat are found. This, deducted from the total in the food, gives the digested part. The amount of each constituent digested divided by the total in the food gives the percentage digestible. This is called the "coefficient of digestibility." Having the composition of the food as determined by the chemist, and the digestible coefficient as determined with the animal, it is an easy matter to calculate the amount of digestible nutrients in the various foodstuffs. It is with the digestible nutrients, and not the total food materials that the feeder is concerned in choosing a ration. A great deal of work has been done at the various experiment stations to determine the digestibility of foodstuffs.

Among the various food materials the carbohydrates as a rule are the most digestible, running as high as 95 per cent in case of corn, while the crude fiber is the least digestible, and between these lie fat and protein. In general the fat is more digestible than the protein. As a rule, the digestible coefficient falls when large amounts of foods are used. If we crowd the consumption of food, the animal does not digest it as thoroughly as it would if fed smaller amounts. On the other hand, we cannot secure a greater digestibility by limiting the consumption. Animals under a starving ration do not digest any more than when fed a normal amount. The grains are more highly digestible than the coarse fodders; for example, in corn the protein is 76 per cent digestible, the crude fiber 58, the nitrogen-free extract 93, and the fat 86 per cent digestible, while in timothy hay the protein is 56 per cent the crude fiber 58, the nitrogen-free extract 63, and the fat 57 per cent digestible.

MAINTENANCE RATIONS AND PRODUCTIVE RATIONS

A ration may be defined as the quantity of food that is consumed by an animal weighing one thousand pounds in twenty-four hours. In forming rations, it is necessary to take into account the purpose for which the animal is used. For convenience of study, rations are divided into two general classes,—rations for maintenance and rations for production.

A maintenance ration is one that supplies the needs of a resting animal without producing any kind of labor and with no loss or gain of body substance. We have already seen that a certain amount of the food consumed by the animal goes to support life, maintain body temperature, repair waste tissue, and to provide muscular activity of vital processes. Since the demands on the body for maintainence are largely for the production of muscular energy and heat nine-tenths or more of the maintenance ration may consist of carbohydrates.

Productive rations may be looked upon as made up of two parts; that which is needed to maintain the animal, and that which may be applied to production after the bodily needs have been supplied. It is the food consumed and digested in excess of the amount required for maintenance that enables the animal to produce. The question, then, is as to the quantity of food the animal will consume and make sufficient returns for in production. While it is true in a sense that the amount of production is in proportion to the amount of food assimilated in excess of that required for maintenance, it is only within rather narrow limits that this relation holds strictly true. The individuality of the animal plays an important part. All farm animals will eat and digest more food than is required for maintenance, but the amount of product that comes from this excess of food is variable, and in many cases this makes the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable animal.

A balanced ration is one that contains the food nutrients in the proper proportion to meet the needs of the animal for a given purpose. Skill in balancing a ration depends much on one's knowledge of the composition and digestibility of the more common foods. —*Harper.*

Secretary Jardine's Address

Extracts from the address of the Secretary of Agriculture, before the Republican Club, New York City, December 17.

THE relation of the American farmer to our tariff structure is exceedingly complex. Those who are prone to over-simplify issues assert freely and apparently with profound confidence that the farmer's position is *this* or *that* in relation to the tariff. They give the impression that the whole thing is very simple.

Many branches of agriculture derive substantial benefits from the tariff. It should be possible, on the basis of impartial study, to devise means of increasing this benefit. I have repeatedly pointed out that trustworthy statistics are not available to show the degree to which the advantages of the tariff to agriculture are off-set by disadvantages, due to its direct or indirect affect on the price of commodities bought by farmers. Opinions are many, at both extremes of the problem, but convincing evidence is scarce.

Two essential elements in a fair discussion of the farmer's position in our tariff policy are: First, that the time is approaching when tariff protection will be

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited

MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON PENNSYLVANIA

more important to agriculture than to industry in this country, since agriculture is becoming less and industry more dependent on foreign markets; second, that the United States is today the world's greatest free trade area.

Agricultural products have been for many years a diminishing part of our total exports. In 1900 domestic agricultural exports constituted 62 per cent of the total value of all our exports, forest and other products making up 38 per cent. In 1910 agriculture's share of the total was 51 per cent; in 1914, 48 per cent; in 1926, 41 per cent. In other words, there has been a pronounced decline in agriculture's share of our total exports since the beginning of the century. In livestock and livestock products we are today on an import basis. The value of our net imports of animals and animal products for the last three years was 6.2 per cent of the total farm value of domestic production of these products.

Agricultural exports are not only a diminishing part of our total exports, but are becoming a diminishing percentage of the total domestic production in agriculture. In the five-year period, 1899-1903, we exported approximately 23.9 per cent of the total value of animal products and of crops not fed. By 1909-1913 the value of the exports had fallen to 14.4 per cent of the farm value of domestic production. In the war years, 1914-1918, the per cent exported increased to 18.5, but declined again to 16 per cent in 1924-1926 and 14.7 in 1926.

The total value of agricultural exports increased 122 per cent from the period 1900-1904 to the period 1922-1926, while the value of all other exports increased 338 per cent. The value of domestic manufactures rose far more rapidly than agricultural production. This was to be expected, with advancing industrialization and a rising standard of material comfort. The total value of domestic production of livestock and of crops not fed, advanced 263 per cent from the period 1899-1901 to the period 1924-1926. The value added by domestic manufacture increased 446 per cent and total value of manufactures approximately 458 per cent from 1899 to 1925.

In 1899 we exported 9.8 per cent of the value added by manufactures in this country, compared with 13.1 per cent in 1914, 12.6 per cent in 1921, 8.8 per cent in 1923, and 10.4 per cent in 1925. Thus we see that the proportion which manufactured exports bear to the total value added by manufactures in the United States, has more than held its own since the beginning of the century, notwithstanding an increase of 546 per cent in the total value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1925. Moreover, our foreign investments have grown rapidly in recent years. The investing public is therefore in a sense more dependent than formerly on foreign markets for capital.

All in all, agricultural exports are of decreasing and other exports of increasing relative importance, whether compared with total exports of all products, or with total domestic production.

The inference to be drawn from these facts is plain. Since agriculture is becoming less and industry more dependent on the foreign market, it is becoming increasingly important to agriculture that protection should be maintained against foreign competition in our markets. Those who, unthinkingly or in a spirit of political revenge, would wreck our protective system in the alleged interest of agriculture, should stop to think what it would really mean. Competition of foreign agricultural products in our markets would be keenly felt by our farmers and agriculture would surely suffer with the rest because of that instability of commercial relations which drastic tariff changes would create.

The second element noted as essential to a fair appraisal of our tariff policy in its relation to agriculture is that the United States today is the world's largest free trade market. We have in continental United States nearly 119,000,000 people enjoying the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any people. We have no such trade barriers as exist in continental Europe. Our economic life is highly diversified. In our vast territory are important differences in climate, soil, and resources of power and raw material. Each region or part is free to use the advantages that are peculiarly its own, and to exchange its products with those of other parts. Comparative advantages in production have in this country free sway over a wider territory than in any other country.

In addition to commercial freedom, we need stability of commercial relations. This we shall achieve in proportion as we learn to control economic forces, to the mutual advantage of all economic groups. The tariff, I believe, has done much to maintain commercial confidence and a fair degree of business stability in this country in recent years. This, I am confident, is so important that any effect which the tariff has or may have on the price of this or of that commodity must not be thought of as comprising the whole tariff question. Any changes in our tariff system which would throw into disorder our commercial relations, could not help our agriculture.

I conceive it to be a function of statesmanship to see to it that the public is correctly informed on these questions, and to make such alterations in our commercial policies as changing conditions may call for. But such changes should be made only upon the basis of facts impartially arrived at, and not of mere political expediency.

Feeding Suggestions

IF THE dairy cow receives hay alone as the roughage portion of her ration, feed about 2 lb. hay for each 100 lb. live weight. If both hay and silage are fed, give 1 lb. hay and 3 lb. silage per 100 lb. live weight. If roots are fed instead of silage, 3 lb. sugar beets or 6 lb. mangels per 100 lb. live weight will be sufficient. Feed grain at the rate of one lb. daily for each 3 to 4 lb. milk produced.

Feed dairy cows grain in order to get them in good flesh before calving. Usually 4 to 6 lb. grain daily will be sufficient for heifers calving for the first time and 8 to 12 lb. daily for older cows.

Clara—My roommate and I are having a race to see which can go out with the most fellows this year.

Flossie—Who is in the lead?

Clara—I am 10 laps ahead.

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

Two daughters of my former herdsire

Ormsby Sensation 3d



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

Born January 24, 1926, Due to Calve in December

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

Born May 22, 1925, Due to Calve in January, 1928

The last two animals are daughters of my former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

Water for Cattle

MANY feed lots do not have adequate means of furnishing water for the cattle. In some cases it is due to neglect and carelessness. Experienced feeders would not be satisfied with less than a heavy galvanized tank equipped with an automatic float. However, a cement trough with an automatic float, built on a convex, concrete platform is the ideal. The trough should have a means of drainage as well as an overflow. Keep the trough clean.

Change in Milk Flow

THE normal decrease in the flow of milk in well-managed dairy herds is about 5 per cent a month during the second to seventh month of the lactation period, about 10 to 12 per cent during the eighth and ninth months, and 20 per cent for the tenth and subsequent months.

The physical condition of a cow will influence the quality and amount of her milk secretion. A dairy cow in good flesh will give more milk and of richer quality than cows in poor condition. Where cows in a fleshy body condition are placed on official tests shortly after parturition their milk may contain 1 to 2 per cent fat above normal during the first 2 to 3 weeks, as has been shown by Eckles and the author; cows in good flesh directly after parturition will also produce milk of a higher fat content throughout the lactation period than cows that are thin and poor at the beginning of the lactation.

Under otherwise similar conditions the shorter the interval between milkings, the less milk is obtained and the higher are the percentages of solids and butterfat contained therein. Where the interval between milkings is nearly equal, the difference in quality will, as a rule, be small. If the cows are milked three times a day, the noon milking is richest and the morning milking generally lowest in butterfat, while the amount of milk is least at noon and heaviest in the morning.

A feverish condition is generally accompanied by a decrease in milk flow and an increase in the fat content; in cases of severe illness, the percentage of butterfat in the milk, will, however, be abnormally low. Cows in heat, or handled roughly chased by dogs, or excited through other causes, will, as a rule, give a greatly diminished amount of milk, which will test very high.

The percentage fat content of milk appears to be subject to certain seasonal influences that are independent of the stage of lactation period, the breed of cows, or the system of feeding. The lowest fat content of the milk will, in general, occur during hot weather, in June or July, and from this time on a regular increase occurs, which reaches its maximum in December or January and a general gradual decrease then takes place until toward midsummer. This seasonal influence appears to depend on the temperature of the air, and is, therefore, to be expected from what was said in the preceding paragraph.

Grooming and moderate exercise stimulate the circulation and tend to cause a slight increase in the milk production and in the percentage of butterfat in the milk. Results of German experiments on this point are somewhat more favorable than those of experiments conducted in this country. The effect of grooming on the health of the animals and on the condition of the milk are, however, important factors. In dairies producing certified or sanitary milk the cows are curried and groomed regularly, and udders and hindquarters are washed. This, doubtless, is an effective means of promoting the health of the herd and lessening the bacterial content of the milk.—*F. W. Woll.*

Systems of Feeding Wet Feeds, Silage, Cabbage, Etc.

WHEN wet feeds, such as wet brewers' grains, etc., are to be fed, great care must be taken to have the mangers tight so that water and feed cannot leak through and become sour. Feeds of this class will impart a flavor to the milk, unless they are fed at least two hours before or immediately after milking. At least that length of time is necessary for the odors to pass out of the cow's body, or from the barn. This general rule applies in the feeding of silage, cabbage, turnips and all materials that have odors.

Wet and Dry Feeding

It is the practice of some feeders to wet grains for dairy cows. While nothing of weight can be said against the practice, science has demonstrated that the digestibility of the food is thereby slightly increased. Because of the large amount of digestible juices and saliva secreted by a dairy cow, there is no practical advantage in adding a small amount of water. Some feeds might be rendered slightly more palatable, in which case the practice would be justified.—*Larson and Putney.*

Russell County, Kentucky, Now Has Purebred Bulls Only

AFTER a two years' drive against inferior herdsires, Russell County, Kentucky, has achieved the distinction of having purebred bulls only within its borders. This goal, according to records of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been reached by only two other counties—Union County, Kentucky, and Craig County, Virginia.

The accomplishment in Russell County is especially noteworthy because of a scarcity of purebred bulls in the region and meager transportation facilities. The county has no railroad, no hard-surfaced highways and no cities or large towns. The Cumberland River and dirt roads are the principle arteries of travel. Moreover, purebred bulls were scarce in the region and most of those introduced were brought from a considerable distance, the last part of the journey being made in most instances on foot. Yet in spite of these difficulties, Russell County has made outstanding livestock progress, owing largely to the tireless energy of its county agricultural agent, M. H. Sasser.

The 51 bulls now in the county are all registered purebreds. About four-fifths are of the beef breeds, the remainder being dairy bulls. The county is composed largely of grazing land, and stock raising has been the principal branch of agriculture for many years.

There had long been a recognition among cattle owners of the value of good breeding stock, especially purebred bulls, but this belief did not crystallize into action until the recent campaign.

In notifying the United States Department of Agriculture of the results of the purebred bull drive, Wayland Rhoads, Kentucky's field agent in animal husbandry, paid tribute to the spoken word as the chief factor, especially when backed by enthusiasm.

"Mr. Sasser talked purebred sires on every occasion he could find an audience," said Mr. Rhoads. "He spoke to groups on the street and in stores. He talked in the schools and at special meetings. He believed in this subject so deeply as a means of increasing the resources of Russell County that his revival methods brought him larger and larger audiences.

"Local fairs and literature furnished by the State and the United States Department of Agriculture were used to some extent, but the spoken word was the principal weapon that routed the grade and scrub bulls from Russell County."

The influence of good breeding, applied to cattle, is extending also to other livestock raised in Russell County. A large proportion of the rams are purebred and the same is true of the sires used in the breeding of swine and poultry. Thus far the livestock industry of the region is almost entirely devoted to production for the general markets rather than for breeding purposes. The latter field is recognized, however, and in a few years there will be less occasion to depend on outside sources for choice breeding stock. The quality of sires selected during the successful purebred-bull drive was exceptionally good.

During the last part of the drive, three purebred bulls of good type were butchered merely because their registration papers could not be obtained. For a bull to be in service in Russell County, he must be not only purebred, but also registered.

"Why are the chickens making such a noise, mama?"
"They want their breakfast."
"Why don't they lay themselves an egg?"

Food Requirements for Milk

THE quantity of food required by a milking cow depends on many factors, the chief of which are the kind of food, the quantity of milk yielded, the quality of the milk, as well as the individuality, the weight, and the age of the animal.

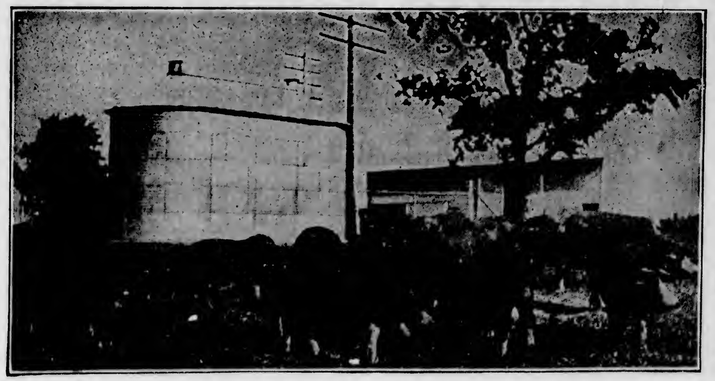
It is asserted that the food may affect the milk in many ways, the two most important being its composition and its flavor. There are three ways in which the composition might be affected; first, by changing the proportion of water and total solid matter; second, by changing the proportion of fat, sugar, and proteids; and third, by changing the constituents or consistency of the fat.

In the great majority of cases the conclusion of experiments is that no consistent relation seems to exist between the quantity or character of the food and the composition of the milk. In a few cases a temporary change occurred in the milk immediately after changing the food, but in most cases the milk soon returned to its normal composition. While in a very small number of experiments the milk appeared to undergo slight permanent change, yet, one is forced to the conclusion that the quality of the milk cannot be changed at will by the feed. The treatment of the cattle has a greater influence upon the character of the milk than does the food consumed.

The idea prevails that it is possible to feed fat into milk. After a painstaking perusal of the experimental work, one is forced to conclude that it is not possible materially and permanently to increase or diminish the percentage of fat by changes in the amount and character of the food, providing, of course, that the animals receive sufficient nutrition in all cases. A cow that has been insufficiently fed and has never had a chance to develop, may be fed such an abundance of rich milk-producing food as slightly and permanently to increase the percentage of fat in her milk; but beyond this we probably cannot go.

It is definitely known that certain foods, especially if fed in large quantities, impart bad odors to the milk.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free---Write Today for Sample Copy.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Chief among the foods producing such deleterious effects are cabbage, turnips, onions, silage, wild leeks, and the like. It is held that such odors may be imparted to the milk in two ways; first, by transference through the animal, and second, by absorption from the air of the stable.

Because of the supposed ill effect of some foods in giving odors to the milk, the order of supplying certain of these foods assumes much importance. In the case of cabbage, turnips, and the like, it is perhaps best that they be fed after milking. Hay, which is likely to contain more or less dust, is best fed after milking also, and in either of these cases grain would necessarily be fed first. Perhaps the ideal way is to feed the grain and succulent food together, sprinkling the grain over the succulent food, and then when these are both cleaned up, to feed the hay. A good order for the day's work is as follows: in the morning, milk first, then feed grain, then silage, clean stable, water, feed hay, groom the animals, then on pleasant days, turn them out for an hour or so. In the afternoon, water, clean stables, feed grain, milk, feed silage, arrange bedding, and lastly feed some long hay. Sufficient attention is not usually given to the day's program, in the dairy business.

Occasionally the statement that we cannot increase the percentage of fat in milk by feeding is taken to mean that we cannot increase the total fat yield. This, of course, is not true. We can very materially increase the total yield of fat by increasing the total flow of milk by liberal feeding. This is demonstrated on every hand. On the farms where no succulent food is fed during the winter, and very little grain, it is well known that the cows will give a much larger flow when turned to pasture in the spring. On the average the percentage of fat will remain the same.—*Harper.*

An Irishman applied for a job at the gas plant.
"What can you do?" asked the foreman.
"Almost anything," answered the applicant.
"Well," said the foreman, "you seem to be all right. Could you wheel out a barrow of smoke?"
"Sure: fill it up for me."—*T. P. A. Magazine.*

King Hengerveld Hartje

THE measure of a sire's worth to the breed should not be determined by his daughters alone but to be of lasting good, his influence should be seen in later generations.

Foster M. Riker of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, will be remembered as the former owner of that famous sire, King Hengerveld Hartje. In that sire Mr. Riker had, what might aptly be termed a "gold mine," as his daughters were all better than their dams; yes, more, there was not one that has ever come to our notice but what would pay-at-the-pail in any dairyman's herd. Even a dyed-in-the-wool fan of one of the Channel Island breeds, who saw the Riker herd before its dispersal remarked that "they were the finest things he had ever seen in a dairy herd." Such was their appeal.

In 1923 Mr. Riker underwent a very serious surgical operation and as the physician prescribed as near complete rest as possible, it was necessary to disperse the herd. Through various causes, three of four head were not taken by their purchasers and became a nucleus of a herd which increased with Mr. Riker's returning health.

The sire that was selected to take "King's" place was his son, King Hengerveld Hartje 4th. His dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje who gave 653 lb. fat from 16,466 lb. milk in a year on two milkings in C. T. A. work. The young things in the herd now are sired by him and to see him and his progeny would cause one to imagine a reincarnation of "Old King" and his offspring.

The advent of his daughters made necessary his release and he has taken his place in the herds of L. N. Mack and Son, and F. E. Mack of Montrose, Pa., whose combined herds contain about 100 head.

To take his place, Mr. Riker is using one of his sons from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje. Her selection as the dam of a herdsire is occasioned by the fact that she is a business cow and will give 70 lb. milk a day on two milkings with ease. This is not surprising for her dam has a nearly 26 lb. three-year-old record. The second dam has a senior four-year-old record of 28.57 and the third dam has 29.86 lb. Indeed, before this cow was officially tested, she had been purchased by the owner of a grade herd as the foundation for a purebred herd and surprised him by producing as much as any two of his grade cows. It was with reluctance that he sold her at a long price to the man who then owned her daughter and granddaughter.

The prepotency of King Hengerveld Hartje is an established fact and the signs are that Mr. Ricker and the Messrs. Mack will continue to be successful dairymen.



Our Sixth Annual Sale

We will hold our Sixth Annual Sale of Purebred Holsteins on March 17, 1928.

The usual high standard that has prevailed in our previous sales will be maintained.

Watch this space for further announcement.

S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

CLEONA PENNA.

Avoid Breeding Heifer Before Two Years Old

EXPERIENCED dairymen who have been breeding dairy cattle for some time appreciate the damage that is done to heifers if they are bred too young. Premature breeding usually results in undersized animals which have a reduced capacity for milk production. Continued breeding at an early age tends to weaken the vitality and vigor of the herd.

The larger breeds of dairy cattle, like the larger breeds of chickens, require more time to mature than the smaller breeds. This means that Holsteins must be allowed more time to grow than Jerseys. Even the smaller breeds should not be allowed to produce calves before they are two years old if they are to give the best results.

It is generally agreed that Holsteins should be from nineteen to twenty-one months old when bred; Ayrshires should be from eighteen to twenty-months; Guernseys from seventeen to nineteen months, and Jerseys from fifteen to seventeen months. This means that the heifers must not be allowed to run with the herd bull, for they will often come in heat many months before this age is reached.

The Dairy Calf

THE main point to be borne in mind in the feeding and the development of the dairy calf is to guard against an accumulation of fat in the animal, which would seriously interfere with the usefulness of the future cow in the dairy. Feeds of a fattening tendency are, therefore, to be avoided, and only such feeds are given as will develop a vigorous muscular frame and bone structure. With this end in view, the feeding of full milk to the dairy calf is discontinued after a couple of weeks, or before, in case of milk rich in butterfat, and separator skim milk is fed in its place, the change from one feed to another being made gradually, so as not to give rise to digestive disorders. The equivalent of about two ounces of flaxseed meal, boiled into a jelly with water (one part meal to six of water), is fed daily with the skim milk. At two to three weeks of age, other feeds are given, preferably oats, wheat middlings, or a mixture of both. Good results may also be obtained by feeding mixtures of ground farm-grains and fine mill feeds with skim milk after the second week. The calves will gradually learn to eat hay, if it be placed before them; a fine quality of clover or alfalfa hay or any good early-cut mixed hay is generally reserved for this purpose. The object in view throughout the first year should be to keep calves in a healthy growing condition, and to feed plenty of hay so as to develop the digestive apparatus of the calf, along with easily digestible feeds that will cause a rapid, normal growth without deposition of unnecessary body fat. Other desirable feeds for older calves than those mentioned are mill feeds, small grains, especially barley, linseed or cocoanut meal, dried beet pulp, brewers' and distillers' grains, and malt sprouts. Cottonseed meal, on the other hand, should be fed only sparingly, or not at all.

Fall calves, as a rule, are to be preferred to spring calves on dairy farms, both because they can receive better care and attention during the winter months than in summer, and because they will go on pasture in the spring at an age when their digestive apparatus is developed so that the green grass may form their main feed, supplemented with some grains when pastures are scant. The time for calving of cows in a dairy herd must, however, be distributed over the year to some extent, so as to insure a fairly uniform milk supply throughout the year.—*F. W. Woll.*

The Department of Agriculture notes that on one Indian reservation where a bounty was paid for squirrel tails, a large number of female bobtailed squirrels were found. Some of these would soon produce a crop of good new tails to be cut off another season. Lo is getting civilized.



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Clean Stables Greatest Factor Against Disease

THE greatest factor in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is declared to be proper cleanliness of dairy barns. It is significant that one of the greatest troubles experienced in British Columbia during the testing for the establishment of a T. B. free area was to get farmers to properly clean up.

"Fortunately," says the *Dairy Farmer*, "our friend the sun has prodigious curative powers, and will help to kill off the germs of tuberculosis wherever he gets a chance to do so."

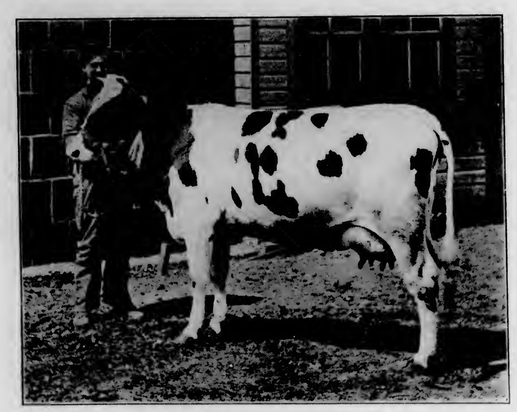
The farmers who are advocating open-air conditions for dairy cows have strong supporters in their claim that it is often the expensive coddled animal which develops T. B. and that the disease is comparatively unknown among cattle which run out practically all the time.

To properly keep clean a cow barn is so difficult that it is rarely done, but the development of disease may be prevented by allowing the animals to exercise in the open rather than by coddling them in tight barns which, in fact, have been proved to be among the worst factors in the spread of T. B. among cows.

A New Sire for Bruclyn Farm

ONE of the good young bulls offered at the Berks Farm dispersal was, Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe, and was purchased by R. Bruce Williams of Lynn, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, owner of Bruclyn Farms.

Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe is a five-months old calf out of Eco-Sylv Mechthilde and sired by King Piebe 19th.



ECO-SYLV MECHTHILDE

We are showing a picture of the dam, Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, taken at Berks Farm in her two-year-old form.

At four years, 6 days, she is credited with a record of 34.16 lb. butter from 563.30 lb. milk in 7 days and a 305-day record of 932.78 lb. butter from 19,233.1 lb. milk.

To study the breeding of Eco-Sylv Mechthilde one would expect her to have producing ability as her sire was Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac with 78 tested daughters.

Mr. Williams is one of Susquehanna County's leading farmers and dairymen and has considerable local reputation for marketing a large amount of milk per cow from his dairy which would give an indication of their ability to produce. He has been breeding purebred Holsteins for a number of years.

The herd contains about sixty head, a large proportion of which are of breeding age, or soon will be, so that the arrival of Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe at serviceable age will be anxiously awaited. Mr. Williams is a member of the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association by which means he keeps a check on the economical production of the herd and each month's report usually finds him supplying some of the leaders.

We feel certain that Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe will do a world of good in Mr. Williams' herd and that his influence will spread to neighboring herds. All that he needs just now is a chance to grow and develop and Mr. Williams knows how to grow and develop them.

Preparing for Cold Winter

"THE first thing to do in preparing for winter," says Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the dairy division of the University of Minnesota, "is to go over your feed situation. If you have silage on hand and legume hay in the barn it will be easy to fix up a suitable grain mixture. If you have corn and oats or barley you will not need to patronize the feed store unless you have some heavy milking cows to feed. If your cows are heavy milkers some concentrate high in protein is needed to balance the grain ration, and the amount needed for the winter should be purchased. It never pays to half feed livestock of any kind.

"Do not wait too long in the fall before beginning to house the cows at night and even during the day whenever the weather is bad. I believe that cows suffer more from cold on the average in November than during any other month. The owner likes to keep them out as long as possible to save labor and possibly in some states with the idea of saving feed. A cow compelled to stand outdoors in a cold raw wind or a cold rain is in no condition to make a profit. She will not hold up in milk like in May or June because she is uncomfortable.

"Housing fattening animals and dairy cows is quite a different proposition. The fat animal is well protected from the cold and does not mind it. The cow in milk is not protected by a layer of fat. She is giving off fat in place of putting it on. A barbed-wire fence is mighty poor shelter for a dairy cow either day or night during the winter."

An old Negro was lying back on a truck asleep in the sun while the crowd was gathering to meet the afternoon train at a country station. A drummer walked over and emptied a quinine capsule into the open mouth of the Negro. The Negro closed his mouth, worked it a few minutes, then woke up.

"Ah wants a doctor," he yelled.

"What's the matter, old man?" he was asked.

"I dunno, boss, but ah thinks my gall's busted!"

Tests Show T. B. in Poultry

Reactors Are Most Numerous In Old Fowls

THE following very interesting article relating to testing poultry for tuberculosis, appeared in the *Nebraska Farmer*, under date of December 10th:

Testing of chickens for tuberculosis has recently been completed by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture in the Poultry flocks of certain defined areas of four different counties. The state and federal officials in charge of the field work have made their study with a view to determining ways and means which might be adopted into a practical plan for the suppression, and ultimate eradication, of the avian type of infection of tuberculosis.

"Previous observations which have been made indicating the great prevalence of tuberculosis among poultry in at least the eastern half of Nebraska, were substantially supported by the testing of poultry which the state department has completed. While such testing has covered but comparatively limited areas in the state, the scientific information thus obtained will be of great practical value in the adoption of plans for eradication of tuberculosis among poultry. In making its report, the department is anxious to have the proper construction placed upon the findings, that undue alarm will not be occasioned, and, that as result of the work and the information obtained, the poultry producers of Nebraska will engage themselves under the plan which the department has to offer as a means for combating the infection of tuberculosis which has been and is contributing to a great economic loss in livestock production in Nebraska.

The tuberculin testing completed was of flocks located in the counties of Burt, Hall and Johnson. In Burt County where testing was commenced January 25, 1927, and ended July 13, 1927, flocks of chickens in two different precincts were tested; in Hall County commencing August 8, 1927, and ending September 17, 1927, flocks of one precinct were tested and in Johnson County commencing October 10, 1927, and ending November 19, 1927, flocks in two precincts were tested. A total of 291 different flocks in the several different areas mentioned were tuberculin tested, of which 216 flocks, representing 74.3 per cent of the total flocks tested were found to contain chickens affected with tuberculosis. The flocks that were tested contained 40,073 chickens, of which number 23,165 (57.8 per cent) were birds one year old or less, and 16,908 (42.2 per cent) were birds over one year of age. Of the total of all chickens tested, 3,760 (9.3 per cent) were determined to be affected with tuberculosis, of which number 843 were a part of the birds classified to be less than one year old, representing 3.6 per cent of such group, and 2,917 were of the birds classified to be more than one year old, representing 17.2 per cent of that group.

"All chickens reacting to the test, and thereby classified to be tubercular, were slaughtered under an inspection provided by the department. The reactor chickens found to be affected with tuberculosis to a degree that rendered the carcasses of such unfit for food, were condemned and destroyed.

"The condemned carcasses represented 20 per cent of the reactor chickens slaughtered. A certain limited number of the reactors were destroyed on the premises where found to be located at the time of the test, because they were not in marketable condition and the carcasses of such birds burned. The premises occupied by the infected flocks of chickens were cleaned and disinfected to such a degree as was practically possible. The owners of such infected flocks were advised to dispose of the entire remaining part of the flock and to establish a new flock by the purchase of day old chickens, such new flocks to be brooded and kept away from the common runs previously occupied and used by the infected birds.

"The Department considers that it would be economically prohibitive to continue testing and retesting of the flocks in the areas covered and extend the testing to the flocks of the other parts of the state as would become necessary to eradicate avian tuberculosis. While the industry can afford any reasonable expense for combating a disease so dangerous as tuberculosis and especially when prevalent to the degree that has been shown to exist in Nebraska poultry, the placing of a burden of expense can be curtailed by the adoption of plans which each flock owner may within his own activities apply. The department, by reason of its observations is proposing a very simple plan to the poultry industry as a means to eradicate the great mass of the infection of avian tuberculosis.

"The plan offered is that the poultry flock owners of Nebraska adopt the practice of not keeping birds in their flocks for over two years. Poultry investigations indicate that such a practice will prove more profitable than the common practice of keeping birds indefinite ages. Where tuberculosis is demonstrated in a flock, such flock owners should reduce the period and not keep birds in their flocks over one year. Because of the wide spread between the percentage of tuberculosis found among young birds and the percentage found among old birds, the practice recommended will protect against the great volume of exposure which occurs as result of contact between old birds and young birds. If this practice is established, it is the opinion of those who have studied the situation, that avian tuberculosis may be practically eliminated within the period of a few years.

"The Department, in coöperation with the representatives of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture has made tentative plans for holding a series of meetings in certain counties, particularly in those counties in which the testing of poultry was carried forward. At such meetings it will be the intention of explaining avian tuberculosis, especially with reference to its relation in the general problem of animal tuberculosis. The methods proposed as previously stated will be more fully explained, the methods of flock management will be outlined and discussed by experts of Poultry Extension Department. The Department of Agriculture will make every possible effort to establish the poultry industry in the State on a sound health program that may be the means of placing the highest possible values on poultry marketed."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

Associate Editors
R. A. BALDWIN LEO B. LAMB
E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*
Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

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Sudden Death of Secretary Houghton

THE following account of Secretary Houghton's death appeared in the *Brattleboro Reformer:*

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His death was a great shock to the 125 employees in the Holstein-Friesian building, for although some had thought Mr. Houghton had not seemed in the best of health lately, he had shown no signs of any serious trouble. He had not been absent from work on account of illness for as much as a day in twenty-five years, Mr. Seaverns said.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock, in St. Michael's Episcopal Church. Rev. Harry R. Pool, rector, will officiate.

The fact that Brattleboro has been headquarters of the large and growing Holstein-Friesian Association since 1903 was due to Mr. Houghton, and, indirectly, to his father before him. His father, Charles R. Houghton, originally of Windsor, later a Boston lawyer, was one of the pioneer breeders of purebred Holstein cattle in America. He established a herd of these imported cattle on a farm in Putney in 1866, the second herd of the kind ever brought together in this country. Mr. Houghton's mother Edna Lowell Houghton, was a descendant of James Russell Lowell. And Lowell was the middle name given to Frederick Houghton when he was born, Aug. 24, 1859, in Brookline, Mass.

He was educated in Boston public schools and Boston University, where he received the degree of B.L., and practiced law in Boston for ten years, 1884-1894. Even before he had finished his law course at Boston he had become interested in breeding Holstein cattle and in 1880 followed in his father's footsteps by establishing a herd at Putney.

The prominence of both father and son in the breeding of the Holstein, and the fact that in 1887 the younger Mr. Houghton had reëstablished the *Holstein-Friesian Register* as the principal publication of its kind naturally led to the election of Frederick Houghton in 1894 as secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association. It was his life work. For thirty-three years he had struggled to build up interest in breeding the now well-known Holstein-Friesian black and white cattle. When he became secretary of the Association it had 422 members, and at his death it is an organization of 28,000 members scattered all over the United States. Many of the old-time and high-ranking employees at the Holstein-Friesian headquarters this morning spoke of Mr. Houghton as having "built up this Association with his own hands." It is not expected, it was said, that his death would have any relation to the recent proposals to move the Holstein-Friesian offices to some point in the Central West, nor would it mean the abandonment of the *Holstein-Friesian Register,* of which publication Mr. Houghton was the sole proprietor. Although his office as secretary was originally filled by election by the members, the custom in recent years was to fill it by appointment by the Board of Directors, and it will be the latter body which will have to act on his successor.

Mr. Houghton was honorary member of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and many state associations in the United States. He was founder of the Holstein-Friesian Blue Book and published it at his own expense until the Association took it over. He was author of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, a history of the breed and development in America, published in 1887, and as secretary of the Association he was editor of the annual editions of the Holstein-Friesian herd books.

He was a vice-president, representing the Holstein-Friesian Association at the World's Dairy Congress in 1923, and delegate to the 50th anniversary celebration of the Netherlands Herd Book at the Hague in 1925.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Houghton formerly represented the town of Putney in the Vermont legislature, for the terms of 1900 and 1902, and he was town moderator for several years. Although he had made his home at his farm on Putney West Hill since 1880, his business in Brattleboro made him as well known in town as though he had been a local resident. He was a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, of Golden Rule Lodge No. 32, F. and A. M. of Putney, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Vermont Bar Association. He was a corporator of the Vermont Savings Bank and a director of the Brattleboro Trust Company.

Mr. Houghton's nearest surviving relatives are a sister, Mrs. E. H. Hurlburt, of 11 Oak Street, Brattleboro, and two daughters, Gladys of Hartford, Conn., and Rosemarie of Boston. In addition to his nephew, Houghton Seaverns, Mr. Houghton is survived by three other nephews, Charles Seaverns of Hartford, Conn.; Charles Richardson of Wollaston, Mass., and Fred Richardson of Boston; also one niece, Mrs. B. W. Guppy of Melrose, Mass. Mr. Houghton's wife was Rosemarie McCullum, who died in 1899.

A year after Mr. Houghton became secretary of the Association, he moved the headquarters from Boston to his Putney farm, and in 1903 when the growth of the Association demanded larger quarters and more help, he moved the headquarters to Brattleboro, first occupying offices in the Ullery Building, and later in the American Building, where they remained until the present Holstein-Friesian building was erected.

Practically all of Mr. Houghton's active life was devoted to the Association of which he was so many years secretary—an organization which he had seen grow from a small band of Holstein-Friesian cattle enthusiasts to a country-wide institution. He was not only a recognized authority on Holstein-Friesian cattle but generally acknowledged to be one of the bulwarks of the Association he had built up. He had a personal acquaintance with breeders throughout the United States and in many foreign countries, and by all of them was held in highest respect. He was a wide student, a master of organization and withal a lover of the simple life of his Putney farm, where in recent years he had spent all of his time outside of business hours.

The Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan

WE HAVE just received the October 10th issue of the monthly journal published by the Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan. It contains the names and numbers of registered Holsteins. The registration of males appearing in the October issue is from 3,204 to 3,242 inclusive, or thirty-eight during the month.

Registered females number from 6,260 to 6,348, or eighty-eight during the period.

These factors show that the Holstein breed is making a substantial growth in Japan.

While the report is published in Japanese language, the name and number of all the Purebred Holsteins appears in the English language.

A brief synopsis of the work being carried on by the Japanese Department of Animal Industry is printed in each issue of the *Journal* in the English language.

Great good is being accomplished in the Orient through disease eradication work. The disease eradication work pertains to protecting the human food supply as well as the health of the livestock.

The market report of September 15th is also quite interesting when compared with prices here in America:

Japanese Beef Cow, per CWT live weight	$25.00
Japanese Beef Bull, per CWT live weight	15.00
Pigs, per CWT live weight	12.00
MILK PRODUCTS	
Dry Milk (made in Japan), one case, 24 lb.	9.25
Sweetened Condensed Milk (made in Japan), one case 48 lb.	9.00
Sweetened Condensed Milk (made in U. S. A.) one case, 48 lb.	11.00
Butter, (made in Japan), one pound	.60
POULTRY AND EGGS	
Chicken, (8.5 lb.)	2.10
Eggs (produced at Mikawa) (per CWT)	14.50
Eggs (produced in China) (per CWT)	16.70
FEEDS	
Bran (Japanese) (51.5 lb)	1.17
Bran (Manchuria) (103 lb.)	2.10
Bran (Shanghai) (103 lb.)	2.17
Soybean Oil Meal (600 lb.)	1.17
Starch Refuse (Sweet potato) (50 lb.)	.80
Beat Pulp (50 lb.)	.95
Salt (per CWT)	1.15

JAPANESE MEAT CATTLE

"The native Japanese cattle are solid black in color and very small in size. They have no dairy conformation nor temperament. They are primarily bred for work, plowing and draughting. They are peculiarly adopted for work in rice field and transportation of goods on their back on narrow passes of mountainous regions and roads.

"The meat of the native cattle has a fine flavor and is very tender. The muscle fibres are fattened, extra good beef can be produced. The Kohbe beef is the best known in its quality. It is the beef of native cattle. Though the quality of beef is excellent, the Japanese native cattle are, as already stated, too small in size.

"Therefore, they are to be improved in size for economical beef production. By crossing with Brown Swiss, an improved Japanese beef breed was created. In some sections the native cattle were improved with Devon. The breed generally known as Kairyo Washu, or improved Japanese breed, is the native cattle improved with Brown Swiss.

"When improved, the native cattle are best adopted for beef production. Nevertheless, some of the native cows were crossed also with Ayrshires and other dairy breeds and the offspring are used for dairying. There are high grades of dairy breeds. Yet, no distinct improvement can be noticed in this line as it is in beef production.—*(Extract from an article of Prof. Miyawaki.)"*

F. R. Babcock, former president of the Allegheny County Holstein-Friesian Association, died in the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, following an operation. Mr. Babcock, who had extensive business connections, being a lumberman, banker and coal operator, was best known to farmers through his interests in purebred dairy cattle. He was a hospital director, president of the board of trustees of Grove City College, was for years active in the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and was one of its most aggressive presidents.

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. **Pennsylvania**

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

For Sale

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

Both Male and Female

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY **NEW JERSEY**

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

If you are in the market for some good foundation animals, male or female, I would be very glad to send you full description and prices.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428

JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield **Pennsylvania**

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose **Pennsylvania**

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Dr. J. A. Kiernan Dies

DR. J. A. KIERNAN, Chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, died at his home in Washington the evening of December 13. Though he had been ill for several weeks, his many associates were entirely unprepared for the news of his sudden death, resulting from heart afflictions. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Doctor Kiernan was born in Jersey City, N. J., July 27, 1873; acquired a veterinary education at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, receiving the degree of V. S., and engaged in practice. In 1896 Doctor Kiernan accepted an appointment in the Bureau of Animal Industry where he engaged in many lines of veterinary-inspection work dealing chiefly with diseases of cattle. When in 1917 the bureau established a Tuberculosis Eradication Division for the suppression of livestock tuberculosis on a nationwide scale, in coöperation with the various States, Doctor Kiernan was selected to head this important work.

The gradual reduction of tuberculosis in cattle during the last 10 years has been a direct result of an extensive and successful campaign in which more than a million reactors have been detected. The removal and slaughter of such animals has added immeasureably to the safety of the nation's milk supply, the health of other cattle, and also of swine and poultry which likewise are susceptible to tuberculous infection. Doctor Kiernan's outstanding leadership in this work has received national recognition.

In addition to high professional qualifications in veterinary medicine, pathology, and surgery, Doctor Kiernan was an effective public speaker, a clear and forceful writer, and was proficient in outdoor sports, especially rowing, swimming, and baseball. A genial and friendly personality made his associates warm friends. Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of which the Tuberculosis Eradication is a part, paid high tribute to Doctor Kiernan as a capable executive, a man of high professional attainments, and one whose personality and leadership inspired the best efforts of those under his direction and associated with him. His successor has not yet been appointed.

High Records and Little Profit

THE November report for the Allegheny County, Penna., Cow Testing Association brings out some very interesting facts that are right in line with the principles and policies which the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have been advocating, that heavy milkers, low testers and four-times-a-day milking are not profitable.

Two separate lists of the ten highest producing cows in butterfat.

The first list includes those milked twice daily and the second list includes those milked three and four times daily. Yet in examining the list we find that a registered Ayrshire which is included as the leading cow in the first list of twice-a-day milking is included in the second list as being milked three times a day. Ths particular Ayrshire cow is credited with producing 960 lb. milk which tests 7.5 per cent fat.

When a cow is milked three times a day and produces on an average of a little over 30 lb. at the three milkings, it would seem that the owner was trying to make a record and when he gets a credit of 7.5 per cent fat he has evidently accomplished his purpose. We are absolutely opposed to this sort of thing. We think it is unfair to his fellow dairymen and a form of deception which has been practiced altogether too extensively.

Of the ten high cows that were milked three and four times daily, six are owned by Bell Farms. The first two in the list are Bell Farm cows credited with producing 2,800 and 2,500 lb. milk respectively with an average fat test of 2.9 per cent.

The three highest herd averages in profit above cost of feed are, Ardarra Herd, Inc., first, with an average profit of $14.91 over and above cost of feed; R. Bamford & Son, second, with an average profit of $12.53 and, Bell Farm, third, with an average profit of $11.50.

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association Annual Meeting

WE HAVE just received a program of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association Annual Meeting, from President, E. B. Fitts of the Dairy Extension Department at Pennsylvania State College.

The meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 16, 1928, in the Senate Caucus Chamber of the State Capitol Building, in Harrisburg.



PROF. E. B. FITTS

President Fitts will give his opening address at 9:15 followed by E. J. Perry, Extension Specialist in the Dairying College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey, who will take as his subject "Securing Maximum Milk Production at a Minimum Cost."

Other speakers and their subjects are listed below:

WEDNESDAY MORNING

10:15 The Use and Abuse of Protein in the Rations of Dairy Cattle. Dr. F. B. Morrison, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Stations, Geneva, New York.

11:15 Economic Aspects of T. B. Testing. Dr. J. A. Kiernan, Chief of Tuberculosis Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 Business Session.

1:45 What the Distributor Expects of the Producer in the Matter of Quality in Milk and Why. Mr. H. D. Davis, Production Manager, The Supplee-Wills-Jones Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2:15 A Practical Plan of Ridding the Herd of Contagious Abortion. Dr. E. S. Deubler, Superintendent, Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pennsylvania.

2:45 Should Minerals be Added to Dairy Rations? Dr. Morrison.

3:15 Dairy Herd Improvement through the Sire. Mr. J. H. McClain, In Charge Dairy Introduction Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

6:30 At Masonic Temple, Banquet Hall.

THE DAIRYMEN'S BANQUET

All Dairymen, their families, and friends invited.
E. B. Fitts, Toastmaster.

Short talks by Dr. C. C. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. R. D. Hetzel, President, Pennsylvania State College; Dr. F. B. Morrison, Director, New York Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Address "The Three Legged Stool of Big Business." Dr. H. E. Van Norman, President, American Dry Milk Institute, Former President of World's Dairy Congress and of the National Dairy Association.

Announcement of awards to dairymen in Cow Testing Associations who have done meritorious work during the past year.

Announcement of winners of prizes in the milk show.

Tubercular Test Case That Got into Court

SIX years ago an agent of the Virginia State Veterinarian tested Senator Carter Glass' Jersey herd and reported two heifers infected with tuberculosis. They were condemned. Soon after another was condemned. The public health officer of Lynchburg, who knew the Glass herd well, heard of the condemnation and advised Senator Glass to not accept the test, and cited reasons for his advice based on other condemnations by the same agent.

Senator Glass asked the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington to send one or more of its representatives to make a retest. The bureau agreed to do so, providing the State Veterinarian would consent. The latter refused a review of his agent's work and was sustained by his sanitary board. Senator Glass instituted proceeding in circuit court at Richmond, Va., to compel a retest. The case was in court about six years. In the meantime one of the three heifers was kicked by a horse and died, and the two others grew to maturity.

Examination of the carcass of the dead heifer was made by three federal and state represenatives with three professional observers, and no infection was found. Laboratory tests at Washington and Kansas City sustained the report of no infection.

Recently the circuit court ordered a retest on the two living specimens in question. It was made by a federal inspector, the State Veterinarian and one of his agents and the Lynchburg public health official. No trace or symptom of infection could be found in the cows, and the long drawn quarantine was lifted. Senator Glass had vindicated his herd of the charge, but, he says, it cost him about $12,000 to fight the case.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

Progress in T. B. Eradication

EARLY in his report, Doctor Mohler mentions the excellent progress in the coöperative campaign to eradicate tuberculosis in domestic livestock. The Federal appropriation of $4,653,000 was supplemented by State appropriations of $13,000,000 making possible the testing of nearly 10,000,000 cattle. The number of counties which completed the testing of cattle and reduced the extent of infection to within one-half of one per cent was 347 on June 30th, a gain of 149 counties in the year. Increased attention was directed to tuberculosis in fowls, since avian tuberculosis is readily transmissible to swine.

The Future for the Purebred Cow

IN READING the report of the Dairy-Herd-Improvement Associations in the *Southern Planter*, several interesting things are brought to light. All of the dairy cows in the State of Virginia produced an average of 4,290 lb. milk, 160 lb. fat in 1926. The cows enrolled in dairy improvement or cow testing associations averaged 6,865 lb. milk and 284 lb. fat the same year. Fourteen hundred and thirty-two unprofitable cows were sold by the members of eighteen associations during the year and sixty-five purebred bulls were purchased.

In a herd of thirty-six cows, the ten high cows showed a profit of $989.40 while the remaining twenty-six cows showed only $212.04 profit. In other words, the ten cows showed four times as much profit as the other twenty-six cows.

It will take years to bring the average production per cow up to a proper standard, years of careful and wise selecting of our herd sires, and weeding out of our unprofitable cows. Therefore it behooves each and every breeder of purebred dairy cattle to handle his herd in a careful and business-like manner because he is always going to be reasonably sure of a good market for his surplus cattle.—*F. R. Howard.*

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Mr. Houghton was honorary member of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and many state associations in the United States. He was founder of the Holstein-Friesian Blue Book and published it at his own expense until the Association took it over. He was author of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, a history of the breed and development in America, published in 1887, and as secretary of the Association he was editor of the annual editions of the Holstein-Friesian herd books.

He was a vice-president, representing the Holstein-Friesian Association at the World's Dairy Congress in 1923, and delegate to the 50th anniversary celebration of the Netherlands Herd Book at the Hague in 1925.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Houghton formerly represented the town of Putney in the Vermont legislature, for the terms of 1900 and 1902, and he was town moderator for several years. Although he had made his home at his farm on Putney West Hill since 1880, his business in Brattleboro made him as well known in town as though he had been a local resident. He was a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, of Golden Rule Lodge No. 32, F. and A. M. of Putney, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Vermont Bar Association. He was a corporator of the Vermont Savings Bank and a director of the Brattleboro Trust Company.

Mr. Houghton's nearest surviving relatives are a sister, Mrs. E. H. Hurlburt, of 11 Oak Street, Brattleboro, and two daughters, Gladys of Hartford, Conn., and Rosemarie of Boston. In addition to his nephew, Houghton Seaverns, Mr. Houghton is survived by three other nephews, Charles Seaverns of Hartford, Conn.; Charles Richardson of Wollaston, Mass., and Fred Richardson of Boston; also one niece, Mrs. B. W. Guppy of Melrose, Mass. Mr. Houghton's wife was Rosemarie McCullum, who died in 1899.

A year after Mr. Houghton became secretary of the Association, he moved the headquarters from Boston to his Putney farm, and in 1903 when the growth of the Association demanded larger quarters and more help, he moved the headquarters to Brattleboro, first occupying offices in the Ullery Building, and later in the American Building, where they remained until the present Holstein-Friesian building was erected.

Practically all of Mr. Houghton's active life was devoted to the Association of which he was so many years secretary—an organization which he had seen grow from a small band of Holstein-Friesian cattle enthusiasts to a country-wide institution. He was not only a recognized authority on Holstein-Friesian cattle but generally acknowledged to be one of the bulwarks of the Association he had built up. He had a personal acquaintance with breeders throughout the United States and in many foreign countries, and by all of them was held in highest respect. He was a wide student, a master of organization and withal a lover of the simple life of his Putney farm, where in recent years he had spent all of his time outside of business hours.

The Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan

WE HAVE just received the October 10th issue of the monthly journal published by the Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan. It contains the names and numbers of registered Holsteins. The registration of males appearing in the October issue is from 3,204 to 3,242 inclusive, or thirty-eight during the month.

Registered females number from 6,260 to 6,348, or eighty-eight during the period.

These factors show that the Holstein breed is making a substantial growth in Japan.

While the report is published in Japanese language, the name and number of all the Purebred Holsteins appears in the English language.

A brief synopsis of the work being carried on by the Japanese Department of Animal Industry is printed in each issue of the *Journal* in the English language.

Great good is being accomplished in the Orient through disease eradication work. The disease eradication work pertains to protecting the human food supply as well as the health of the livestock.

The market report of September 15th is also quite interesting when compared with prices here in America:

Japanese Beef Cow, per CWT live weight	$25.00
Japanese Beef Bull, per CWT live weight	15.00
Pigs, per CWT live weight	12.00
MILK PRODUCTS	
Dry Milk (made in Japan), one case, 24 lb.	9.25
Sweetened Condensed Milk (made in Japan), one case 48 lb.	9.00
Sweetened Condensed Milk (made in U. S. A.) one case, 48 lb.	11.00
Butter, (made in Japan), one pound	.60
POULTRY AND EGGS	
Chicken, (8.5 lb.)	2.10
Eggs (produced at Mikawa) (per CWT)	14.50
Eggs (produced in China) (per CWT)	16.70
FEEDS	
Bran (Japanese) (51.5 lb)	1.17
Bran (Manchuria) (103 lb.)	2.10
Bran (Shanghai) (103 lb.)	2.17
Soybean Oil Meal (600 lb.)	1.17
Starch Refuse (Sweet potato) (50 lb.)	.80
Beat Pulp (50 lb.)	.95
Salt (per CWT)	1.15

JAPANESE MEAT CATTLE

"The native Japanese cattle are solid black in color and very small in size. They have no dairy conformation nor temperament. They are primarily bred for work, plowing and draughting. They are peculiarly adopted for work in rice field and transportation of goods on their back on narrow passes of mountainous regions and roads.

"The meat of the native cattle has a fine flavor and is very tender. The muscle fibres are fattened, extra good beef can be produced. The Kohbe beef is the best known in its quality. It is the beef of native cattle. Though the quality of beef is excellent, the Japanese native cattle are, as already stated, too small in size.

"Therefore, they are to be improved in size for economical beef production. By crossing with Brown Swiss, an improved Japanese beef breed was created. In some sections the native cattle were improved with Devon. The breed generally known as Kairyo Washu, or improved Japanese breed, is the native cattle improved with Brown Swiss.

"When improved, the native cattle are best adopted for beef production. Nevertheless, some of the native cows were crossed also with Ayrshires and other dairy breeds and the offspring are used for dairying. There are high grades of dairy breeds. Yet, no distinct improvement can be noticed in this line as it is in beef production.—*(Extract from an article of Prof. Miyazwaki.)*"

F. R. Babcock, former president of the Allegheny County Holstein-Friesian Association, died in the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, following an operation. Mr. Babcock, who had extensive business connections, being a lumberman, banker and coal operator, was best known to farmers through his interests in purebred dairy cattle. He was a hospital director, president of the board of trustees of Grove City College, was for years active in the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and was one of its most aggressive presidents.

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D. **Pennsylvania**

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

For Sale

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

Both Male and Female

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull, Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY **NEW JERSEY**

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

If you are in the market for some good foundation animals, male or female, I would be very glad to send you full description and prices.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A. HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428

JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS

GAITHERSBURG **MARYLAND**



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield **Pennsylvania**

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose **Pennsylvania**

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville Michigan

Dr. J. A. Kiernan Dies

DR. J. A. KIERNAN, Chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, died at his home in Washington the evening of December 13. Though he had been ill for several weeks, his many associates were entirely unprepared for the news of his sudden death, resulting from heart afflictions. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Doctor Kiernan was born in Jersey City, N. J., July 27, 1873; acquired a veterinary education at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, receiving the degree of V. S., and engaged in practice. In 1896 Doctor Kiernan accepted an appointment in the Bureau of Animal Industry where he engaged in many lines of veterinary-inspection work dealing chiefly with diseases of cattle. When in 1917 the bureau established a Tuberculosis Eradication Division for the suppression of livestock tuberculosis on a nationwide scale, in coöperation with the various States, Doctor Kiernan was selected to head this important work.

The gradual reduction of tuberculosis in cattle during the last 10 years has been a direct result of an extensive and successful campaign in which more than a million reactors have been detected. The removal and slaughter of such animals has added immeasureably to the safety of the nation's milk supply, the health of other cattle, and also of swine and poultry which likewise are susceptible to tuberculous infection. Doctor Kiernan's outstanding leadership in this work has received national recognition.

In addition to high professional qualifications in veterinary medicine, pathology, and surgery, Doctor Kiernan was an effective public speaker, a clear and forceful writer, and was proficient in outdoor sports, especially rowing, swimming, and baseball. A genial and friendly personality made his associates warm friends. Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of which the Tuberculosis Eradication is a part, paid high tribute to Doctor Kiernan as a capable executive, a man of high professional attainments, and one whose personality and leadership inspired the best efforts of those under his direction and associated with him. His successor has not yet been appointed.

High Records and Little Profit

THE November report for the Allegheny County, Penna., Cow Testing Association brings out some very interesting facts that are right in line with the principles and policies which the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have been advocating, that heavy milkers, low testers and four-times-a-day milking are not profitable.

Two separate lists of the ten highest producing cows in butterfat.

The first list includes those milked twice daily and the second list includes those milked three and four times daily. Yet in examining the list we find that a registered Ayrshire which is included as the leading cow in the first list of twice-a-day milking is included in the second list as being milked three times a day. Ths particular Ayrshire cow is credited with producing 960 lb. milk which tests 7.5 per cent fat.

When a cow is milked three times a day and produces on an average of a little over 30 lb. at the three milkings, it would seem that the owner was trying to make a record and when he gets a credit of 7.5 per cent fat he has evidently accomplished his purpose. We are absolutely opposed to this sort of thing. We think it is unfair to his fellow dairymen and a form of deception which has been practiced altogether too extensively.

Of the ten high cows that were milked three and four times daily, six are owned by Bell Farms. The first two in the list are Bell Farm cows credited with producing 2,800 and 2,500 lb. milk respectively with an average fat test of 2.9 per cent.

The three highest herd averages in profit above cost of feed are, Ardarra Herd, Inc., first, with an average profit of $14.91 over and above cost of feed; R. Bamford & Son, second, with an average profit of $12.53 and, Bell Farm, third, with an average profit of $11.50.

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association Annual Meeting

WE HAVE just received a program of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association Annual Meeting, from President, E. B. Fitts of the Dairy Extension Department at Pennsylvania State College.

The meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 16, 1928, in the Senate Caucus Chamber of the State Capitol Building, in Harrisburg.



PROF. E. B. FITTS

President Fitts will give his opening address at 9:15 followed by E. J. Perry, Extension Specialist in the Dairying College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey, who will take as his subject "Securing Maximum Milk Production at a Minimum Cost."

Other speakers and their subjects are listed below:

WEDNESDAY MORNING

10:15 The Use and Abuse of Protein in the Rations of Dairy Cattle. Dr. F. B. Morrison, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Stations, Geneva, New York.

11:15 Economic Aspects of T. B. Testing. Dr. J. A. Kiernan, Chief of Tuberculosis Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 Business Session.

1:45 What the Distributor Expects of the Producer in the Matter of Quality in Milk and Why. Mr. H. D. Davis, Production Manager, The Supplee-Wills-Jones Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2:15 A Practical Plan of Ridding the Herd of Contagious Abortion. Dr. E. S. Deubler, Superintendent, Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pennsylvania.

2:45 Should Minerals be Added to Dairy Rations? Dr. Morrison.

3:15 Dairy Herd Improvement through the Sire. Mr. J. H. McClain, In Charge Dairy Introduction Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

6:30 At Masonic Temple, Banquet Hall.

THE DAIRYMEN'S BANQUET

All Dairymen, their families, and friends invited.
E. B. Fitts, Toastmaster.

Short talks by Dr. C. C. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. R. D. Hetzel, President, Pennsylvania State College; Dr. F. B. Morrison, Director, New York Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Address "The Three Legged Stool of Big Business." Dr. H. E. Van Norman, President, American Dry Milk Institute, Former President of World's Dairy Congress and of the National Dairy Association.

Announcement of awards to dairymen in Cow Testing Associations who have done meritorious work during the past year.

Announcement of winners of prizes in the milk show.

Tubercular Test Case That Got into Court

SIX years ago an agent of the Virginia State Veterinarian tested Senator Carter Glass' Jersey herd and reported two heifers infected with tuberculosis. They were condemned. Soon after another was condemned. The public health officer of Lynchburg, who knew the Glass herd well, heard of the condemnation and advised Senator Glass to not accept the test, and cited reasons for his advice based on other condemnations by the same agent.

Senator Glass asked the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington to send one or more of its representatives to make a retest. The bureau agreed to do so, providing the State Veterinarian would consent. The latter refused a review of his agent's work and was sustained by his sanitary board. Senator Glass instituted proceeding in circuit court at Richmond, Va., to compel a retest. The case was in court about six years. In the meantime one of the three heifers was kicked by a horse and died, and the two others grew to maturity.

Examination of the carcass of the dead heifer was made by three federal and state represenatives with three professional observers, and no infection was found. Laboratory tests at Washington and Kansas City sustained the report of no infection.

Recently the circuit court ordered a retest on the two living specimens in question. It was made by a federal inspector, the State Veterinarian and one of his agents and the Lynchburg public health official. No trace or symptom of infection could be found in the cows, and the long drawn quarantine was lifted. Senator Glass had vindicated his herd of the charge, but, he says, it cost him about $12,000 to fight the case.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

Progress in T. B. Eradication

EARLY in his report, Doctor Mohler mentions the excellent progress in the coöperative campaign to eradicate tuberculosis in domestic livestock. The Federal appropriation of $4,653,000 was supplemented by State appropriations of $13,000,000 making possible the testing of nearly 10,000,000 cattle. The number of counties which completed the testing of cattle and reduced the extent of infection to within one-half of one per cent was 347 on June 30th, a gain of 149 counties in the year. Increased attention was directed to tuberculosis in fowls, since avian tuberculosis is readily transmissible to swine.

The Future for the Purebred Cow

IN READING the report of the Dairy-Herd-Improvement Associations in the *Southern Planter,* several interesting things are brought to light. All of the dairy cows in the State of Virginia produced an average of 4,290 lb. milk, 160 lb. fat in 1926. The cows enrolled in dairy improvement or cow testing associations averaged 6,865 lb. milk and 284 lb. fat the same year. Fourteen hundred and thirty-two unprofitable cows were sold by the members of eighteen associations during the year and sixty-five purebred bulls were purchased.

In a herd of thirty-six cows, the ten high cows showed a profit of $989.40 while the remaining twenty-six cows showed only $212.04 profit. In other words, the ten cows showed four times as much profit as the other twenty-six cows.

It will take years to bring the average production per cow up to a proper standard, years of careful and wise selecting of our herd sires, and weeding out of our unprofitable cows. Therefore it behooves each and every breeder of purebred dairy cattle to handle his herd in a careful and business-like manner because he is always going to be reasonably sure of a good market for his surplus cattle.—*F. R. Howard.*

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Salt

A COW needs a considerable quantity of salt, and she should have access to it always or be given it regularly. If salt is included in the grain mixture, that should not be the limit of what she will probably take. It is desirable to give the cow a little salt by itself at regular intervals. About three-fourths to one and one-half ounces daily should be given each cow. Some, however, prefer to keep rock salt or even fine salt where the cow can get it as she chooses. There is now on the market compressed salt that is supplied in rolls; in this convenient form it may be kept before the cows at all times. The objection raised, however, that with the compressed and rock salts so much licking is required that cows develop sore tongues.—*Larson and Putney.*

A keen-eyed mountaineer led his overgrown son into a country schoolhouse. "This here boy's arter learnin'," he announced. "What's yer bill o'fare?"

"We teach arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trignometry—"

"No triggernometry," interrupted the old man, "he's already the best shot in the mountings."

There is no use to try to joke with a woman. The other day Jones heard a pretty good connundrum and decided to try it on his wife.

"Do you know why I am like a mule?" he asked her when he went home.

"No," she replied promptly. "I know you are, but I don't know why."

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Special Extra

We are offering you a fine pair of calves of good type and breeding.

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Jupiter Glista, born June 23, 1927. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista 27 lb. sire. Dam: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter. A very good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Snowdrop Glista, born June 29, 1927. Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, out of Gudula Clothilde Pontiac 2nd, milk 511.8; butter, 31.25 lb. Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista. A very promising young cow.

This is a good pair of calves, price for pair $150. If sold separate $80 each.

ACCREDITED HERD

F. JONES, *Manager*

Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE PENNA.

Keep Cows in Flesh

A COW in thin condition cannot do her best at the milk pail. The time to put the flesh on a good producer is when she is standing dry. A cow needs a rest of six to eight weeks before freshening and at that time she should be put in condition for her next milking period, say Pennsylvania State College dairy specialists.

Time to Repair Ice House

IT IS now time to build or repair the ice house. Ordinarily from one-half to one ton of ice per year is needed for cooling the cream from each cow; and from one and one-half to two tons for cooling the whole milk. About 45 cubic feet of space should be allowed for storing a ton of ice.

If you think you are beaten, you are;
  If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win but you think you can't,
  It's almost certain you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
  For out of the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
  It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are;
  You've got to think high to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
  You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
  To the strongest or fastest man;
But soon or late the man who wins
  Is the man who thinks he can.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The American Home

THE American home is a subject one hears discussed, pro and con, every day, and it is certainly one of vital importance to the welfare of the nation. Those who are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the present day young people, place all the blame on home conditions. About this time of the year, business men are taking stock, and it might not be out of place to do something of that sort in the home.

It has often been said that the education of a child should begin with his grandparents, and it is equally true that the character of our home is influenced by the homes in which we have lived as children, either as a result of the training received there, or as a reaction against the conditions that prevailed there years ago, when every effort was being put forth to teach the value of Temperance, there used to be a picture showing first a dear little baby—then the two ways of progress, one through a bright boyhood, a clear young manhood to an honorable old age; the other showing the gradual deterioration down to a shameful old age. The picture was titled, "The child, what will he become?" When one hears of certain engagements or marriages, one is tempted to ask, "The home, what will it become?"

The Father in the Home

For there are three elements which go to make up the home—the man, the woman, and the child, and to these three, the home has a contribution to make, and each has a duty to perform in return. The father—what is he to the home, and what is the home to him. As a man, is he clean, morally and physically? Are we willing to give our daughters in marriage to any man who is not? Do we believe in the double standard of morality? Do we realize that the sins of the fathers *are* visited upon the children? Is the father willing to assume his share of the training of the children? Too often this is left so much in the hands of the mother, that just when boys need the steadying influence of a good man, they are beyond all parental control. In the ideal home, the father has a greater share than merely paying the family bills. He should be pal and playmate to the boys and girls, so that there is no chance for that entering wedge of indifference which so often leads to estrangement, and on the other hand, what does home mean to the father? Is it a place of peace and contentment to which he can come after the struggles and cares of the day, and find love and enjoyment. Is he met with a recital of domestic woes, or reports of the bad conduct of little Johnny or Susie, until the children begin to regard him as a sort of avenging deity rather than a loving father. When he sits down for a minute, do the youngsters swarm all over him with an excited relation of the events of their day? Or do they take this opportunity to coax for extra money to finance some project dear to their hearts. Even the most indulgent of men must get tired of being regarded as a sort of meal ticket. Here is a mutual obligation—that of the father and husband towards the home and that of the home towards him.

The Mother in the Home

For the past few years, in the effort to give women their proper place in the activities of life outside the immediate home circle, great stress has been laid upon the fact that her interests should not be bounded by the four walls of her house. Such activities usually affect the welfare of the home and family and to refrain from taking a part in them is to fail in giving the home the best. But even the most enthusiastic worker along such lines should give first consideration to the immediate concerns of her own home. It is a fine thing to have at heart the welfare of children in general, but the welfare of her own children comes first, as her own particular job, even the commonplace things such as proper food, clean, whole clothing, and a correctly run home. A man is much more likely to give support to public projects in which a wife is interested, if her domestic obligations are properly discharged. So, the wife and mother owes it to the home to place it and all its immediate interests first and foremost. And the home owes it to her to see that she is not merely a superior sort of housekeeper, working without pay. Is she just some one to see that meals are ready on time, so that the rest of the family may promptly meet all their social engagements? Or is she the sharer in all their joys and a partner in their fun? One of the hardest things for a good wife and mother to do is to look out for herself, yet, occasionally that is the part of wisdom. While the home is her first care and the family her immediate world, the mother who allows herself to become a household drudge is very foolish. She owes it to herself to keep up-to-date, especially during the time that her children are small, so that in later years, her children's pride in her may match their love for her. The attitude of husband and children is often influenced by the mother's own estimation of her self. If, from the first, she accepts those little attentions which they naturally show her, she will continue as a dominant factor in their lives. If, however, she effaces herself in everything but housekeeping, she will be completely ignored in all other contacts. Here is another mutual obligation, the mother must give her best to the home, and those in the home must see that she is not overwhelmed with purely domestic concerns.

The Children in the Home

What does the home owe to the children in it? Long before there is any obligation on their part there is much to be contributed by the parents, not only by way of proper home surroundings, but in the start in life they give the children they bring into the world. It is due children that they should be well born physically—that is, without avoidable physical taint. During the formative years, they should be well trained, taught

habits of self-control, of truthfulness, of bravery. They should be taught good manners at such an early age, that there is no need later in life to study etiquette, which, thus acquired, becomes only a veneer, and not an integral part of their personality. They should be given every suitable pleasure right in the home, shared by the parents. The need of pleasure in the lives of the young is too obvious to need mention here, and unless that need is supplied in the home, it will be supplied elsewhere. The truth of this fact has been demonstrated too many times to need proof to the wise parent, who, recognizing the fact, will be first on the ground in making the home the scene of youthful pleasures. Above all, the home, (which means the parents), owe children the benefit of good example. The impressions that are made during the early years will be magnified in size and importance during later life. And what the children owe the home will depend very largely on what has been done for them along such lines. Respect, obedience, love, these three will cover a lot of rules of conduct. According to the public prints, there is a great dearth of them among present day young people. To the thoughtful observer it would seem that the remedy for such conditions lies right where the cause lies—with the parents and the home. Each case may need individual treatment, but that treatment should be applied at the right time and place. If the product of the home has deteriorated, certainly the fault lies with the producers.

Home Itself

Even with all the criticisms hurled against it today, home, what a word to conjure with! What memories it recalls! Next to religion, the sentiment for home is the strongest in the human heart. Even those who have sunk to the lowest depths of sin and crime can be melted by the mention of home and mother. And for the rest of us, the home is the one spot where the largest portion of our interests center, for the greater part of the business of the world is dependent on it. Few people are without the memory of one, usually the happiest memories in life. Let us protect and improve it, and make it efficient. Let us regard it as a profession, conducting it with the same regard to detail that we give our business institutions, adding to these efforts, the spiritual qualities that tend to keep life in the right channels.

STARTING A HERD WITH "TOPPERS"

(Continued from page 740.)

in connection with the Annual Convention of the Holstein Friesian Association of America.

The first National Coöperative Sale, was held at St. Paul, Minn., the first week of June, 1920. 237 head from 19 different states were consigned, which brought an average price of $3,075 each.

The top price of the sale was $50,000 for a young son of Carnation King Sylvia and Tilly Alcartra. He was consigned by A. W. Morris and Sons of California, and purchased by A. C. Hardy, and W. L. Shaw, of Ontario, Canada.

The Morris and Sons Corporation also received the second highest price of the sale, $41,000 for a two-year-old bull. Miss Anita M. Baldwin of California was his purchaser. R. J. Stevens, W. H. Mace, George N. Smith and Claude Fletcher, carried the bidding to $30,000. Fred Pabst stepped in when the New York Syndicate dropped out and ran the bull to $40,000, but Miss Baldwin had too much wind for Pabst and consequently she bought a bull.

The top price for females was $30,000, which was paid for Pabst Korndyke Cornflower. Fred Pabst consigned her and his brother, Gustave Pabst was her purchaser. H. E. Dickenson of Oconomowoc, Wis., was the runner up in the bidding.

A. W. Morris and Sons consigned 4 animals that brought a total of $96,000, besides the two bulls previously mentioned selling for $91,000. They sold a 7-months-old heifer to W. J. Higdon of California for $3,300, and another 7-months-old heifer to W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia, Pa., for $1,700.

The Toyon Farm Association, California, sold 3 animals for $23,150. The Long Lake Live Stock Co., of Minn., purchased one of their consignment for $10,000, and Harvest Farms Co., of Wisconsin took another at $10,500. The third animal went to an Iowa firm.

Bridgford Holstein Co., of California, sold 3 head for $4,500. Two head went to two different Minnesota firms, and one went to a Wisconsin breeder.

Three different Canadian breeders consigned 6 animals to the sale. A. C. Hardy received $2,550 for a yearling heifer which was the highest price paid for a Canadian animal. Carnation Co., was the purchaser.

The Texas A. and M. College was the only consignor from Texas. They sold a 6-months-old calf for $1,450 to a Wisconsin Breeder.

Six different Illinois breeders sold 7 head for a total of $12,070. Rock River Farms owned by the McCormicks of Chicago, purchased a cow from Wilsondale Farm, Decatur, Ill., for $3,000. Dr. H. P. Gooding and Peter Small of Ohio, paid $3,600 for Meadow Holm Bo Peep, consigned by Elmer Frazier, Champaign, Ill.

Hargrove and Arnold sold 4 animals for $24,400. Wm. Miller, Jr., paid $15,000 for a 4-months old bull calf. The other three animals were purchased by a neighbor of Hargrove and Arnold. One of the three reported to have been sold was later exhibited in the Hargrove and Arnold show herd.

G. W. French, LeGrand Gleim, Rensink Bros. and Corwin, and D. G. Maxwell were the other consignors from Iowa. They sold 10 animals for $24,475.

F. F. Field was the only Mass. consignor. He sold 3 head for $12,050. W. G. Davidson paid $7,500 for a bull calf. John A. Bell, Jr., $2,500 for a yearling heifer and H. F. Sinclair $2,000 for another yearling heifer.

Nine Michigan consignors sold 11 animals for $20,050. The Michigan School for the Deaf and Blind paid the Pontiac State Hospital $2,050 for a cow. D. D. Aitkin sold a cow to G. L. Spillane & Son, Flint, Mich, for $2,800. Dudley E. Waters and Martin Buth, Grand Rapids, Mich, sold E. W. McNith, Grand Rapids Mich., 2 cows for $4,125. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich., sold G. L. Spillane and Son a three-year-old heifer for $1,500 and the Traverse City State Hospital sold the Michigan School for the Deaf and Blind a two-year-old heifer for $1,800.

Twenty-four Minnesota consigners sold 36 animals for $132,135. W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn., sold a yearling heifer to a N. D. breeder for $1,500, and purchased a cow from M. C. Kronemann, Fergus Falls, Minn., for $2,500. T. H. Skrei, Glyndon, Minn., sold a cow to a syndicate of Minnesota breeders for $10,100. Carnation Milk Co., paid E. C. Schroeder $7,000 for a cow and John Puls, Wis., also forked over a like amount for another one from that famous herd of Ormsbys.

Gustave Pabst took a two-year-old heifer at $7,600 and Fred Pabst paid W. S. Moscrip $2,300 for a yearling heifer. E. N. Murphy paid $11,500 for two cows that were consigned by Arden Farms. L. E. Dickenson, Lake Geneva, Wis., purchased a four-months-old bull for $4,000. Ramsey County Home, St. Paul, Minn., bought a yearling heifer for $3,000 from H. G. Miller. The University of Minn., paid $1,050 for a heifer consigned by C. E. Ovestrud, Northfield, Minn.

Fox Bros., Northfield, Minn., sold a heifer to Mrs. N. C. Johnson of White Bear Lake, Minn., for $3,000. J. M. Hackney sold 4 head for $18,700 and purchased a cow consigned by the Charlton College Farm, Northfield, Minn., for $3,100. The Long Lake Live Stock Co., St. Paul, Minn., sold two animals to two different Minnesota breeders for $3,200. J. C. Marlow, Mankato, Minn., paid $9,100 for a cow consigned by the Ramsey County Home.

J. B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn., sold 2 cows to Charlton College Farms for $4,450, an 11-months-old bull to Stewart, McEntyre & Hansen, Savage, Minn., for $5,000, a yearling heifer to another Minnesota breeder for $1,300 and a 2-year-old heifer to a Wisconsin firm for $2,000.

Dr. H. P. Fischer sold a heifer to Ramsey Co. Home for $3,000 and another heifer to Axel Hansen for $2,500. Frank A. Riner of Northfield, Minn., sold a heifer calf to J. M. Punderson of the same address for $725. J. C. Marlow sold a cow to P. O. Holland, Northfield, Minn., for $4,000. Dr. Egil Boeckman, White Bear Lake, Minn., sold a yearling bull to a Wisconsin firm for $8,600. Stewart, McEntyre & Hansen sold N. C. Johnson, White Bear Lake, Minn., a heifer for $2,600 and the Minnesota Holstein Co., sold W. W. Walker, Austin, Minn., a heifer for $2,500.

Five Nebraska breeders sold 8 animals for $11,650. Dr. B. B. Davis sold a cow to a Wisconsin breeder for $2,000. Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb., sold a 9-year-old cow to Palm & Palm, Lincoln, Neb. for $2,000, and J. A. Bell, Jr., paid Liebers & Putnam, $2,000 for a heifer.

Two consignors from New Jersey sold 5 animals for $5,200. Bloomingdale Farms sold E. N. Murphy, Green Bay, Wisconsin, a heifer for $2,000, and Alkamuchy Farms sold J. A. Bell, Jr., a yearling heifer for $700.

Fifteen New York breeders sold 35 animals for $84,700. Julius Schmid sold a cow to Dr. Egil Boeckmann, Minn., for $10,500, a yearling heifer to Fred Pabst for $4,000 and a yearling bull to J. C. Marlow for $4,000. John Bell, Jr., bought a ten-year-old cow from Harry Yates for $3,300 and Mrs. Fred Pabst purchased a cow for $5,300 from W. H. Mace, Cortland, N. Y. W. H. Mace purchased a pair of twin cows from G. N. Smith, Watertown, N. Y., for $6,400. G. N. Smith also sold a heifer to the Rancosas Stock Farm (H. F. Sinclair) for $2,150 and a cow to Stewart, McEntyre & Hansen for $1,650.

R. E. Chapin & Sons sold two cows to two different Washington breeders for $1,800 and $1,500 respectively. The U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, bought a yearling heifer from W. D. Robens for $1,150.

R. N. Thompson, Heuvelton, N. Y., sold a yearling heifer to Carnation Milk Farms for $900 and C. L. Amos, Syracuse, N. Y., sold a cow to W. G. Davidson for $1,525. R. J. Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y., sold a heifer to a Minnesota breeder for $1,050. Seth N. Strickland, Carthage, N. Y., sold a cow to D. E. Waters for $4,500, a yearling heifer to J. D. McDonald, West Salem, Wis., for $1,500 and two others at $1,450 and $1,050.

F. M. Jones consigned four animals, selling one cow to a Wisconsin breeder for $2,200. H. F. Sinclair purchased a yearling heifer from E. A. Vandervort, Sidney, N. Y., for $2,600. C. W. Hurd, Elma, N. Y., sold a cow to a Wisconsin breeder for $2,200 and J. W. Vaughn sold a cow to a Wisconsin breeder for $1,100.

Eight Ohio breeders consigned 15 head. Small and Gooding sold a heifer to an Ohio breeder for $2,000, and two others for $1,650 and $1,500 to a Wisconsin and Minnesota breeder respectively. Mr. Small also sold a yearling heifer to his partner Dr. Gooding for $4,100.

"Daisy Hill" Jimmy Reynolds sold two animals to H. F. Sinclair for $7,000 and another animal to G. Watson French for $1,300. F. H. Boyle, Fond du Lac, Wis., purchased 2 cows from Kingswood Farm, Mentor, Ohio, for $3,150. D. C. Hostetler, Orrville, Ohio sold three cows for $2,800, 2 went to Minnesota and one to Wisconsin. R. C. Hoover sold a cow to Harvest Farms, Wisconsin, for $1,225, Dr. Benj. Studer, Orrville, Ohio, sold a four-year-old cow to the Carnation Co., for $1,700 and Ash Brothers, Ada, Ohio, sold a bull to H. F. Sinclair for $6,000.

Bennett and Latzer and John A. Bell, Jr., were the only consignors from Pennsylvania.

Medil McCormick purchased a heifer from Bennett & Latzer for $1,150 and A. B. Craig, Pa., paid them $1,200 for a two-year-old heifer. The Carnation Co., paid Bell $10,000 for a yearling heifer and H. C. Frick paid $3,000 for another Bell Farm yearling heifer. J. J. Jennings of Wisconsin took a Bell Farm cow at $1,150, W. G. Davidson a three-year-old heifer consigned by Mr. Bell for $2,050 and Medil McCormick paid $1,150 for a Bell yearling heifer.

South Dakota was represented by four consignors, selling 5 animals for $4,950. J. C. Marlow paid F. E. Gage of Groton, S. D., $1,550 for a two-year-old heifer and Brown Brothers received $1,000 for a yearling heifer that went to an Iowa breeder.

Thirteen Wisconsin consignors sold 26 animals for $93,050. J. J. Reid & Son, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, sold a bull calf to the Lincoln County Home, Merril, Wis., for $2,000. L. E. Dickenson, Lake Geneva, Wis., sold a yearling heifer to L. A. Weise, Larsen, Wis., for $2,450, another yearling heifer to the Carnation Co., for $1,800, another to H. F. Sinclair for $2,500, another to a Minn. breeder for $1,200 and a two-year-old to J. A. Frudenberg Wisconsin, for $2,700.

P. T. Ferris, Waukesha, Wis., sold a yearling heifer to a Colorado concern for $1,600. A. P. Kaye, Walworth, sold a yearling heifer to a Minnesota breeder for $1,750. J. D. McDonald, West Salem, Wis., paid $2,100 for a two-year-old heifer consigned by Junctionview Farms, Watertown, Wis. C. L. Spaulding, Warren, Minn., paid $1,000 for a yearling heifer from Pinehurst Farms Co., Oconomowoc.

Fred Pabst consigned 6 animals. His brother Gustave took Pabst Korndyke Cornflower at $30,000; Gramling Brothers, neighbors of Brother "Gus" took a cow at $3,500; Medil McCormick took a heifer at $1,850; L. E. Dickenson of Lake Geneva, Wis., took one heifer at $4,100 and one at $2,500 and the Petis County Holstein Association paid $3,300 for a five-months-old calf.

W. G. Davidson purchased a yearling heifer from F. B. Green & Sons for $1,700. W. G. Gillette & Sons sold a cow to J. A. Frudenburg of Wisconsin, for $2,750 and another cow to J. B. Irvin of Minn., for $2,100. J. C. Marlow paid C. G. Keys $875 for a heifer calf, and the Carnation Co., took a yearling heifer consigned by Baird Brothers at $1,800. E. N. Murphy, Green Bay, Wis., paid Gustave Pabst $5,400 for a cow. M. L. Enright, of Minnesota, took another Hollyhock beauty at $2,000 and Mrs. S. H. Baird, South Byron, took a heifer calf at $1,100. Bonair Farm sold a yearling heifer to S. J. Howell of Wisconsin for $1,975 and John Erickson & Sons sold a two-year-old heifer to Weitrick Brothers, Doylestown, Wis., for $9,000.

Four Washington breeders consigned 23 head that sold for $66,925. Carnation Milk Farms purchased a six-year-old cow from F. C. Stimson for $6,000; Carl Petrick, Wis., paid $6,100 for a yearling from Stimson's herd and L. H. Hansen of Wis., paid Stimson $1,725 for a cow. Mr. Stimson also sold a bull to an Illinois breeder for $2,100, a heifer to Warkiki Farms, Seattle, Wash., for $1,125 and another cow to the Carnation Co., for $3,000.

John A. Bell, Jr., paid C. A. Harrison, Seattle, Wash., $7,800 for two cows. E. Smith of Sumas, Wash., sold Medil McCormick a heifer for $1,350, a heifer to Carnation Co. for $1,175, a yearling heifer to a Wisconsin firm for $1,750 and a heifer to Carl Petrick Appleton, Minn., for $2,400.

Carnation Milk Farms sold a heifer to J. D. Bacon of North Dakota for $2,350; a heifer to Fred Pabst for $2,200; a yearling heifer to E. S. Wertz, Wooster, Ohio, for $3,100; a yearling heifer to F. B. Green, Wisconsin, for $1,100; a yearling bull to Fred Pabst for $2,500; a heifer to F. S. Stimson for $2,950; a yearling heifer to a Wisconsin firm for $4,200; a yearling heifer to J. A. Bell, Jr., for $2,700; a heifer to J. C. Marlow, for $2,500; a cow to J. A. Bell, Jr., for $4,100 and a heifer to M. E. Gutches, Minn., for $3,700.

Two Connecticut consignors sold five head for $6,725. Medil McCormick paid Shadowbrook Farm $950 for a cow and J. A. Bell, Jr., paid the same firm $1,450 for a heifer. E. D. Curtiss sold H. F. Sinclair a cow for $1,025; a cow to G. W. French for $1,900 and M. M. Newell of New York for $1,400.

Two North Dakota breeders sold four head for $6,725. A. P. Kaye of Wisconsin paid Wallace Manikowsko $1,100 for a heifer. J. D. Bacon sold a cow to a Minnesota breeder for $3,500; a heifer to Flecks Farms, Minn., for $1,400 and a yearling to Flecks Farms for $725.

She—If we are going to be married you must give up smoking.

He—Yes, darling.

She—And drinking, too.

He—Yes, dearest.

She—Now, doesn't anything else suggest itself to you that you can give up on your own accord?

He—Certainly! And that is all idea of marrying you!

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We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

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With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

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GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 2, 1928—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 15—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Basehore, 35 head of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
March 17—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller. 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meixel.
March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. I. L. Bernheisel, Admix.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

J. H. HANSON DISPERSAL

Word has been received that Mr. Hanson of Randalia is dispersing his fine foundation herd of Holsteins at his farm Thursday, December 22d. The offering includes 30 head of purebreds and 17 good grades. For the past few years Mr. Hanson has been using the show bull Forum Ormsby Perfection as his senior herdsire. His junior herdsire is a good son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, the great show bull and sire of prize winners and good producers. The sale will start at 10:00 A. M., with Col. Murphy of Mason City doing the selling.

REPORT OF HAUGE'S DISPERSAL

The sale of Mr. Hauge's herd at Belmond was satisfactory in every way. Although a drizzling rain fell all day, the large tent could not accommodate the crowd and the bidding was very active. One native was heard to remark, "These men must be crazy. No cow is worth $300." The eight cows with over 400 lb. butterfat in the C. T. A. averaged $250; the 12 cows with less than 400 lb. fat to their credit in the C. T. A. averaged $200; the 9 heifers only three of which were bred averaged $160, heifer calves averaged $65 a piece at about five weeks of age. The seven bulls averaged $150. The senior herdsire K. P. O. P. 29th was one of the best buys of the sale. He was six years old and in very good health. Although his first daughters to freshen have been producing 40 to 50 lb. fat a month, he sold for the really low price of $290. The State Hospital of Woodward bought the two top cows, one for $310 and the other for $300. They were both good daughters of King Segis Pontiac and will be put on test just as soon as they freshen.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION FEED SERVICE

The following prices show the approximate cost of a ton of feeds for cash in the Syracuse rate territory November 22, 1927. For Buffalo deduct $1.00 a ton, for Utica add $0.20 a ton, for Albany add $0.60.

	Total Dig. Nutrients in one ton	*Price per ton Wholesale*	*Approx. Retail*	*Retail cost 100 lb. Total Dig. Nutrients*	*Dig. Protein*
Low Protein Feeds					
Yellow corn meal	1,692	$41.30	$42.75	$2.53	
White hominy feed	1,692	41.30	43.43	2.57	
Corn feed meal	1,692	40.30	43.67	2.58	
Ground barley	1,588	42.50	44.27	2.79	
Standard wheat middlings	1,386	37.30	42.46	3.06	
Standard wheat bran	1,218	37.30	37.57	3.08	
Ground oats	1,408	42.80	43.62	3.10	
Standard flour middlings	1,564	42.30	49.88	3.19	
Standard mixed feed	1,340	37.80	45.70	3.41	
High Protein Feeds					
Cottonseed meal 43%	1,564	51.30	51.60	3.30	6.97
Corn gluten meal	1,680	49.90	54.93	3.27	9.09
Linseed oil meal	1,558	52.10	55.60	3.57	9.20
Gluten feed	1,614	40.90	43.17	2.67	9.99

When possible, arrange to buy in wholesale lots and pay cash. The feeds selected should depend on the quality of the roughage used. Get the most digestible nutrients for $1.00 in feeds that will give a palatable and laxative mixture which is sufficiently high in protein.

Feed Prices

The demand for feeds during the last two weeks has resulted in an increase in the wholesale price of nearly all by-product ingredients. Corn products and oil meal are but slightly affected, but cottonseed meal and the wheat feed group have moved to higher levels. The average wholesale increase on ten common products is $2.15 a ton. Steadiness in the corn products group at this season should prove assuring to feeders.

Grain Mixtures

Many New York farmers have corn, buckwheat ,and oats that they desire to feed. To get most from them, they should be combined with ingredients that will give a balanced mixture for feeding.

The following suggestive mixture shows a good combination that may be varied according to local desires. It has been figured a little high in protein and total nutrients to offset the lowered condition of herds which may occur at this season, and to stimulate needed production.

	Dig. Protein	*Total Dig. Nut.*	*Estim. Retail Cost*
200 corn meal or hominy	13.8	167.6	$4.27
100 wheat bran	12.5	60.9	1.87
100 standard wheat middlings	13.4	69.3	2.14
200 ground oats	19.4	140.8	4.36
200 cottonseed meal	74.0	156.4	5.16
200 linseed oil meal	60.4	155.8	5.56
1000 pounds	193.5	750.8	23.36

At the retail prices used, this mixture furnishes digestible nutrients at $3.01 a hundred pounds. Changes that would not greatly affect the feeding value of the above mixture are; substitute, barley for the corn meal, bran for the middlings or ground buckwheat for part of the oats or bran.

The mixture is suitable for feeding with high quality mixed hay or ordinary legume hay. One pound of grain to three pounds of milk, along with silage and good hay should prove adequate for most cows.

SUGGESTED RULES FOR RETESTING IN WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

"Retest rules have been sufficiently tried out to demonstrate that they tend to elevate the standard of cow testing work and increase the respect in which records are held by the members, the local community and farmers generally. They do away with unjustified suspicions as well as correct some evils that have arisen in cow testing work. They do not materially increase the work of the tester or the cost to the members, as there will be comparatively few retests after the system is well established.

"For this reason, we submit the following standard rules for retests, and suggest their adoption by every association in the state. Commencing with the January, 1926 News Letter, in the publication of all records we have made note of these associations that operate under retest rules by a star before the C. T. A."

1. Cows producing 2.5 pounds butterfat or more per day for the regular monthly testing period when milked twice per day, are to be retested during the following 24 hours.

2. Cows producing 3 pounds butterfat or more per day for the regular monthly testing period, when milked three or four times per day, are to be retested during the following 24 hours.

3. Herds including all cows averaging 50 pounds butterfat or more for the regular monthly testing period, when milked 2, 3 or 4 times a day are to be retested during the following 24 hours.

4. Retests are to be conducted by the local cow tester or tester designated by the State Supervisor in charge of cow testing associations. When a retest is made the average of the original test and

(Concluded on page 762.)

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER IMPROVED



No loose Bulls or horses. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze $2.50, nickel plated $3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $12, nickel plated snap $12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7-8x3-8, $1.75; 3 1-4x 7-16, $2; 3 1-4x1-2, $2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap $5, nickle plated snap $5.50. Calf Trainer $2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price $6.50, Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

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LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

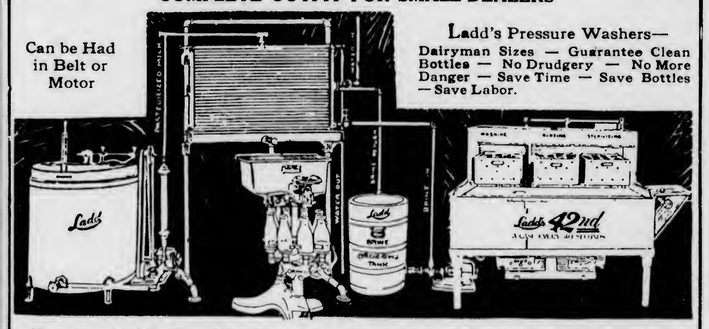
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Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. *Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.*

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My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

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SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.

My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

SUGGESTED RULES FOR RETESTING

(Concluded from page 761.)

the retest is to be used in figuring the final record.

5. The cost of the retest is to be paid for by the owner of the herd. The cost shall not be more than the prevailing rate schedule in use in the association.

6. If the owner does not consent to pay for a retest all publicity is to be withheld and the records of such cows are not to be included in the published monthly and yearly herd and association summaries, but the record is to be entered in the member's herd record book for his own information.

7. In case of abnormalities or uncertainties, decision in the matter shall be referred to the District Supervisor.

8. When a retest is required the whole herd is to be retested.

9. Any member can have the privilege of requesting a retest at any time for any reason.

THE WASHINGTON AND QUINCY C. T. A.

Twenty-six herds containing 290 cows in milk and 72 dry cows were enrolled in the Washington and Quincy, Penna., Association. No cows were on official test, no cows were sold, but one purebred bull was purchased.

Seven cows produced over 50 lb. butterfat, fourteen cows produced over 40 lb. butter fat. Twelve cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk and twelve cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk during the month of November, 1927.

The high cow in the Association was a Registered Holstein, owned by J. A. Gsell. She produced 2,106 lb. milk, 77.9 lb. fat. Her test was 3.7 per cent.

Ralph Small owned the second and third highest cows. Both were purebred Holsteins. They produced 1,815 lb. milk, 75.0 lb. fat, 1,815 lb. milk, 63.5 lb. fat respectively, testing 4.0 per cent and 3.8 per cent.

All of the ten highest cows were Registered Holsteins but one which was a grade Guernsey. Their average production was 1,523.7 lb. milk, 5,865 lb. fat and their average test was 3.84 per cent.

FACTS FROM C. T. A. TESTERS' REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER

The high herd for November is owned by A. Marquart, member of the Byron Dairy Herd Improvement Association. His herd of 24 Registered and Grade Holsteins averaged 1,380 pounds of milk, 49.9 pounds fat with a test of 3.6 per cent. All cows were included in the herd average. This herd did not make retest requirements since the average was under 50 pounds of butterfat per cow. (There were two herds averaging over 50 pounds fat but neither was retested so are not recognized as high herds.)

There were 3,603 40-lb. cows reported in November. The Lake Mills Association is high with 73 40-lb. cows. There were 55,296 cows tested in 3,549 herds in the 138 Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, whose testers reported for November. Eighty associations were reported as operating under retest rules. There were 21 40-lb. herds reported. There were 168 associations operating December first.

The Baldwin No. 1 Dairy Herd Improvement Association has the highest average with 24.2 lb. fat. The butterfat average for all associations reporting is 17.5 lb. One thousand one hundred and sixty-five separators were tested and 82 skimmilk samples tested over .05 per cent. One thousand two hundred and twenty-one cows were culled and 75 purebred bulls were bought. Fifty-six associations reported all members having purebred bulls.

Ed. Erb, a member of the Navarino Pulaski Association has the high cow for November. A grade Holstein, aged 8 years, produced 2,286 lb. milk, 93.4 lb. fat with a test of 4.1 per cent. This cow was retested.

WAYNE COUNTY (PA.) C. T. A. YEARLY SUMMARY

The Association summary for Wayne County (Penna.) Cow Testing Association for the year December 1, 1926 to December 1, 1927 lists 21 whole year members.

Seventeen herds had a yearly average above 300 lb. butterfat for the year, the two herds of G. W. Haulenstein, Waymart and H. B. Robinson, Seeleyville tying for first place with 417.3 lb., second place going to the purebred Holstein herd of Clarence Moase, Pleasant Mount with 414.1 lb. The herd of Mr. Moase was the leader for milk production with an average of 11,496 lb.

Seventy-seven individual cows produced over 400 lb. butterfat for the year two being above 600 lb., 15 between 400 and 500 lb. while 167 other cows produced between 300 and 400 lb.

The highest milk record was that of a purebred Holstein-Friesian, Ethel Korndyke Cornucopia, owned by R. G. Erk which produced 14,277 lb. milk.

The highest individual fat record was 667.8 lb. produced by a purebred Guernsey owned by Homestead Farms.

Grain costs varied from $40.50 to $78.62 with total feed costs varying from $86.58 to $176.03 while the average cost of producing milk ran from $1.10 to $2.44 and the cost of fat per pound from twenty-one to forty-eight cents.

William Trevethan was the Tester in charge.

50 PENN ASSOCIATIONS TEST 17,000 COWS

Fifty associations tested 17,401 cows in October, says a Pennsylvania State College Dairy Extension Service report. As a result 148 border cows were sold when testing revealed they were unprofitable at the milk pail.

Forty pounds or more of butterfat were produced by 1,527 of the tested animals, and 1,947 passed the 1,000 pound mark in milk production. Of the 40-pound cows 454 produced more than 50 lb. butterfat, and 1,001 of the 1,000 pound milkers gave more than 1,200 lb. milk.

DATA FROM COW TESTING ASSOCIATION, WAYNE COUNTY, PENNA.

Compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

The Wayne County C. T. A. finished its first year December 1, 1927 with 21 whole year members. In addition one members was in the association only part of the year. There were 527 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

Several years ago there was an association in operation in the county and some of the members belonged to it at that time.

There are some outstanding results of both individual herds as well as of individual cows which will be seen in the following report. The result for the association in production of butterfat ranks between the highest in the state and no association with the same number of cows has ever had a higher average.

There are seventy-seven cows which produced over 400 lb. butterfat which so far is the highest amount of high producing cows in any association in the state.

The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the Association	418.17
Average per cow in:	
Pounds of milk	7,238
Pounds of butterfat	341.8
Percentage of butterfat	4.7
Value of product	$267.96
Cost of pasture	9.76
Cost of roughage	46.49
Cost of grain	55.62
Total cost of feed	111.87
Value of product above feed cost	156.09
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.40
Feed cost per 100 lb. milk	1.55
Feed cost per pound of butterfat	.33

GRADE HOLSTEINS WIN 500-POUND RIBBONS

Grade Holsteins carried off the honors in the Rock County Cow Testing Association this year, three of them winning for their owners 500-lb. ribbons of merit and 22 winning pound-a-day ribbons. Two of the 500-lb. ribbons went to John Vis, his cows, Betsy and Crouchy, producing 512.1 and 502.1 lb. butterfat respectively. Theo. Larson was the owner of the third 500-lb. ribbon winner, a cow in his herd producing 509.1 lb. butterfat. The pound-a-day ribbon winners are as follows: Jasper Christensen, three; A. S. Haime, three; Carl Taubert, three; Tuff Bros., three; Mrs. Anna Paulson & Son, two; John Vis, two; one each, Lee English, Theo. Olson, Carl Westlie, Art Thompson, R. Johnson and John Sanstede.—*Exchange.*

MERCER COUNTY, PA.

By I. O. Sidelmann

The Grove City Cow Testing Association finished its tenth year June 30, 1927, with 37 whole year members. The total number of cows in the Association during all or part of the year was 475.

The result for the Association is as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association	381.74
Average per cow:	
Pounds of milk	6,841
Pounds of butterfat	313.1
Percent of butterfat	4.6
Value of product	$179.52
Cost of pasture	$11.47
Cost of roughage	$28.86
Cost of grain	$51.34
Total cost of feed	$91.67
Value of produce above feed cost	$87.85
Return for $1.00 expended for feed	$1.96
Feed cost per 100 lb. milk	$1.34
Feed cost per lb. butterfat	$0.29

Individual Herd Records

Nineteen herds with five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat.

The highest average herd for butterfat was the Registered and Grade Jersey herd of Ralph Harrison, Harrisonville, Pa. This herd averaged 397.7 pounds.

Second highest herd was that of A. M. King of Mercer with an average of 372.3 pounds.

The Registered Holstein herd of G. D. Barnes, Grove City, averaged highest for milk production with 10,030 pounds containing 368.1 lb. butterfat which was third highest in the Association.

The registered Holstein herd of J. M. Reno, Grove City, averaged second for milk production with 9,260 pounds.

Thirty-six cows produced more than 400 lb. butterfat.

The following is an individual grouping of all cows producing more than 300 lb. butterfat:

Group 1—Above 500 lb. butterfat	1 cow
Group 2—400 to 500 lb. butterfat	35 cows
Group 3—300 to 400 lb. butterfat	174 cows

Highest individual butterfat production was made by "Maud," a Grade Jersey owned by G. D. Grace with 559.6 pounds. "Kate," a grade Hostein owned by Hugh Fergus, took second place with 495.1 pounds.

The highest milk record of 13,158 pounds was made by Beauty Walker Allamuchy bred and owned by W. G. Montgomery, Grove City.

Second highest, 12,860 pounds was made by Barnesdell Pontiac Fayne bred and owned by G. D. Barnes of Grove City.

ENTERTAINING UNCLE

Little Sniffleblister: Say, Uncle when are you going to play football again?

The Rich Uncle: Why, I don't play football. What makes you ask me that question?

Little Sniffleblister: Well, Pop says that when you kick off we are going to get a brand new automobile and a house. —*Stevens Stone Mill.*

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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Musk Rats, Fall, Winter, good sections, **$1.60** to **$1.80** flat Damage kitt at value. Raccoon, Winter, good section, **$7.00** to **$8.00** flat. Winter, Eastern Dark Mink, **$12.00** to **$20.00** flat. Red Fox, **$10** to **$14.** Skunk, **$1.60** to **$1.90** flat, before January.

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THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Box 110

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YORK COUNTY, PA.

By I. O. Sidelmann

The Southern York County Cow Testing Association finished its first year, Sept. 20, 1927, with 26 whole year members.

The results for members is as follows:

Total average number cows in the association	411.42
Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	7,387
Lb. butterfat	291.5
Percentage of product	3.9
Value of product	$220.86
Cost of pasture	13.82
Cost of roughage	28.93
Cost of grain	29.01
Total cost of feed	91.76
Value of product above feed cost	129.10
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.41
Feed cost per cwt. milk	1.24
Feed cost per lb. fat	.31

Individual Herd Records

Nine herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

The Registered Holstein herd of J. S. Murphy, Woodbine, was highest for both butterfat and milk with 369.8 lb. butterfat from 11,000 lb. milk.

The second highest herd for milk production was owned by W. S. Grimm, Red Lion, which averaged 10,136 pounds.

Twenty-eight cows produced over 400 lb. butterfat during the year.

The following is an individual grouping of all cows producing over 300 lb. of butterfat.

Group 1—Above 500 lb. butterfat	3 cows
Group 2—Between 400-500 lb. butterfat	25 cows
Group 3—Between 300-400 lb. butterfat	129 cows
Total	157 cows

"Rose," a Grade Shorthorn, owned by Webb Bros., Fawn Grove, had the highest individual fat production of 529.9 pounds.

"Johanna," a Registered Holstein owned by J. S. Murphy was second high individual for both milk and butterfat with a production of 517.4 lb. butterfat from 15,586 lb. milk.

POTTER COUNTY, PA.

By I. O. Sidelmann

The Ulysses C. T. A. finished its fourth year November 1, 1927, with 26 whole year members. There were 431 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The Association has made great progress during the four years it has been in operation. Three herds belonging to H. H. Cooper; Lawrence E. Buck and C. M. Barker & Son passed the 400 lb. mark in the average production of butterfat. This is the first year any herd has had an average of over 400 lb. of butterfat and many of the individual members have also made outstanding records of both herds and individual cows.

The result for the Association for the four years is as follows:

Year	Ave. No. Cows	Lb. of Milk	Lb. of Butterfat
1923-1924 ..	167.25	6,509	228.6
1924-1925 ..	314.24	6,732	239.7
1925-1926 ..	320.33	7,530	284.0
1926-1927 ..	365.00	7,582	288.0

The result for the members of the Association is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the Association	365.00
Average per cow:	
Pounds of milk	7,582
Pounds of butterfat	288.9
Percent of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	$187.90
Cost of pasture	4.92
Cost of roughage	28.06
Cost of grain	46.71
Total cost of feed	79.69
Value of product above feed cost	108.21
Return for $1.00 expended for feed	2.36
Feed cost per hundred pounds of milk	1.05
Feed cost per pound butterfat	.28

Twelve herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. of butterfat.

The highest butterfat production of 437.6 lb. was produced by the herd of Registered Jerseys owned by H. H. Cooper of Ulysses. The second butterfat production was made by the herd of Registered Holsteins owned by L. E. Buck of Ulysses with 411.7 lb. from 11,408 lb. of milk which was the highest milk record.

The second milk record was 10,309 lb. produced by the Registered and Grade Holsteins owned by Corlis Buck of Ulysses.

One other herd produced an average of over 10,000 lb. of milk, that of Cleon Buck of Ulysses whose Registered and Grade Holsteins produced 10,012 lb. The Registered Ayrshire herd of C. M. Barker and Son of Ulysses averaged 408.9 lb. of butterfat, the third highest in the association.

Following is an individual grouping of all cows producing over 300 lb. of butterfat:

Group 1—Above 600 lb. butterfat	1 cow
Group 2—Between 500-600 lb. butterfat	4 cows
Group 3—Between 400-500 lb. butterfat	24 cows
Group 4—Between 300-400 lb. butterfat	96 cows
Total	126 cows

The highest individual production of butterfat was 665.5 lb. made by "Lola," a registered Ayrshire owned by C. M. Barker and Son. Her record of 14,510 lb. milk was second highest.

Second highest individual butterfat production was 540.7 lb. produced by "Pansy," a Registered Ayrshire also owned by Barker & Son.

The highest milk production was 14,748 lb. produced by Stone Ridge Grace Clintonia who is owned by L. E. Buck.

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50 FERRIS BEST EGG STRAIN. White Leghorns, May Pullets, $1.00 each with order. J. B. Matton, Myrtle, Miss.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 $40.00. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Ill.

BARRED ROCK and RHODE ISLAND RED chicks after the fifteenth of December. Write for prices. Tip Top Poultry Farm, Harrisonburg, Va.

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HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar $1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. James A. Handson Co., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

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BARRED ROCK and RHODE ISLAND RED chicks after the fifteenth of December. Write for prices. Tip Top Poultry Farm, Harrisonburg, Va.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarwas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Allpoat Poultry Farm, Asheville, N. C.

MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns from culled, heavy laying stock. Write for lowest prices. Maurice Warner, R. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for $3.50; 12 for $6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box 183, New Washington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, WANTED—All Kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carlonds only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. Bloomfield Bag & Burlap Co., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE. 12 James Calf Pens used very little. Size 5x8. Allan R. Owen, Goshen, N. Y.

SEND 2c stamp to Mrs. Glenn Colvin, Cherry Creek, N. Y., for copy best Canary Magazine published.

FOR SALE: No. 10 LETZ FEED GRINDER, as good as new, cheap. Allan R. Owen, Goshen, N. Y.

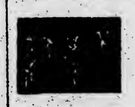
HONEY FOR SALE.—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. Bohara Seed Company, Falmouth, Ky.

HONEY—Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat 5 lb., $1.10; 10 lb., $2, postpaid into third zone. Ransom Farm, 1510 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar $1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. James A. Hanson Co., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

YARNS OF PURE WOOL WORSTED FOR HAND KNITTING—Also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free samples. Our stock is large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets. Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, New Hampshire.





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PUREBRED—Holstein heifer and bull calves shipped C. O. D. at farmers' prices, from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

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AIREDALE PUPPIES—Good stock. Reasonable prices. Jacob Beiler, Leola, Pa.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco Kennels, Oconee, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 4 year old [illegible] hound, good as money buys. Deposit $45.00 and I will pay express. R. H. Carey, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I pay all express. Bob Sanderson, Mayfield, Ky.

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HARDY ALFALFA SEED $7.50 per bushel. Sweet Clover $4.50. Both tests 99% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. Geisner Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. Texas Dunlap Hay Co., Inc., 192 W. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Baled Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our seed hay and feeder guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. Burr, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS, GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, $4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. Granite State Bulb Co., Box 196, Keene, N. H.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $10.00. Sweet peppers and onions, 100, 30c; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. Virginia Plant Farms, Courtland, Virginia.

PEAS FOR SALE—Brabhams and Irons, $2.25 bu. Brabham and Irons Mixed $1.90 bu. Whippowill, Clays, New Eras, Tillotsons $2.00 bushel. Mixed clays and whips, $1.65 bu. Geo. C. Nunn, Perry, Ga.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

VARY FEED FOR COWS TO GET BEST RESULTS

The method of giving every milch cow in the herd the same amount of feed, regardless of production, is a costly practice. It frequently results in underfeeding the heavy milkers and overfeeding the boarders. If a few pounds were withheld from the low producers and added to the allowance of the high producers, more milk would be produced by a herd without any increase in feed cost.

A good practice is to feed every cow in the herd all the roughage she will clean up. Then give each cow one pound of grain mixture for every 3 or 4 pounds of milk produced.

VERMONT

The farm survey of the flood damage shows 45 members of the cow test associations were among the losers. The heaviest of these were the Vt. State Hospital at Waterbury, which lost its entire herd of milking cows numbering 87 and 31 young stock; M. D. Dimock, Richmond, losing 53 cows and 7 young stock; I. T. Howard, Milton, losing 26 cows and 23 young stock. In all the above cases, the barns were seriously damaged and much land lost. Others losing stock were W. C. Arms, Burlington, 5 young stock; H. K. Westall, Richmond, 3 young stock; E. C. Hall, Fairfax, 3 young stock; C. J. Alexander, Rochester, 3 young stock; P. H. French & Son, 4 young stock. In the two last-named cases, barns were seriously damaged or lost.

EMERGENCY BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

The Government lost its case in District Supreme Court on Wednesday, when a decree was ordered prepared and filed in the "Nu-ine Case" making the injunction permanent restraining the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Internal Revenue from enforcing the Oleomargarine Tax law against Nu-ine. Although an appeal was taken immediately to the District Court of Appeals, on the way to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary, the temporary injunction remains in force, and the Government's hands are tied tight as to any taxing, supervision, inspection or control of this new group of fat products, made to look, and act like butter, but being sold under the name of "cooking compounds."

The particular product involved in the case is made by the Baltimore Butterine Company. Attorneys for the Company stated in the trial of the case that the business in this one product has grown to the volume of $200,000.00 in the past year. It is made of cocoanut oil, and peanut oil, solidified in water, colored yellow just like butter, salted to the same saltness as butter. It is packed in pound cartons for retail sale.

The law says that a product is Oleomargarine if it is "in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter." (Sec. 2, Oleomargarine Law.)

There are other similar products on the market. The effect of the court decision if it stands is that they escape all regulation or control.

The butter people have not taken part in this case up to the present time. Now, however, according to information reaching the National Dairy Union, the butter industry is faced with the direct threat that if the "cooking compounds" continue to be permitted untaxed and unregulated, every large oleomargarine manufacturer will be forced in self-defense to enter this field. It therefore becomes an acute question for the butter industry to face, putting up to the industry the very same question which it faced in 1886, and again in 1892. At that time the public was being supplied with a fat compound so nearly like butter that there was every incentive to fraud, and thousands of instances of actual fraud.

The butter industry was competing with products costing only a quarter to a third of what it costs to produce butterfat. The Oleomargarine Law was the result of that emergency and has stood the test for 25 years.

In this new emergency the butter industry can hardly fail to stand where it has always stood; namely, for the enforced labeling of fat compounds for what they are, with such supervision, and regulation as will make such labeling effective, and a tax which will pay the cost of the supervision and regulation. This can be secured, by an amendment to the Oleomargarine Law so plain that technical lawyers cannot evade it. A reversal of the present decision in the courts might accomplish the same purpose.

The Dairy Union is at liberty to quote Dr. Geo. L. McKay, international authority on this subject as advising that there should be an amendment to the Oleomargarine Law. It is likely that the Internal Revenue authorities will join in this request.

DAIRYMEN ORGANIZE TO TEST HERDS

From plans worked out by H. R. Searles, dairy specialist, and W. A. Peters, county agent, an organization believed to be absolutely unique in its field has been formed at Sebeka in Wadena County for the testing of dairy cows and the promotion in every way possible of the dairy industry in the community.

Directors of the Sebeka Creamery have cooperated with the extension men from first to last in developing the plans and putting them into effect. Out of all this constructive work has developed an association of 75 farmer members for testing every three months, or four times a year, with calculated averages for the intervening months, thus giving members practical records at lower costs than are given by any other method of testing.

Otto Kela, manager of the creamery at Sebeka, has taken a prominent part in putting the project through. The organization is known as the Sebeka Cooperative Creamery Dairy Improvement Association, and has its headquarters at the Sebeka Creamery. The directors of the creamery and a committee of the test group are charged with the responsibility of furnishing necessary equipment and employing the fieldman. A small charge, based on the size of herd and payable to the creamery association, is made against the testing association members.

A. J. Vlyman, who has been engaged as fieldman, will not only test the herds for milk and butterfat production and keep feed cost summaries, but will act as an extension representative of the creamery, aid members and patrons in solving their feed problems, selecting purebred sires, and in making exchanges of cattle when desirable. He will promote boys' and girls' dairy calf club work and, in fact, help in any and all ways to improve dairying in the particular field. E. A. Hanson and R. D. Leighton of the station cow testing service will have general supervision.

The project is the first of its scope and character and will therefore be watched and studied by thousands of dairymen. The interest taken by the Sebeka Creamery Association men in a more comprehensive plan of testing, and the record of Wadena County in general for dairy improvement, prompted the selection of the Sebeka community for a test of this new system.—*Exchange.*

JOHN T. CAINE RESIGNS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

John T. Caine III, for two and one-half years chief of the Packers and Stockyards Administration, will leave the Department of Agriculture January 1, to join the staff of the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Announcement of his resignation was made today by Secretary W. M. Jardine.

Mr. Caine has resigned because of a desire to return to the West and to establish contact again with the production side of the livestock industry, with which his family has long been connected.

Mr. Caine holds degrees from the Agricultural College of Utah and the Iowa State College. He was for some time head of the Animal Husbandry Department and later Director of Extension of the former institution. Immediately before joining the department in May, 1925, he was in the commercial livestock field.

"Mr. Caine's fairness, ability, and knowledge of the producing and marketing sides of the livestock industry have made him particularly valuable to the department," commented Secretary Jardine. "He has accomplished much in creating confidence in the Packers and Stockyards Administration as an agency of fair play with reference to both agriculture and business. His new position will enable him to make a still further contribution to the industry to which he has devoted his entire career."

Dr. John P. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of which the Packers and Stockyards Administration is a division, expressed his regret that other interests called Mr. Caine away from Washington. "Few men," he said, "know the livestock industry as Mr. Caine does, and few men have a greater faculty for making friends and reconciling conflicting opinions. Mr. Caine has a most pleasing personality, and his many friends in and outside of the department will regret his decision to leave our service for which he was so well equipped."

CONCRETE SUCCESSFULLY USED DURING THE WINTER

Farmers in Northern states use concrete as successfully during the winter time as in any other season of the year, by observing a few simple precautions.

The water used in concrete made during the cold season is brought to the boiling point. Sand and stone are heated over a section of an old smokestack in which a fire has been built.

As soon as the concrete has been mixed, it is placed in the forms from which all ice, snow and frost have been removed.

Once the concrete has been placed, it is protected, so that it will keep its heat as long as possible. Newly placed floors, walks and other flat surfaces are covered with heavy paper and then with straw or manure to a depth of 10 or 12 inches. Outside walls are frequently covered with canvas or straw. In very cold weather an enclosure is built around them, and the interior is heated with an oil or a coke stove.

As heat hastens the hardening process in concrete, the material is protected against the cold weather for from two days to a week. If the temperature can be kept at 60 degrees, two days' protection is sufficient. It is, however, considered better practice to protect the material for a week.

VENTILATING BARN

When building a new barn or remodeling an old one, many factors and problems should be given the very closest consideration. The location of the barn with reference to drainage and its relation to other buildings cannot be given too much attention. The internal arrangement of the barn and the fixtures that are to be used should be designed to save labor. An abundance of light should be provided, because sunlight is a very important factor.

A CITY EDITOR'S EDITORIAL ON THE COW

The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are.

The young cow is called a calf, and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad.

The cow's tail is mounted aft and has an universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies, and the tassel on the end has unique educational value. Persons who milk cows and come often in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force.

The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this one is filled the cow retires to a quiet place where her ill manners will occasion no comment and devotes herself to belching. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow.

The cow has no upper plate. All of her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result she bites up and gums down.

The male cow is called a bull and is lassoed along the Colorado, fought south of the Rio Grande, and shot in the vicinity of the Potomac.

A slice of cow is worth eight cents in the cow, 14 cents in the hands of packers, and $2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere.—*Extension Animal Husbandry.*

MILK

Here's a song by Mercedes Johnson, a pupil of the Hinckley schools. It is to be sung to the tune of "O'd Black Joe."

I.

Gone are the days
Since people used to think
Coffee and tea
Were the only thing to drink.
Now is the time,
We drink milk every day
It helps to keep us
Healthy, wide-awake and gay.

CHORUS:

I'm learning, I'm learning,
To drink milk every day;
Do drink it when it's pure,
Is what the doctors say.

II.

M—I—L—K,
The only thing to drink,
Children and parents,
All like it well, I think,
I hope you'll learn
To drink it every day,
It helps to keep you
Happy, wide-awake and gay.

CHORUS.

One cow with a record of 300 lb. of butterfat makes exactly the same profit as six cows with records of 200 lb., assert dairy husbandry specialists at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The weight of silage per cubic foot increases with the depth, having an average weight, if 10 feet deep, of 25 pounds per cubic foot, or if 30 feet deep, of 39 pounds per cubic foot.

THE COW-BOY'S LAMENT

Come all ye husky milk-men now
And gather 'round me here.
I'll sing about a dairy cow
And all her antics queer.

I bought her at a public sale
The tenth day of last June.
When she got home, she filled the pail,
Next morn she changed her tune.

She only gave about six pound,
And showed in every way
My judgment was not very sound
On fresh cows yesterday.

In just ten weks she had a calf.
Amazing—but it's true;
My hired man he had to laugh,
I cussed 'til things was blue.

She had sore eyes and shipping cough,
And now a calf as well.
I tried my best to trade her off,
But she got thin as h——

This cow was shipped from Tennessee,
The tag was in her ear;
And when she'd stood two tests for me,
I felt that she was clear.

But inspector men came on my place
And I lost my Tenny cow;
She's one accredited disgrace.
Thinks I "a tanker now."

But no such thing—she missed the tank
By ninety-seven feet;
My wife she thinks it's pretty rank,
We've got that cow to eat.

And when I get the packer's checks,
The State's and Uncle Sam's,
I'll feel I got it in the neck
And forty-seven times.

But I've got forty dollars here
And when her note is due,
I'll pay the blame thing into clear.
Then buy a cow or two.

—*"Doc" Hall.*

PROFITABLE MIS-SPELLING

A storekeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card inscribed "Fishing Tickle."

A customer drew the proprietor's attention to the spelling.

"Hasn't any one told you of it before?" he asked.

"Hundreds," replied the dealer, "but whenever they drop in to tell me they always buy something."

There are now 102 cow-testing associations in Minnesota. In number the state stands third, with Michigan second, and Wisconsin first. Iowa and Pennsylvania follow. In the Minnesota association there are approximately 350,000 cows.

"I've swallowed my collar button," gasped the husband.

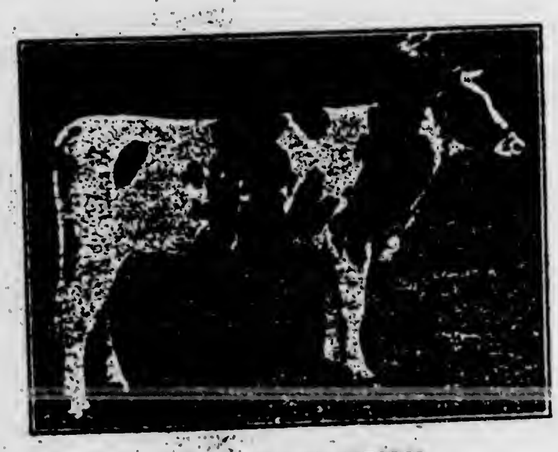
"Well," responded his wife, "you know where it is, anyway!"

PHOTOCOPY OF ORIGINAL

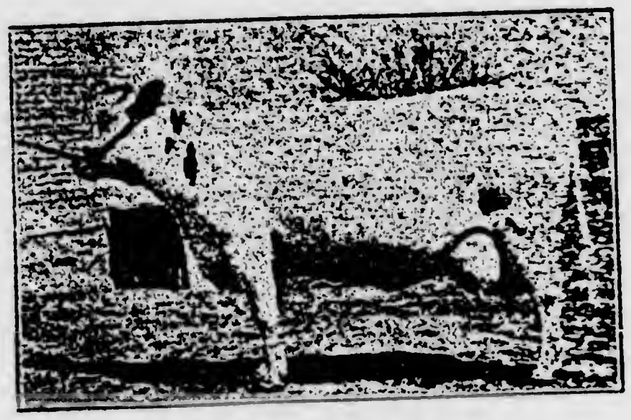
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